

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET. CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER. \$4 Per Annum IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865. FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 689.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.  
\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

**GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.  
Jos S Cannon, of Perquimans, and Tod R Caldwell of Burke, Aids with the rank of Colonel.  
Lewis Hanes of Davidson, Private Secretary.  
R C Badger of Wake, and W H Bagley of Pasquotank, Assistant Secretaries.  
S M Parish and J D Pullen of Wake, Clerks.  
Theo N Ramsey of Wake, clerk and messenger.  
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.  
Donald W Bain of Wake, chief clerk to Treasurer.  
C R Thomas of Carteret, Secretary of State.

**GOVERNMENT OF THE U. STATES.**  
President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.  
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.  
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania.  
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.  
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.  
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan of Iowa.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Illinois.  
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.  
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut.  
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.  
John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
Salmon C. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.  
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.  
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.  
3. Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.  
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.  
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.  
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.  
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.  
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

**MERCHANT TAILORING.**  
We are pleased to inform our former patrons and friends that we are once more on the market, with a nice lot of Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings, together with  
**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,** consisting of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. Also, a select stock of Cassimeres and Felt Hats.  
We will be in receipt of our usual stock of  
**CLOTHING,** manufactured by ourselves, in a few days, when we will be able to suit all sizes and taste.  
From our knowledge of the Clothing business, and facilities for manufacturing, induce us to believe that we will continue to merit the patronage heretofore so liberally given by the citizens of Western North Carolina and the upper Districts of South Carolina.  
FILLINGS & SPRINGS.  
Store under Democrat Office.  
Sept 18, 1865

**New Goods.**  
**C. M. QUERY,**  
[Next Door to Spring's Corner]  
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,** consisting of Calicoes, DeLans, Merinos, Poplins, Flannels, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Lawns, Swiss Muslins.  
**Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,** Linen Handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and children's  
**Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;** together with a great variety of HATS, of all styles and prices, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.  
**A few dozen Cotton Cards.**  
Please give me a call, as I charge nothing for showing my Goods, being determined to please and sell to the public.  
Sept 18, 1865  
C. M. QUERY

**Gold and Copper Mines FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber offers for sale that Tract of Land known as the "CATHY MINE," 4 miles North of Charlotte, N. C., belonging to the estate of Dr. E. H. Andrews, deceased, containing nearly two hundred acres. It has on it a small dwelling, some out-houses, a fine spring of water, and an orchard. It also has a rich Gold Mine, and perhaps one of the richest veins of Copper ore at the South.  
These Mines have been fully tested, and pronounced by experienced Miners capable of yielding a large amount of rich ore. For immediate purchasers liberal offers will be made.  
For further particulars address or call on my Agent, A. B. Thorne, Charlotte, N. C.  
S. B. ANDREWS, Administrator.  
Oct. 2, 1865

**CORN AND WHEAT.**  
I want to purchase Corn and Wheat at the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, for which the market price will be paid.  
JOHN WILKES,  
Charlotte, May 15, 1865.

**BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!**  
For sale at  
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.  
August 28, 1865.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**  
I will sell on Tuesday the 31st Oct., at the late residence of Thos. Trotter, deceased, one Horse and five Mules, five Wagons, one Carriage, one Loom, four Milch Cows and other cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.  
Terms made known on day of sale.  
S. P. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.  
Oct. 9, 1865.

**FOR RENT.**  
The Caldwell FARM, two miles from Charlotte, will be rented on Tuesday the 24th of October. Mr J. Springs Davidson will attend in Charlotte on that day as Agent.  
W. P. CALDWELL,  
Oct. 9, 1865. 31pd

**SECOND STOCK OF NEW GOODS.**  
**T. H. BREM,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Is now opening a fresh Stock of Goods which he will sell as cheap as any one.  
He particularly invites the attention of country Merchants to his Wholesale Stock, as he has paid special care in selecting a Stock suitable for the trade.  
His Stock consists of everything to be found in the Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery line.  
T. H. BREM.  
Oct 2, 1865

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

**HARDWARE.**  
At wholesale and retail at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

**DRY GOODS.**  
At wholesale and retail, at  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM'S.

**MEN'S AND LADIES' HATS.**  
A large stock, at wholesale and retail.  
Oct 9th. T. H. BREM.

**A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land lying on the Statesville Road, about one mile north of Charlotte, containing about one hundred acres. On the Tract is a valuable Gold Mine.  
For particulars apply to me or to W. F. Davidson.  
JAMES M. RENDERSON.  
Oct 9, 1865.

**CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**  
REV. R. BURWELL,  
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., } Principals.  
The current session commenced on the 1st September, and will close the 22d December, 1865.  
Pupils received at any time and charged from time of entrance to end of session.  
For circular containing full particulars as to Terms, &c., address  
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,  
Oct 2, 1865

**NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE.**  
**A. WEILL & CO.**  
The subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to the fact that they have fitted up the store room in Mr. David Parks' Building, on Tryon Street, opposite Mr. Beckwith's Jewelry Store, for the purpose of conducting the  
**Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Clothing Business,** in all its branches. They have just received and offer for sale a large and extensive assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,** comprising every description of Cloths, Cassimeres, Ladies Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Ladies Hats, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.  
**Clothing and Furnishing Goods.**  
Our stock of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is complete. An special and personal attention have been given to the selection of these Goods, and long experience in that line will enable us to give general satisfaction in price, quality and styles unsurpassed by any one.  
**We have Boots, Shoes and Hats,** of every description and make, at very low rates. A call is solicited. We shall always try to please, and take great pleasure in showing our Goods.  
**WHOLESALE BUYERS**  
will find it to their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere, as we have the facility to offer great inducements to that trade.  
A. WEILL & CO.  
ABRAHAM WEILL,  
Oct. 2, 1865.

**Merchant Tailoring.**  
The subscribers will continue to carry on the Merchant Tailoring business as heretofore, at the store formerly occupied by Thos. Trotter, Jeweler. Prices will be regulated according to the times. The cash system. Country produce will be taken in payment for Cutting or work done. We hope our friends will not ask for credit, as we expect to do up work in the best style for CASH or its equivalent in something to eat or wear.  
JAS. A. CALDWELL & CO.  
P. S.—Persons indebted to us will please call and settle by cash or note, as early as possible.  
June 26, 1865. J. A. C. & Co.

**DEVLIN & CO., BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**  
**Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.**  
We open the season with a large stock of elegant  
**Clothing and Furnishing Goods** in our Ready-Made Department. We have also secured the services of first-class artists in our Custom Department, which is likewise supplied with the finest and best fabrics of the Home and Foreign Markets.  
To those who wish to order by mail, will be sent (on application) Samples of Goods, with Directions for Measuring, which, if correctly followed, will secure a fit in all cases.  
DEVLIN & CO.,  
Broadway, cor. Grand St. } NEW YORK.  
Broadway, cor. Warren St. }  
Oct 16, 1865. 1m

**DRUGS. &c.**  
Just received, Camphor, Blue Mass, Bleastone, Iodigo, Tartar Emetic, Carb. Ammonia, &c. &c., at the Corner Drug Store.  
All warranted fresh.  
W. F. SOREY & CO.  
Sept 4, 1865.

**The Western Democrat.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**U. S. DISTRICT COURT.**—Judge Brooks authorizes us to say that a term of this Court will be held in this State this fall. The time and places have not yet been designated, but due notice will be given. It would be well, in view of this, for those who have not applied for pardon, or been pardoned by the President, to hurry up their applications, as confiscation in this State, as in others, may soon begin.—*Raleigh Standard.*  
We think that all those in this State who are in the excepted classes have already applied for pardon. If they have not received their pardon it is not their fault. We do not believe that Gov. Holden will permit any one's property to be confiscated if he can prevent it, and we have reason to suppose that all who have applied will eventually receive pardon. Does the Standard apprehend the confiscation of the property of any one who has taken the Amnesty oath and applied for pardon?

**ELECTIONS.**—The Election for Governor, Representatives to Congress, and Members of Assembly, Sheriffs and Clerks, will take place on Thursday, the 9th day of November, 1865. It is time that the candidates for the various offices should be known.

The citizens of Sullivan county, Indiana, have had a meeting for the purpose of devising means to keep negroes out of the county. The people of Perry county in the same State have passed resolutions that negroes shall not come there to stay.—*Exchange paper.*  
The people of Indiana and other Northern States don't seem to love negroes as much as some people think they do.

**A GREAT OUTRAGE.**—We learn that on Saturday night last, about two o'clock, some armed negroes made an attack on the front door of Harry O. Parker, Esq., residing some three miles South of this city, with the intent to break in. Mr. Parker rose in his night clothes, got his double barreled gun, and when the robbers broke through one of the panels of the door, he aimed and attempted to shoot, but the cap was defective and the gun did not go off. The robbers then drew off, appeared to consult with some comrades at his front gate, and soon they went round to the back door, broke in, took Mr. Parker out in the yard, struck him with the head with a musket, and whipped him with heavy switches. They then sent him some fifty yards from his house, while they went in and plundered. They stole money, wearing apparel, bed clothes, bacon, brandy, and everything could take with them. Mrs. Parker, who fled to the kitchen for safety, was insulted and roughly treated by these desperate characters. Mr. Parker, who is a most worthy and loyal citizen, repaired to Raleigh about day break and informed Governor Holden of the outrage. The Governor immediately ordered Col. J. P. H. Russ, the Sheriff of Wake, to collect a force, pursue the robbers, arrest them, and deliver them to the authorities for punishment; and he also called on the Provost Marshal to aid in their arrest. Both the Sheriff and Provost Marshal promptly responded, and we sincerely trust that these criminals may be caught and speedily and severely punished.—*Raleigh Standard.*  
Fifteen or twenty negroes have been arrested who were engaged in the outrage.

**PROPERTY RESTORED.**—The Vicksburg Herald learns that the property of Joseph E. Davis, Esq., elder brother of the President of the late Confederate States, located in Warren county, and the property of General Wm. T. Martin, of Natchez, Miss., has been restored to them; also, the property of Jacob Thompson and General N. B. Forrest, has never been touched at all.

**FORETELLING THE WEATHER.**—The late Marshal Bugeaud, when captain in the Spanish campaign under Napoleon I., met with a manuscript in which it was stated that, from observations made in England and in Florence, during a period of fifty years, the following law respecting the weather had been found to hold true. Eleven times out of twelve the weather remains the same during the whole moon as it is on the fifth day, if it continues unchanged over the sixth day; and nine times out of twelve, like the fourth day, if the sixth resembles the fourth. From 1815 to 1830 M. Bugeaud devoted his attention to agriculture, and guided by the law just mentioned, avoided the losses in haytime and vintage, which many of his neighbors experienced. When Governor of Algeria, he never entered on a campaign until after the sixth day of the moon. His neighbors at Exa-duel, and his lieutenants in Algeria, would often exclaim, "How lucky he is in the weather!" What they regarded as mere chance was the result of much observation. In counting the fourth and sixth days he was particular in beginning from the exact time of the new moon, and added three-quarters an hour for each day, for the greater length of the lunar compared with the solar day.—*Old Jonathan.*

**SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.**  
The South Carolina Conference will convene in the city of Charlotte on the 1st day of November. Bishop Pierce will preside.  
Those who expect to accommodate the members of Conference may expect them to arrive in the city from the 28th October until the 31st. Candidates for the Ministry, and Local Candidates for Orders, must please inform me of their intention to come, or homes will not be provided for them. Those who come in private conveyances will call at the Parsonage and will there be assigned to their homes. Those who come by the cars will be met by one of the Committees of Arrangements. It will be difficult to secure homes for Ministers' families. They had better ascertain before they come that accommodations can be had, as the pressure for accommodations in the city is now equal to the provisions. A hint to the wise is sufficient.  
JAS. STACY,  
Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

**PUBLIC MEETING IN MOORE.**  
At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Moore county, N. C., held at Carthage on the 7th of October, on motion of Col. John Morrison, Wm D Harrington was called to the Chair, who on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate manner. On motion of Dr. John Shaw, Bryan Tyson and Gen. W. D. Dowd, were requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, to wit: Alex Barrett, Esq., Col John Morrison, D M Sinclair, Wm C Campbell, Dr John Shaw, John J McIntosh, Saml Barrett, Kenneth Matheson and Geo W Foorshoe.  
During the absence of the committee, Bryan Tyson being called upon responded in a speech abounding in sound reasoning and statistical facts, showing the importance of uniting with the Democratic party of the North and sustaining President Johnson's administration. To sustain him in this position he read a letter from the Hon. Chas. Mason of Washington City, President of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

The committee through their Chairman, Alex Barrett, Esq., reported the following resolutions which were read one at a time, and after full consultation and discussion were unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the Government of the United States is a government of limited powers, deriving its existence and all its powers from the Constitution only.  
Resolved, That one of the most prominent objects had in view by the framers of the Constitution was the establishment and preservation of the political equality of the States, and hence any interference on the part of the general Government with the Constitution and laws of any one State is a direct assertion of the right to interfere with and subvert at will the Constitution and laws of any other State, and such interference under any circumstances is a flagrant violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution.  
Resolved, That freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, habeas corpus, and trial by jury, are the vital principles of liberty every where, and the especial birth-right of American citizens.  
Resolved, That the guarantee, that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, is as old as the great charter; and that the security of every human, except soldiers in time of actual war, against the arbitrary sentence of a court martial or "military commission" had its origin in the Petition of Right, and these safe-guards to liberty have been recognized and re-affirmed by every free constitution throughout the civilized world for more than two centuries past, and that the Government or functionary who shall ignore or disregard them at this distant day deserves the execration of all mankind.  
Resolved, That keeping a standing army in time of peace is dangerous to liberty, and is one of the grievances set forth in the immortal Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That we rejoice to believe a large portion of our fellow-citizens of the Northern and Northwestern States are anxiously endeavoring to have the Government of the U. S. re-constructed upon the cardinal principles of free government herein set forth, and to that end.  
Resolved, That we will co-operate with the conservative democratic party at the North whose firm adherence under the most trying circumstances, to the time-honored principles of constitutional liberty, and whose manly opposition to the encroachments of power have entitled them to the lasting gratitude of every patriot's heart, and to the applause and admiration of the civilized world.  
Resolved, That while we do not approve of some of the early acts of President Johnson's administration, we will cordially support him in all constitutional efforts for the re-establishment of the civil authority and the restoration of harmony and good feeling throughout the whole country.

Resolved, That the people of the North and the South have bitter cause to regret the fanaticism which rushed them into the fearful scenes of blood and carnage through which we have just passed; and though we of the South have been the greater sufferers, though we have had to endure, besides the inevitable calamities of war, many acts of the most wanton and malignant cruelty, yet we are willing to forget the past, to bury old animosities, profit by the terrible lessons of experience and co-operate with the friends of liberty, law and the Constitution wherever found.  
Mr Barrett, on submitting the resolutions, entertained the meeting with a chaste and eloquent speech, counseling acquiescence in the existing state of affairs with as much grace as possible.  
Maj. C. Dowd being called upon responded in a speech of some length advocating the principles embodied in the resolutions.  
Dr. Shaw and Gen. Dowd were also called upon and responded endorsing the resolutions.  
On motion of Col. Morrison, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Charlotte Democrat for publication, and that other papers in the State concurring in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions be requested to copy.

On motion of Bryan Tyson, the proceedings were also ordered to be sent to the Constitutional Union and National Intelligencer of Washington D. C.  
After a harmonious meeting, and a vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries, the meeting adjourned subject to a call of the President.  
WM. D. HARRINGTON, Ch'mn.  
BRYAN TYSON, } Secretaries.  
W. D. DOWD, }

Pay as you go and you will never feel disposed to dodge the Sheriff.

**GEN. HOWARD'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE N. C. CONVENTION.**  
*Remarks of Gen. Dockery and Judge Reade.*  
From the Raleigh Standard.

According to previous notice, a large and attentive audience, consisting of members of the Convention, citizens, ladies and soldiers, assembled the 12th inst., in the Commons Hall, to hear the address of Gen. O. O. Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington. The General was introduced by Gov. Holden.  
The General proceeded to address the Convention. He begged leave to assure them that he came with the kindest intentions for the purpose of doing practical good to the white man as well as the freedman. That he had endeavored to carry out faithfully the instructions of the President, and that all his circulars had been submitted to and approved by him. He was now on a tour to South Carolina. In passing, he thought that good might be accomplished by addressing the Convention of North Carolina. He was glad of the opportunity to do so.

He had been handed the report of the Committee upon Freedmen. He asked leave to read it, as it so nearly coincided with his own views and purposes, which were to establish some system of local laws, whereby social order might prevail and the evils resulting from a sudden change in the status of society be averted. The General read the report. [The report was published last week.] He commended the course therein recommended. He looked with interest to the action of the Convention, and future legislation on this matter. He had confidence enough to believe that it would be sufficient in time to rectify all evils. But he feared that no laws could be passed or go in force before the first of January next, owing to the necessity of thorough legislation in the matter. It was necessary, he thought, that before that time that some local courts should be established, say three Justices in each County, who should settle all differences arising between the whites and blacks, and enforce law and order. He had no doubt but that any County could thus regulate its affairs and impose order and quiet upon all classes of its citizens.  
Alabama and Mississippi had pursued this course, and he now made the suggestion to the members of the Convention of North Carolina, that they should adopt some similar method.— He hoped that he was understood—he desired only the good of the people.

The General said that the Freedman's Bureau thus far had accomplished all it could. No persons were sustained in idleness, and vagrancy about cities was diminishing. In this it had accomplished its purpose—to break the shock of the sudden revolution in society and labor. He did not come to advocate equality—merely to make practical suggestions and further a solution of the difficulties under which we labored.  
The Bureau would probably exist one year, probably longer. It had no means at hand, and this was the reason why officers already in the pay of the government were assigned to this duty, because they could draw their pay as such officers. He would have preferred upright, intelligent citizens for this duty, but his means had been limited. As soon as North Carolina was restored to the Union, the freedmen would be turned over to her care. This is where the matter properly rests. In the meanwhile, he came to co-operate with citizens of the State in the endeavor to establish local courts for the adjudication of all difficulties between the races, until the Bureau ceased to exist and the State took the charge upon herself.

The General also referred to and enforced the necessity of schools to disseminate intelligence and virtue among the freed children. He thought no discipline better for them than that of the school room.  
In closing, the General reiterated his kind feelings, and said that he would like to hear facts and suggestions from some of the members present.  
After a short pause, the audience called on General Dockery. The call was repeated, when the delegate from Richmond arose and addressed them.

**GEN. DOCKERY'S SPEECH.**  
He said that he was loth to address the assembly, when so many more able than himself were present, but as General Howard had called for facts and information, he would give him such as he had.  
He came from the South Carolina line, from a County lying on the Peedee. He always had a kind feeling for the negroes. They had nursed him and had nursed his children. This kind attachment still existed. He was disposed, therefore, to do the negro justice. He believed that the State of North Carolina had been abolished by the war, and that the people would do them justice.  
But the negro did not now rightfully comprehend his situation. He had many crude ideas of liberty. He thought liberty consisted in the privilege of roaming wherever he wished and cessation from labor. Vagrancy was a great misfortune. The negroes wandered off to the cities, searching for a crowd. Some came back with marvellous tales, and rendered whole neighborhoods dissatisfied. Besides, the men did not seem disposed to support their families. They would not work, and the women and children could not support themselves.  
In conjunction with mean, demoralized white men, they had committed many depredations on stock and property, stealing cotton, and killing hogs and sheep. In support of what he said, the General cited many instances of his own personal knowledge.  
He said that now the prevailing question in the country was what to do with the negro. In old times it required all the energy of the master to make a living on the worthless lands of his country, and now that the negroes would not work, no living at all could be made. Were they to be driven away like the Red Men, or should they be allowed to die in our yards from starvation? He did not believe that our people would allow them to starve; but they would not work, and what was to be done? In his County there were scarcely enough provisions to last through next Spring, and he feared that these

Freedmen who had now become consumers and non-producers would suffer.

He said that in coming through Wilmington he had waited on Gen. Crook, and asked for the organization of a local police in his County.— Since that time he had learned that a detachment of negro troops had been sent there. He deplored this. He thought the negroes would look upon them as protectors, and would soon commit some act to test whether they would be upheld in depredations on the whites. He had much rather preferred a home organization or a white guard.

After some other remarks by Gen. Dockery, Gen. Howard arose, and said that what General Dockery had said strengthened him in the belief of the necessity of local courts, such as he had referred to. That he had also received a new idea. If upon the old wornout lands of Gen. Dockery's County the negro could scarcely make a living when a slave, and now now that he was left to himself, what would be his fate if left to himself in a new country?  
He would ask gentlemen if it were not a suicidal policy to remove the whole working population from a County? If labor could be regulated, would it not be better that it should be kept at home? He referred to some of the French Islands of the West Indies as an example where free negro labor was properly regulated.  
In reply Gen. Dockery wished to know if negro children could be apprenticed, and to what extent.  
Gen. Howard said that they could, to the same extent that white children were.  
This answer, said Gen. Dockery, relieves us of a world of trouble.

**SPEECH OF HON. E. G. READE.**  
The Hon. E. G. Reade was next called upon. He asked leave to assure General Howard that his kindly feelings were properly understood and appreciated. That he was from the Northern border of the State, his friend Gen. Dockery would bear him out in the assertion that under the old system, a cruel and a hard master was a rare thing in North Carolina. That there was an attachment between master and slave in North Carolina under the old system, which the war nor the ordinance passed by this Convention could not dissolve. He believed, therefore, that no district of North Carolina could a freedman be imposed upon. His former master would not allow it when appealed to, but would protect him. Such was his opinion.  
He did not think himself a better master than others of his neighbors. He had owned but few slaves, some thirty or forty. Yet there were members of his family to whom, in the whole course of his life, he had never spoken an unkind word. Therefore, he thought, that were this matter left to the people of the State it would be justly and properly regulated. The intelligent people, and he begged leave to assure the General that our people were intelligent, would do it better than the Freedman's Bureau, because they knew what was best. There were some difficulties with the negroes, some misunderstanding; but the people could regulate these things better than the agents of the Bureau.  
Gen. Howard wished to know if he thought the agents had caused any of these difficulties.  
Judge Reade thought that they had. Their instructions to the negroes had been given, he doubted not, in good faith. But their instructions were to the negroes to go to work, and if their employers did not pay them, they would see that it was done. This fostered the belief that agents of the Bureau were better friends than their former masters, and made the negroes distrustful. Besides, white men had been brought from his County on the declaration of freedmen, whether sworn or not he did not know, and put in jail here to be tried. This also created bad feeling.

In conclusion the Judge again reiterated his assurance to Gen. Howard that the Convention fully appreciated his good purposes.  
In conclusion, Gen. Howard made a few remarks, repeating succinctly what he had said, and impressing upon the minds of the members of the Convention the necessity for some action on the subject.

**ROGUES AND ROGUERY.**  
We are informed by a reliable gentleman connected with the North Carolina Railroad, that there is an organized band of rogues who infest that road, making Raleigh their headquarters, and commit depredations on persons travelling on the road almost every day—or rather every night. They are Federal soldiers who belonged to a regiment that has been mustered out of service, and have returned here, some of them dressed in Confederate uniform and some in citizens clothes. Their plan of operations is to stand round on the arrival of trains and offer their services to strangers who may enquire the way to different places, and conduct them to some out-of-the-way place and rob them. Some of them enter the cars on the arrival of the trains and seize upon anything they can lay their hands on. Their victims are most generally among the negroes traveling on the road, but on Friday night last they robbed an old gentleman from the vicinity of Durham depot, taking from him about forty dollars in money and his hat. Bales of cotton are frequently disappearing at the Raleigh depot, no doubt through the agency of this gang, assisted, perhaps, by some of the idle blacks constantly loitering in that vicinity.  
We call the attention of the authorities to this matter, and also caution strangers and others to be on their guard against these rogues.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Corn crop in this county is an unusually good one. The Fall has been highly favorable, and there is, thanks to a merciful Providence, a prospect of bread enough for all who work.—*Asheville News.*

We learn that John A. Boyden, Esq., has been appointed U. S. Assessor for the first sub-district—(composed of the counties of Anson, Union, Stanly and Cabarrus) of the First Collection District of North Carolina.—*Wadesboro Argus.*