Che Western Bemocrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN N C.

Dr. John H. Gibbon, of this county, has furnished us with a copy of the following letter which he wrote to the Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investifamilies. gate the treatment of prisoners of war:

NEAR CHARLOTTE, July 31st, 1867. HON, J. P C. SHANKS:-The people of North Carolina were not disposed to separate from the Union of the States. In 1860 they refused to call a Convention to consider the subject of secession. But when a quota of her troops were demanded to coerce other States, the Governor declined to supply them, and in April, 1861, ordered an armed forced to take possession of the public property within her limits, viz: The Branch Mint at Charlotte, the Arsenal at Fayetteville, and the Forts on the Coast. Then, the people began to prepare for what seemed inevitable; though for some time after the civil war began many continued to hope that some peaceful remedy would be found to reconcile existing difficulties.

The majority were unhappily persuaded by events that certain "rights" could only be defended by force of arms and a separate Government; whereas those "rights" entirely depended upon the provisions of a Constitution designed "to promote the general welfare."

Every exertion was made in the State to supply pro-

visions and clothing for the army. Consequently, a scarcity of each was soon felt among the people. Besides ordinary war taxes, tithes in kind were claimed of every edible and useful product-wheat, corn, bacon, syrup, wool, cotton. rice, tobacco, &c. Quartermasters were allowed to impress extra quantities from those who used greatest exertions to obtain them. Many planters and their families voluntarily dispensed with the use of meats in order to supply the laboring sersoldiers scattered through the country enquiring for food at farm houses. They were easily gratified with bread-vegetables, fruits and milk being mostly confined to dry rations in the field. As troops passed my neighborhood on several occasions, I saw officers and men cheerfully eating raw bacon. Great privations were endured by families who stinted themselves to

supply distant relations and laboring servants.

It became a matter of necessity, therefore, that provisions for prisoners of war should be deficient and meagre, as means of transportation were interrupted or over burthened; but these privations were equally endured by the sick and soldiers of the South.

Toward the close of the contest, every man of suitable age was ordered to the front. Ordinary cases of exemption were disregarded. Those previously excused for various industrial and other purposes, were drafted. Work at manufactories, saw mills and some grist mills. was interrupted. Large numbers of negro laborers were ordered to distant fortifications. Overseers, blacksmiths, carpenters, millwrights, and other practical and profitable mechanics were unrelentingly mustered into

by reason of age or special important occupations, were called upon to guard the prisoners of war at Salisbury. I was personally acquainted with many of "the Seniors." and purposely enquired of the guard, who were at home on occasional furlough, into the condition of the prisoners. They gave a sad account of the want of shelter, clothing, fuel and food. A large Factory was occupied as a prison, and a few tents were also provided, while from 6,000 to 16,000 prisoners were held at different times many being exposed in the prison yard to severe inclemencies of weather. There was not a sufficiency of planks for sheds or huts, no blankets for covering, tew proper medicines and little variety of food for the

The general state of destitution of these prisoners was described as "horribly distressing to the guards." But no one of the many well disposed and considerate persons I conversed with, could suggest any possible prisoners to the border and turning them loose to go plan, exchange or no exchange. It was difficult to of prisoners, which prevented their relief in that manner. Four months before the surrender of Gen. Lee's | peace and security of all. army, 9,000 prisoners were sent to Wilmington under charge of a North Carolina Regiment and treated with every possible kindness and humanity on the route.

It was stated to me that the prisoners of war at Salis-

It appears to be now conceded that, in proportion to numbers, a larger amount of prisoners of war died in Northern prisons (the severities of winter having superadded to other discomforts) than among those in the South. But to the efforts of disappointment, anxieties, close confinement and rigid discipline, must be attribnted the great mortality of both, rather than to the wilful negligence of the people on either side; for such traits do not characterize any section of our common

The absolute depreciation of means in the South was dinary influences of war. The wounded I saw in Southern hospitals were terribly emaciated by similar nals. One of them, referring to General Shericauses entirely beyond the reach of any public or pri- dan, says : yate measures of relief. Distress and suffering were almost universal. The practice of warfare is accompanied by many dilatory horrors in addition to those of the knowledge that his immediate predecessor andden indiscriminate slaughter.

The people of North Carolina certainly did not design to treat prisoners of war with neglect or cruelty. The Captain of a company of Senior Reserves, well The Captain of a company of Senior Reserves, well known as a dispassionate and truthful man, assured me estly and faithfully discharge his duties as an "the rations supplied to the prisoners were quite as officer of the government and not the represenample as those for the soldiers who guarded them."

The country people were often induced by these State

Troops, to bring in a variety of provisions for the prisoners. Children were sometimes sent with salt to them, an article both scarce and of high price.

It is also well known that impressments were made from private citizens for the relief of the prisoners, though sometimes charitable access to them was refused But with every possible exertion their condition was always described as most deplorable. A North Carolina Senior Reserve mentioned an Alabama Regiment stantly purchased articles for the prisoners. I know many instances of sympathy and relief, though the excitement of contest and feeling was very great. Some Foreigners among the prisoners of war at Salisbury were induced to change sides. They were called "galyanized or white-washed troops," not generally regarded with good will by the people.

Public opinion attributes a want of system and arbiprisoners. The discipline was often regulated in a near his father's premises on Friday evening last,

The county of Mecklenburg, in North Carolina, and defeat, the frontier men of Pennsylvania (driven in by the French and their Northern Indian allies) retired Southward, and, crossing the Potomac below the mountains, took up land among more pacific tribes, in what was then known as "the Barony of Clarendon,"

A British King had bestowed large grants in the socalled colony of North Carolina to this nobleman, whose currency whose value was preclaimed at the Court Union county, N. C.-Lancaster Ledger. House equal to stirling, or the sum of half a dollar of the well known standard of Spain. Some aged persons described the condition of these primitive emigrants from Pennsylvania, who settled among the Southern aborigenes: "The men on foot with their rifles and dogs -the women on horseback with their babies and spinning wheels." These "wanderers" were chiefly of old Irish stocks, intermingled with English, Welsh and Scotch, many Germans, a few French and Swiss.

The names of such families may all now be recognized in the Southern and Central counties of Pernsyl yards present coats of arms and clannish titles of many of the Yorkville Baptist Church .- Yorkville European settlers on this Western Continent.

These Southern colonists strenuously objected to the importation of African slaves, and strongly remonstrated with the mother country of Great Britain, whose au-

cause she had no children." This shows the easy manner in which such subjects were considered in Europe 200 years ago! An unmanageable tribe of

The difficulties of this subject were manifest at the Declaration of American Independence, and appreciated as a contradiction to a general truth then announced. The Africans, at this time, required a double consideration, both as property and as men. The common colo-nial laws with regard to the property remained without individual States. African slaves, without being thus named in our Constitution of government, were personally enumerated for Congressional Representation in the ratio of three-fifths—white men being respected as units in the periodical census. The natural owners of the soil, "uniaxed Indians," were then regarded as cyphers, of no political value for national representation. As a transferable property, large investments in wild Africans were insisted upon by the British government, and the colonists were obliged to yield to the existing economy of that age. In those portions of the country where fire wood and winter clothing were required for more than half the year, this kind of labor proved expensive. A gradual accumulation of these servants, therefore, tended Southward, where they multiplied greatly in a congenial elimate. Their increase eventually became almost the only profit from the possession of slaves. This was considered an objectionable feature the interference with family ties in the division of estates

among widows and minor children. An attempt to establish a separate Republican Government upon the perpetuity of African slavery appears an error of practical statesmanship, because the institu-tion always had a feeble hold upon the hearts of many persons in the South. Several religious associations specially objected to it, such as the Society of Friends, the Moravians and the Dunkers, besides individuals of other creeds who conscientiously abstained from it. The Southern people often discussed its influences very freely among themselves and in the public conventions of several States. But as this property increased in value and extent, and became the foundation of much commercial capital and credit, general emancipation was felt to be commensurately difficult by the

people at large in every section of the country. In the meantime numerous Western States and Territories were rapidly filling up with a population from different nationalities of Northern Europe, habitually taught to resist every description of vassalage, to whom the peculiarities of negro bondage were little known,

but, nevertheless, made highly objectionable.

The great mistake of Southern legislation was the desire under such eircumstances to form a separate government, while the original Constitution of the United States was still regarded with respect by a large majority of the people. A dispassionate, unprejudiced, independent looker-on may suggest, from apparent the military service to the detriment of agriculture and facts, that the Southern colonists, while claiming Afriprivation of general comforts, greatly reduced by cans as property under the law and the Constitution, did not generally disregard their characteristics as fellow Finallly, "the Senior and Junior Reserves"—planters, men. For. although in several Eastern States acts were passed prohibiting negro slavery, still the colored as to confiscation are either stupidly ignorant of freedmen were never invited to assume the privileges of the ballot box and the jury bench. But as soon as the well mannered, respectable and intelligent Southern | guilty of the crime of wilfull and intentional slaves were set free, they are at once considered entitled | fraud and deception. No honest Republican to all such indulgences like other "strangers in the land." Although, probably, not so intended, this fact surely indicates a high compliment to the manner in which negro slaves were usually treated by generous masters and mistresses in Southern States of North America. After a terrible revolution, persons of discrimination in the South seem prepared to regard men of African blood as eventual citizens of the United States. The freedmen will prosper among their former owners, who begin to aid their industry and education, unless political prejudices and the prepossession of races be promoted by indiscreet and dishonest interferences. Kind counsel, moral and general instruction with gradual accommodations will settle many difficulties which apalleviation of the suffering "except by conveying the pear insurmountable at first under sudden changes. The obvious conduct between former owners and their home." I offered to prepare a petition to urge this servants in this section evince amiable characteristics under the altered condition of each race. It surely obtain accurate information at that time, but it was cannot be credited by any that the Almighty Creator race. In time this great boon will be found of commonly understood there was some point in conten- has established diversities among men solely to ention with regard to a general and prompt interchange | courage strife and discord, but rather to invite a liberal toleration by mutual concession and self control for the

During the contest which prevailed from 1861 to 1865. I resided with my wife and daughters among any value, has been given to the colored man. kindly neighbors on a plantation near Charlotte. As When he is thus raised from a state of abject an officer of the United States Branch Mint for 25 years bury were of very varied characters and nationalities. I had general acquaintance with persons from different The weaker men often complained to the guards that the rude and violent among their fellow-prisoners, robbed and ill treated them, plundered and sold their and premises became depositories of provisions, clothing. scanty blankets and clothes, and practiced various im. | deeds and valuables of many, who, for some reason, positions. Prisoners occasionally were very insubor-dinate. Upon one occasion they killed two of the own. All had suffered in various degrees; their means guards. The guards themselves were for some time of existence being greatly reduced by the natural con- will effectually do away with all future schemes without tents, and often without sufficient supplies of sequences of war, which they still feel severely. These circumstances may give a certain value to remarks which are very respectfully submitted to the honorable

committee, on the treatment of prisoners of war. J. H. GIBBON, M. D., Mecklenburg county, N. C.

GENERAL CANBY .- The new commander of North and South Carolina (Gen. Canby,) has arsufficient to cause many additional miseries to the or- the New Orleans correspondents of various jour-

> "With these facts staring him in the face, and (General Cauby) was a high toned gentleman and gallant officer, who had won the respect and tative of a party, it is surprising that Sheridan did not attempt to remove some of the adium that attached to his name by following the commendable and praiseworthy example of General

Geneal Canby is said to be a fine executive officer, and thorough military man. In his opinions he is said to be a moderate republican, of Junior Reserves on guard at the same time, who con- who takes no prominent part in politics and cares but little to have anything to do with political affairs. Indeed the New York Tribune pointedly says "no one has ever called Canby a radical."

SAD CASUALITY .- We learn that Wm. Marshall, a lad about 19 years old, the son of Mr trary measures to those who had special control of the Rob't Marshall of this District, was found dead manner exceedingly offensive to the soldier guards
Amiable people are probably not always selected for the office of Provost Marshal.

Hear his father's premises on Friday evening last, with a gun shot wound in his breast. He had left home with his gun for the purpose of hunting game, and remaining out longer than usual, his several adjacent ones, were chiefly settled by emigrants father went in search of him and found the body from my native State. About the period of Braddock's as above stated. It is supposed from surrounding appearances, that his death was the result of accident - Lancaster Ledger.

COMMITTED -James Funderburk was committed to the jail of this District last week, on Scottish agents disposed of the land by the acre, at two a charge of Grand Larceny. He was arrested shillings, "proclamation money"-a discription of paper by U. S. soldiers at Cureton's gold mine in

> REVIVALS .- The New Bethel and Union script them all and put them in the army. Baptist Churches, in this District, have enjoyed a refreshing revival during the past month. Enquirer.

STATE NEWS.

THE BLACKWELDER TRIAL .- Jacob Black-Red men were exported as slaves from an Eastern Colo- welder, (of Cabarrus county) who was tried and ny to Malaga in Spain, because they were found troublesome as servants by certain serious people.

The Southern colonists, who, at that period, possessed no skips, were forced to purchase and to pay for wild Africans taken as prisoners of war, and disposed of to traders by their own countrymen, and were obliged to county—has, we learn, after a long and tedious fording reason for this belief. The removal of teach them to work and to supply food, clothing, sustenance and implements for their constantly increasing the Losane Asylum.

Stanton and Sheridan is claimed as showing that the President anticipates such changes as will see in the Petersburg Inc. sent to the Insane Asylum.

the jury that if they found that the prisoner course of the Herald is thought to be very sigwas insane at the time of the commission of the nificant of the same thing. Our readers know homicide, they should acquit, whether such in- full well where our sympathies are, but as a faithsanity was produced by jealoursy or not; where- ful journalist we feel it to be our duty to warn immediate change, but were gradually ameliorated by as, it will be remembered that Judge Mitchell them against every delusion. There is not the charged the jury, on the first trial, that although | slightest evidence to be met with any where that the jury might find that the prisoner was insane | the President does not mean to carry out in good at the time of the commission of the homicide, faith the laws of Congress. So far as lies in his if that insanity was caused by jealousy, they power he doubtless intends to mitigate them by must convict. - Salisbury North State.

Insanity is getting to be a common plea for the escape of murderers and violators of the peace generally.

The Statesville American says that Dr J J. Foard is willing to undertake to get the stock taken to build the Statesville and Salt Works' Railroad, at his own expense, if the Commissioners will agree to allow him a certain per with owners who regarded them with humanity, from centage on the stock that he might get subscribed, as per agreement.

> TRINITY COLLEGE.—This Institution has opened its session with the encouraging num- the Republican party will remain intact unber of 80 students.

SERIOUS AFFAIR .- We learn that a difficulty occurred near Kinston, last night, which resulted in the killing of a negro by a white man, and the subsequent severe beating of the white man by negro soldiers. The white man is in jail for the homicide. Everything was quiet this afternoon. - Newbern Jour. Com , 5th inst. Why not put the negroes in jail, also!

From the Newbern Republican (Radical.)

FALSE IDEAS about CONFISCATION. The subject of the confiscation of lands is one of too much moment to be misrepresented or trifled with in any manner. We occasionally hear of some one who is guilty of holding out to the colored man the false idea that the confiscation of lands is embraced in the Congressional plan, and by this means creating expectations and hopes that never will be realized. the true meaning of the acts of Congress or are will for a moment so deceive and cheat the colored race as to endeavor to make them believe that there will be a gratuitous distribution of lands, when no such purpose was agreed upon or adopted by Congress.

The present plan proposed by Congress to the oyal voters of the different unreconstructed States, for adoption, plainly gives up the scheme of confiscation. In surrendering confiscation, the colored man have been secured. His right | tion of the south: to the free use of the ballot, stands ou; in bold relief as one of the grandest of all privileges that can possibly be conferred upon an enfranchised to the rebels of the South. Along with the ballot, every other political and civil right, of slavery to that true position of manhood where tainly ought, and we doubt not, will be satisfied the adoption of the present Congressional plan of confiscation, it will bring benefits of such a character, not only to the colored man but the white man, as will prove of the greatest possible

ceive whereby confiscation might be made a in the process of "reconstruction," as it is called practical reality would be the rejection and ef- shall have been contemplated, I think the people, fectual defeat of the plan of Congress. Believ- wherever they constitute majorities, will find it rived in Charleston. Of him we know nothing ing, as we sincerely do, that the plan in ques- to their interest to vote against conventions for buy their goods. personally, but he is spoken of in high terms by tion will bring prosperity and happiness to the the objects in view, and bear with the reign of whole people of the South, we should really re- military governments until another appeal can gard it as a misfortune to have confiscation es- be made to public opining at the North, and established as one of the consequences of its de- pecially in the Northwest."

> The Cotton tax of two and a half cents pound went into operation on Monday, the 2d

> VERMONT.—The radicals have earried this State by a majority of 18,000.

A NEGRO MAGISTRATE. - Charleston, Sept. 4 .-Sickles has appointed Beverly Nash, a prominent any of our Courts in many years, being a decision negro of Columbia, S. C. a police magistrate.

Two colored men have announced themselves, in different Districts in Georgia, as candidates for Congress. They advocate the remen, the abolition of the tax on cotton, &c.

Foreign News - Harvesting was progress ing satisfactorily throughout Europe. The cholera is raging at Rotterdam an

The Spanish insurgents and government troops had a severe fight at Castonzia. All but thirty of the insurgents were cut to pieces.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. EARLY .- After General Early's series of disasters in the valley, he made his headquarters at Staunton, and while there Court to adjust and equalize the burdens of the was prevailed upon to attend church one Sabbath. The subject of the sermon on that day was the general judgment, and just as Early entered the out of the war-the position of these Southern minister was giving an illustration of the number States in the war they waged against the Govthat, on the day of judgment would be present, ernment. It was competent for the United States by bringing in review before his audience the to deal with slaves just as with other personal generations that had passed away, and completed his climax by asking them what they would do with all these? The mind of General Early burnt or lifted, or ships captured at sea? Who, being on his army and not on the sermon, he re- but the owner of such property? But the laws

eral Early was at Dublin, in southwest Virginia, on the purchase of such mules, ships or cotton, Eight persons have been baptized at the former and being seriously indisposed he was lying in were not cancelled. The debtors were not re-Church, and sixteen at the latter. Ten have an ambulance ready to move away to avoid Gen- leased. Their obligations remain in force at this been baptized at the Union Baptist Church, in eral Stoneman, who was at that time making a day. The seller never made a guarantee against Gaston County, N. C. These Churches are un- raid into that country. General Echols rode up the action of war. pania. Rudely carved grave stones in some old Church der the care of Elder Tilman R Gaines, Pastor to the ambulance and said, "General Lee has The other ground of defense, payment by comsurrendered." Early, raising himself on his el- pulsion under the Sequestration Law of the Conbows, replied, "It is false; I do not believe one federate Government, is equally untenable. That word of it." "But," says General Echols, "here Government never had a legal existence, and pay-NEW YORE, Sept. 4.—The southern famine re- is a dispatch from General Loman giving the ment of the debt under its regulations was therethorities at that time insisted upon the policy as beneficial. Both black and white servants were sold into The total cash receipts amounted to \$250,566, When having heard it, he threw himself back in Under these instructions the jury retired, and the Colonies before the American revolution. An En-glish Earl suggested to Charles II "to send his Queen, of bushels of corn purchased was 75,316.

When having heard it, he threw himself back in Under these instructions the jury retired, and the ambulance and in an indescribable tone, ex-claimed, "Now blow your trumpet, Gabriel!"

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From the Salisbury North State. THE PROSPECT.

There are those among us who see, or think the President anticipates such changes as will His Honor Judge Little, we learn, charged sustain him in his policy hereafter. The recent a liberal construction and lenient administration of them-nothing more.

> shown much sagacity on many occasions in scenting the breeze and anticipating public opinion, it must yet be borne in mind that it is a venal and corrupt sheet whose motives the public cannot know. It may expect and desire a change, or may be governed wholly by sordid and selfish motives. Or it may desire to lead the President and his supporters into greater difficulties. All of these things should be considered by the Southern people. They should beware of false lights.

Our own opinion remains unchanged that til the reconstruction question is disposed of Nothing can disolve it until after that time, as they will have no difficulty in rallying their party upon that issue. They appeal to efforts made to resist their measures in the South as evidence of contumacy on the part of "unrepentant rebels." Such appeals to their passions, in the present state of the public mind, meets with a ready response. Another reason why this must necessarily be so is the intense bitterness of feeling now existing between the two parties North, a bitterness much curpassing any that exhibits itself at the South. This bitterness will continue, and will prevent any change in the present complexion of parties there, as long as the cause for it remains.

The cause grew out of the late war, and as long as any of the present issues arising therefrom remain unsettled no material change will be likely to take place. At least this is our opinion, and believing this we have pursued the course we olina, supplied by this line, or from these points to have. It is true that we have the right-given | those cities, take as regards the Railroads between to us by the law itself-to vote down the Con. Raleigh and Weldon. Nothing more-nothing less. vention without violating our obligations to the The Stockholders of this State work say: travel over Government. But until we can be shown that the longest distance of our road, as it will give us we have anything to gain by such a course we ought not to pursue it, however clear the right to do so. We should weigh the matter well and see if we would not be likely to lose much by it. We think all the probabilities are that we would -that it would merely be abandoning bad for

GOV. GRAHAM ON THE SITUATION.

Hon, William A. Graham, of North Carolina, in a letter to a resident of Van Buren, Ark., other more important and essential matters to writes as follows respecting the political situa-

"The situation of the States of the South, to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We is a restoration." The idea of distraining the the confiscation of every acre of land belonging States by military domination, into the adoption of constitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without and over 21 years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the constitution of the United States at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. Let it therefore be well understood that while It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before existed in any republican country. The board of registers of voters has just been announced here, and includes one negro to two white men generally through-The only contingency that we can now con- out the State. When the whole series of steps

> This is bad advice to come from Gov. Graham, and we hope that he has changed his opinion since writing the letter referred to.]

THE NEGRO DEBT QUESTION .- In the United States District Court, at Greenville, S.C., on the 22d ult, Judge Bryan presiding, probably the most important case was decided that has been before on the question as to the liability of persons who purchased negroes previous to emancipation It will be observed that according to this decision. persons who purchased negroes previous to the war, and have not paid for them, are liable to do

"The amount is small, the principle of overwhelming importance. I should gladly have escaped J. A. WILLIARD. from the consideration of this case. The settlement of the question, however it be settled, will carry poverty home to some one. Great investments lie in bonds and notes given for the purchase money of negroes In these, women and children have staked their all. The question is, & Co.'s Safes. Also, Emery's Cotton Gin and Conwho shall bear the loss? Poverty and hardship denser, and Foster's Cotton Planter, must come. In my opinion the hardship must be Nos. 29, 30 and 31 NORTH WATER STREET, and Corner Stands, Towel Racks, &c., &c. borne by those who had the misfortune to be owners. It does not come within the province of this war. That office, tantas componere, belongs to other than a judicial tribunal. Abolition grew property. The owner must suffer. Who suffered when mules or horses were taken? or cotton plied, in his peculiar tone of voice, "I would con- of property, regulating the relationship of debtor and creditor, in the matter of mules, ships or cot-At the time of General Lee's surrender, Gen- ton, were not abrogated. Debts or balances due

THE RAILROADS

We refer the reader to the advertisement of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad in another column. And convicted of the murder of his wife at Spring they see, evidences of a coming change in public we also invite attention to the following article from the President had had the courage to issue such the Wilmington Journal in regard to shipping freight, a Proclamation long ago, it might have done which we hope will induce shippers to patronize those Roads (N. C. and Wil. & Weldon, via Goldsboro,) in which the State is interested as a Stockholder, and thus

"We see in the Petersburg Index, of the 22d inst. a savage editorial, evidently designed as an advertisement for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. * The writer evidently does not understand the subject upon which he is writing—for we desire to give him credit for candor. We submit the following facts, and we know them to be facts.

The North Carolina Railroad is from Charlotte to Goldsboro', a distance of two hundred and twenty-three miles, three-fourths a State road. The question with the Stockholders of that corporation, that was decided at Greensboro', was one of interest to themselves and not for any city or place. It is this, "How could they increase the receipts of their road without increasing its expenses?" It was found that by an old arrangement, made when the State owned a large interest in the Ral-As to the New York Herald while it has eigh and Gaston Railroad, that the bulk of through freights to and from Northern markets, passed off their road at Raleigh, while their freight trains, with a few ears, kept on to Goldsboro'.

It was also found that the ears left off at Raleigh to go by Raleigh and Gaston Railroad would, if they had | President. been carried through to Goldsboro', have yielded them about fifteen dollars per car. Admitting that they had carried ten cars per day each way for three hundred days. equal to six thousand cars per annum, which would only have cost them the "wheelage" on the cars, extra, or more than it would if they had left them at Raleigh, and we have gross receipts from this source of ninety thousand dollars that went to another Company. This sum may be more or less than the actual amount that would have been realized last year, if the present plan had been in force; but it illustrates the principle on which the Stockholders, without a dissenting voice. decided this question. By the present rates on through freights both ways, we understand that Company receives about an average of fifteen dollars per car be-tween Raleigh and Goldsboro', which is sufficient to make the plan a permanent one. The difference in distance between Raleigh and Weldon, by way of Goldsboro' and Gaston, is twenty-nine miles, and the longer Attorney and Counsellor at Law. distance is over a road with few grades and curves, upon which any speed can be made; hence no difference

The cost to the two Companies is no more, because this is "increased business," and no train is run exclu sively for it-which Railroad managers understand to mean nearly all net profits. The great and essential mistake this writer makes, and into which all the Norfolk papers have fallen, is that he and they are discuss-

The question is purely this, what route shall goods from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, going to all places in North and South Carthe largest income. Is there anything more natural Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country,

Should a corporation, any more than an individual, give away a profitable business to gratify an outside party, in which it had no earthly interest ? and especially so when by helping themselves they can benefit a friend. Look at it in every way, and nothing unusual or unreasonable can be seen. As regards the produce to, and goods from, Nor-

folk to the interior, we are informed by those who know best, that not one-sixth of the freight that passes over the Seaboard Railroad, originates in orfolk, or goes to that market for sale, and much, very much, less from Petersburg. It has been said that scarcely two cars per month, of goods and produce to and from Petersburg, go to or come from beyond Raleigh, on the North Carolina Railroad. | line have recently agreed to unite in a Hence our position that this is a question entirely of transit of freight, through portions of North are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr ket towns of either State. True, a great deal of Carolina and Virginia, and not business to the mar-Fox, that "the most dangerous of all revolutions produce goes to Norfolk and to Petersburg from North Carolina, but by far the largest portion of it originates on our own (Wilmington and Weldon) Railroad, and seeks these more northern markets in preference to Wilmington, not because their merchants show more energy or zeal as merchants any qualification except being of the male sex but because these cities are nearer the great commercial centre-New York-than Wilmington. Now, we suggest to the merchants of Petersburg

and Norfolk that the recommendation of the Index and other newspapers of both cities, that their merchants send all their goods to Raleigh, via Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is bad "policy."

Our people will soon find out where their friends reside, and the interest all our people have in the North Carolina Railway as a great State work, and as a helper to pay taxes and debt, commends this subject forcibly to their attention The new policy the State has inaugurated in the

management of her principal Railroad will soon enable it to pay dividends into the Treasury of the State. But if defeated in this result by citizens of Cars Run Through Without Break-Virginia because they are stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which has so long enjoyed a monopoly of this through business, they will know where to send their freights and where to

We do not fear the trial-let it come. To our friends we say, keep your eyes open and look out for the "half-moon stencil plates" "via Raleigh and Gaston Railroad" that are said to be in secret circulation and somehow get on to people's boxes

We have no fears for our Railroads and our seaports. The President and Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company are "masters of the situation," and they may form or dissolve an alliance with other roads that their interests seem to demand, and if reasonably done they will be sustained.

R. E. COCHRANE Messrs. BUXBAUM & LANG

I would respectfully inform my friends and former customers that I am now engaged with the firm of Messrs. BUXBAUM & LANG, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and moval of all disqualifications imposed on white so. In his charge, the Judge said, substantially : Shoes, and would be pleased to wait upon them. September 2, 1867. R. E. COCHRANE.

> A. A. WILLIARD WILLIARD BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for the Hazard Powder Co., and Marvin

WILMINGTON, N. C. September 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

On the 15th September inst., the Banking House of BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS will be merged into the

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE, and the business will be conducted at the old stand,

Trade Street, Springs' Building.
A. G. BRENIZER has been chosen Cashier, and C. N. G. BUTT, Teller, late Teller First National Bank of Wilmington. The Bank will then be prepared to transact all business usually done by an incorporated Bank, and will endeavor, by its fair and liberal dealing, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2, 1867. MOLASSES.

131 HHDS. Cuba and other grades Molasses 100 Tierces and Barrels do. For sale by WILLARD BROS, 29, 30 and 31 Water street, WILMINGTON, N C

Salt, Bagging and Rope, 2000 SACKS Liverpool Salt, 236 coils Bale Rope,

- bales Gunny Bagging,
For sale by WILLARD BROS, 29, 30 and 31 Water street. WILMINGTON, N C

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The subject of a general amnesty was discussed in Cabinet meeting on the 3rd inst. If

Gen. Grant has requested to be relieved from attendance at cabinet meetings, except when military matters are under discussion, as he does not think it proper for a military officer to take part in political discussions.

The President is determined to relieve How. ard, if what he says on the matter can be believed. He is only waiting to find a man to put in the place.

Official despatches received here state that Gen. Sheridan has confirmed the removal of the three Texas judges, made by Gen. Griffin on the 15th of August. The removals were made on the charge of disloyalty.

A movement is on foot here, among loyal citizens from Louisiana and Texas, to petition Congress at their next meeting to reinstate General Sheridan in command of the fifth military diatrict. They are of the opinion that the only way this can be done is by impeaching the

TOOTH PASTE.

Saponaccous, PREPARED BY DR. WM. E. CARR.

Any person wishing to purchase an article that will remove tartar from the teeth, also purify the breath, will find it will do both, and give health to

P. S -Any person that will give it a thorough trial and feels that it fails their money will be re-September 2, 1867.

ROBERT P. WARING.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Office, 3 doors West of the National Bank, and opposite Carson's new building.

September 2, 1867. Fall and Winter Importations-1867.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., Importers and Jobbors of Bonnet, Trimming and

Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c.

237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. September 2, 1867.

NORTH CAROLINA ALL STATE RAILWAY LINES FROM CHARLOTTE

And all points on the N. C. and its connecting Rail Roads to the Seaboard at Wilmington, N. C., or Norfolk, Va., via Goldsboro; also via PETERSBURG AND CITY POINT.

The Railways composing this all State Railway

Great Through Air Line Route to all the Northern markets on equal terms

and charges via our own ports, or by way of Norfolk or Petersburg, Va., to and from the North. No discrimination in favor of any place or city, only so far as to carry the great products of the State as well as return merchandise over the Railway lines largely owned by the State. This arrangement, while it gives as great facilities and as cheap rates as by any other line, will

and into the common school fund, by which taxes will be lightened and the poor children educated. These are some of the reasons for a change of route to pass by Goldsboro. The N. C. R R., the Wil. & Weldon R. R., and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies, have agreed that all goods, not otherwise specially directed, shall pass by way of Goldsboro, for Balti-

aid in paying something into the State Treasury

more, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the same rates and in the same time that they can be carried by any other route. This has been arranged and freight trains now run

in close connection from Portsmouth to Charlotte. ing Bulk.

Be careful in shipping from New York to ship by old Dominion Steamship Co., 187 Greenwich Street, or Pier 37, North River. By old Bay line from Baltimore.

By Clyde's Steamers or Annemessic Railway, Philadelphia. By E. Sampson & Co. Steamers, Central Wharf,

See that no special direction is given to our goods by any Railway-not mentioned here. Take a through receipt to go by the "Inland Air Line," care of R. R. Agent, Portsmouth. WILLIAM SMITH

Master of Transportation, Sept. 2, 1867.-1m Wil, & Weldon R. R. Co.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

(Late of North Carolina,) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 37 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend promptly and thoroughly to all business committed to his management. August 26, 1867

New Furniture! CHEAP! At DAVIDSON'S FURNITURE STORE, OPPOSITE THE METHODIST CHURCH,

Where will be found a full assortment of everything usually kept in that line, as Wardrobes, Book cases, Washstands, Wire and Tin Safes, Desks, Sideboards, Chairs and tables of all kinds, Bureaus, Cradles, Cribs, Bedsteads of various styles and prices, Side

Bedsteads, Of good quality, will be sold at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 Dollars. Also, Bed Room Suits complete at from 35 to 256 Dollars.

Bureaus. At 10, 12, 16, 18 and 20 Dollars, and all other arti-

cles of furniture at prices to suit the times. Mattrasses. A lot of good ones, of Shucks, Cotton and Hair, just received. Also, Tucker's Spring Beds-some-

thing new and good. Chairs and Tables Of all kinds, a full assortment, and Old Cane Seat

Chairs, rebottomed with Cane, as good as new, by a competent workman.

Metallic Burial Cases, Of all sizes and various patterns, kept constantly

on hand, from the plainest and cheapest to the finest Satin Lined-highly ornamented with Silver

Handles and Plates, at 33 per cent below old rates. Also, Mahogany, Walnut and Pine Coffins. ready made, at 10 per ceut less than they can be bought in this market. These last articles,

can be sent any distance at a moments notice. LOOK FOR THE SIGN, "FURNITURE STORE,"

BEING KEPT READY MADE,

Opposite the Methodist Church,

Charlotte, N. C., August 12, 1867. 3m