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SPEECH OF GOVERNOR PERRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

On the 3d day of July Governor Perry addressed a public meeting at Greenville, South Carolina. The Northern papers are making great ado over his speech. It is published in all the Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York papers, and is much commented upon—approvingly by some, disapprovingly by others. We give below some of the most important passages of the address, which will be read with much interest, from the fact that Mr Perry has just received the appointment and entered upon the duties of the office of Provisional Governor of South Carolina, and in this speech he defines his position in regard to the war and the great issues that have grown out of it.

"A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle. The land is filled with mourning, widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some one lost. Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more. Our country has been ravished and desolated. Our cities, towns and villages are smouldering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have been deprived of civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty or property. Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us.

Mr Chairman, as much as we feel the humiliation and degradation of our present situation, and deeply lament the losses which have befallen the Southern States, yet we should be happy to know that this cruel and bloody war is over, and that peace is once more restored to our country. This is a great consolation amid our wants, distresses and humiliations. The husband will no longer have to leave his wife and children, the father and mother will not be called upon any more to give up their sons as victims to the war. It is to be hoped that in a very short time civil government will be restored; that law once more will reign supreme, and that life, liberty and property will be protected everywhere, as they heretofore have been.

How was it, Mr Chairman, that the Southern States failed in their rebellion? It is true the contest was a most unequal one, 8,000,000 of persons fighting against 22,000,000! The one having neither government, army, navy or manufactures; and the other having all these, with an influx of foreigners and Southern negroes to increase their strength.

Mr Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secession of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the revolution; and there is not now in the Southern States any one who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union than I do. Still, I know that we shall be more prosperous and happy in the Union than out of it.

It has been too common, Mr Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolution to the President of the late Confederacy. This, sir, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success. Many who were most prominent in the movement never did anything for it after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their proper position, in front of the battle, they sought "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places" and "official positions," where they could speculate and make fortunes on Government funds.

In fact, towards the latter part of the war, it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything and make any sacrifice to do so. When General Johnston surrendered his army he had on his muster roll 70,000 men, but only 14,000 to be carried into battle! General Lee's army was in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough, staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle! How was it possible for the Southern people to succeed, acting thus?

Congress, too, Mr Chairman, is greatly to blame for their exemptions. All between the ages of eighteen and forty-five should have been

forced into the army and kept there. It mattered not whether he was a doctor, lawyer, preacher, or school-teacher, if an able-bodied man, he should have been sent to the army. But, strange to say, the three classes of men who were mainly instrumental in plunging their country into this mad revolution, were all exempted by Congress from fighting. This was not fair. The man who gets up a fight should always take his share of it.

It has been said, and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great loss in the death of President Lincoln. I do not think so. President Johnson is a much abler and firmer man than Lincoln was. He is in every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place he is a Southern man, and Lincoln was a Northern man. He is a Democrat, and Lincoln was a Whig and Republican. President Johnson was a slave-holder, well acquainted with the institution, and knows what is proper to be done in the great change which is taking place. President Lincoln was wholly unacquainted with slavery and Southern institutions. President Johnson is a man of iron will and nerve, like Andrew Jackson, and will adhere to his principles and political faith.

On the other hand, President Lincoln showed himself to be nothing more than clay in the hands of the potter, ready to change his measures and principles at the bidding of his party. President Johnson has filled all the highest and most honorable offices in the State of Tennessee with great ability and satisfaction to the people. There is no stain or blot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the issues between the North and South was made by President Johnson. He voted for Breckinridge in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging, then, from his antecedents, the South should have every hope and confidence in him.

Mr Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt that in ten years the Southern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to our real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with hired labor than with slave labor.

The idleness and vagrancy of the negro, in a free state, may be a nuisance to society. I have no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, freedom will prove a curse instead of a blessing to the negro. No one should turn off his negroes, if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes, and work as they have heretofore done. They had no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill will toward them on that account.

But, Mr Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a rebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections, and they acted toward each other throughout the war as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerents, and none were treated as traitors during the whole of the four year's war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both Governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging, cannot now be demanded as a traitor, tried and executed as a traitor.

There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armies were carried into service and on the field of battle. To call such a war a rebellion simply is a misapplication of terms. The greatest and best men of the Southern States were most conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle.

In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man (save Washington) than General Lee. That he should now be hanged as a traitor would be an act of national infamy that would shock the whole civilized world, and render the name of the United States odious in history.

While I do not think, Mr Chairman, that the whole people of the Southern States have behaved well in this war, and done their duty at home and on the field of battle, yet there is a very large proportion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history. They have been unsuccessful in their revolution, but this should not, and does not, detract from their heroic gallantry on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be re-

membered and honored as heroes and patriots, not only at the South, but in the North, too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the public mind.

I cannot and would not Mr Chairman, ask my fellow-citizens to forget the past in this war so far, as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity committed by the United States armies which never can be forgotten in the Southern States. But I do entreat them to become loyal citizens and respect the national authorities of the Republic. Abandon, at once and forever, all notions of secession, nullification and disunion. There is no reason why there should be any sectional jealousy or ill feeling between the North and the South. They are greatly necessary to each other. Their interests are dependent and not rival interests; and now that slavery is abolished, there will be no bone of contention between the two sections.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following important decision in reference to the duty on tobacco in the late insurrectionary States:

Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and sold but never removed from the place of manufacture, is liable to the rate of duty imposed by the act now in force. Tobacco made subsequent to Sept. 1, 1862, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it has been sold, will be liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and the amended act of March 3, 1863, whenever it is moved beyond the insurrectionary States; if it has never been sold, but is still in the possession of the manufacturer, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco, in the insurrectionary States made prior to April 1, 1865, and not owned by the manufacturer when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law now in force. Tobacco in the hands of a purchaser may be sold indefinitely within the insurrectionary States without becoming liable to tax; but when the same is sold to be transported beyond the limits of said insurrectionary States, it becomes liable to the tax imposed by the law in force at the time the first sale of the same tobacco was made by the manufacturer thereof. Tobacco from Virginia or North-Carolina cannot be shipped by way of New York to New Orleans, though the same was made and sold prior to the establishment of Collection Districts in said State, without the payment of the tax. The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm, on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the individual members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterwards be made, to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made. In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods reassured at a different rate from the current rates under the laws now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to a lower rate of duty.

THE N. C. RAILROAD.

The Greensboro Patriot says that at the late meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Company, the question of having a National Bank connected with the Road was agitated. Among others who participated in the discussion were the Hon N Boyden in favor of and Gov. Morehead against the project. After the discussion was over, the stockholders directed that application be made to the Convention or the Legislature for an amendment to the Charter of the Company, permitting them to establish a National Bank in connection with the business of the Road, in accordance with the financial Banking scheme of the U. S. Government. The opposition to this project arose mainly from the belief that the Road would not have the funds to spare at any early day to establish such a Bank.

We have seen no statistics giving information of the present financial condition of the Company, but learn verbally that the Road has paid its current expenses up to the first of May, 1865, and that it has a large claim against the U. S. Government for services in the transportation of troops and all manner of army stores, &c. We would infer from this that it is in a safe condition, financially. Not only the individual stockholders, but the whole State, have a deep pecuniary interest in the success of this Road.

A disastrous flood destroyed over \$200,000 worth of property and several lives at Leavenworth, Kansas.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

A correspondent of the Salisbury Banner gives the following account of the proceedings of the late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College:

The Board of Trustees of this well known institution, held their regular annual meeting on the 18th July, and as many of your readers feel a deep interest in its welfare, I will give you the result of their action. There was a very good attendance of the Trustees, and all seemed to feel their responsibility as guardians of a sacred trust. The great question of the day was, whether the finances of the college would justify the Trustees in throwing it open to students next session. In the recent crash the funds of the college were greatly lessened. Perhaps a hundred thousand dollars, in bank stock, and other securities have been lost. This will necessarily cripple the success of the institution. Still there remains the assets, invested in such a manner as to render them prospectively good, though perhaps not immediately available. The income upon this remainder, the Board, after mature deliberation, considered sufficient to sustain the President and their Professors. It was therefore decided to open the college to students at the usual time, the 28th of September. In order to do this, it was found necessary to suspend for the ensuing year at least, the operation of all beneficiary scholarships, and to fix the price of tuition at twenty dollars per session of five months. The resignations of Professors W. C. Kerr and W. B. Lynch were tendered and accepted. The present faculty consists of Dr Kirkpatrick, President, and Professors Rockwell, McIver and Blake. The studies of the department of Belles Lettres, Chemistry and Greek, will be distributed among the existing faculty, who are experienced teachers, and the full course of studies will be taught as heretofore. A preparatory department will be connected with the college, under the care of the Faculty. Arrangements were made to put the college buildings in thorough repair, and students will enjoy every facility for study as in former years. A valuable addition of eleven hundred volumes will soon be placed in the college library, being the bequest of the late Rev. John S Harris, of South Carolina, an Alumnus of the college. Thus it will be seen that the way is open for securing a thorough education, at an institution of high grade, in our midst; and we hope that students will soon flock thither and crowd its spacious halls as in former years.

The scarcity of money in these trying times need not hinder any one from sending his sons or his wards to College, who has provisions to give in the place of money, since a good market will be afforded at that place, and I have no doubt that the Bursar and the boarding houses will receive produce, at fair prices, both for tuition and board.

J. R.

Views of the late Senator Douglas on the Negro as a Voter.—In the discussion before the people of Illinois, just previous to his last election to the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold a negro is not and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government. Now, I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that, in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase white men—men of European birth and European descent, and had no reference to the negro, the savage Indians, or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen colonies was a slaveholding colony, and every signer of the declaration represented a slaveholding constituency, and I know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the declaration."

The trial of Mary Harris for killing a Mr Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, was concluded in that city on the 19th. The court-room was densely crowded with males and females. The jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty on the plea of insanity. On this announcement, the men threw up their hats and burst into loud applause, women waved their handkerchiefs and wept with joy, and numbers rushed towards Miss Harris to congratulate her. She fainted, of course, and was removed from the court room in an insensible condition. She shot Burroughs because he married another after promising to marry her.