

# 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, DECEMBER 26, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 698.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

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

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertising rates. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, 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.

## THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY

(Cash Assets, Three Million Dollars.)  
Issue Policies of Fire and Marine Insurance, made payable in Gold or Currency.  
Negotiable and Bankable Certificates of Insurance are issued by this Association.  
HUTCHINSON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte, N. C. Nov 6, 1865

## 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 Cloths, 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 Cassimere 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

**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 on 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.

## 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, DeLains, Merinos, Poplins, Flannels, Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Jacquets, Lawns, Swiss Muslins,  
**Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,**  
Linen Handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs. 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.

## 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. As special and personal attention has 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 WELLS, Oct. 2, 1865. A. B. MAYR.

## BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!

For sale at  
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.  
August 28, 1865.

## JAS. L. HATHAWAY & UTLEY, Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS.

171 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.  
Consignments of Cotton and all other Southern Produce solicited.  
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.  
Nov 27, 1865

## CALL AND SEE McLEOD & STEELE,

Who are now receiving and opening a handsome and well selected stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,  
**GROCERIES and CROCKERY,**  
which they will sell at wholesale or retail, low for Cash. Located in the Store lately occupied by J. M. SANDERS & CO, 3d door North of the Springs corner, and 5 doors South of the Charlotte Hotel, on Tryon Street.  
A share of public patronage is most respectfully solicited.  
E. A. McLEOD,  
Nov 13, 1865—M. D. STEELE.

Come one, come all! come big, come small!  
Come young, come old! and see bargains sold,  
AT  
**KOOPMANN & PHELPS'**  
CELEBRATED OLD STAND.

We would respectfully call the attention of all friends and customers to the fact that we are receiving one of the largest and best assortments of  
**Stocks of Goods**  
to be found in this place. We intend to do an extensive CASH BUSINESS, and are determined to sell our Goods at the very lowest prices.  
THE LADIES are especially invited to call and examine our Stock, consisting in part of  
**Dry Goods**  
as follows: Fancy Goods, Trimmings of all kinds, Blankets, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Hopping & Bagging, Leather.  
Also a large assortment of  
**Family Groceries.**  
Country Merchants who desire to purchase from a select and complete stock, are respectfully invited to inspect our goods, before purchasing elsewhere, believing it can be made to their interest to do so.  
KOOPMANN & PHELPS.  
December 4, 1865.

## 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, and is well adapted for agriculture. For particulars apply to me or to W. F. Davidson, JAMES M. HENDERSON.  
Oct 9, 1865.

## H. B. WILLIAMS,

Is now receiving and opening, in the New Book Store of C. W. Downing & Co., 2 doors north of the National Bank,  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
embracing most of the articles kept in other stores, and many that are not to be found at other places. Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware. A splendid stock of SHOES of every kind, J. Miles & Son celebrated Ladies, Gents and Children's Shoes. A large stock of Saddles, Bridles, &c.  
**Groceries,**  
Bagging, Rope, Bale Yarn, Rifle Powder, Shot, &c., White Lead, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, Ladies' Hoop Skirts of a superior make, Clover Seed, Flour, Superfine and Extra.  
All Goods we have will be sold cheap for cash or cotton. No credit given.  
H. B. WILLIAMS.  
Oct 16, 1865.

## RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.

The National and Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, Capital \$565,000.  
The undersigned beg leave to inform the insuring public that they have been legally appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1815, and its assets are the most secure in the country.  
HUTCHINSON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte.  
Nov 6, 1865

## Charlotte Foundry and Machine Shop.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**  
The public is respectfully informed that I am prepared to build and repair Steam Engines and do all kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted up, and guarantee work to be done as well and as cheap as at any Shop in the State.  
Old castings bought or taken in exchange for work.  
J. M. HOWIE, Proprietor.  
Oct 16, 1865 6mpd

## Desirable Residence and Furniture FOR SALE.

Having determined to remove, the subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House, which is about 65 acres of ground attached, lying in the northern edge of the town of Charlotte.  
Also, an elegant suit of PARLOR FURNITURE, Rosewood-carved and Brocated Upholstered, together with Carpets, Rugs, Window Curtains, &c.  
Also, a superb Seven Octave PIANO, double front, style of Louis XIV.  
As purchasers are respectfully invited to examine the above property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Possession given on or before 1st January.  
JOHN J. BLACKWOOD.  
December 4, 1865.

## CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

Before getting on a large stock of Winter Goods, BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR are now offering to their friends and the public who have so largely favored them with their patronage, the remainder of their stock of  
**Dry Goods, Millinery,**  
Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Hats, at unprecedentedly low rates. Gent's Clothing cheaper than ever offered before in this market! At our well known stand, Springs' corner.  
BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR.  
November 27, 1865

## PETER MALLET,

General Commission and Shipping Merchant,  
No 23 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber and other Produce for Sale or Shipping, respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made when desired.  
Orders accompanied with Cash promptly executed.  
Nov 27, 1865.

## Lime! Lime!!

30 Barrels Thomastown Lime, a superior article for whitewashing, plastering, or for Tanners' use, for sale at the Charlotte & S O R R Depot.  
A. H. MARTIN.  
December 4, 1865

## THE EVACUATION OF THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

From E. A. Pollard's "Fourth Year of the War."  
**THE DAY OF EVACUATION.**—The morning of Sunday, the 2d of April, broke calmly and pleasantly over the city of Richmond. The usual crowds were collected at the Post-office and the War Department, asking for news, discussing common-places, and idling away the irksome hours of the Sabbath in Richmond. There was not a breath of excitement in the general community. It is a remarkable circumstance that, outside of official circles, not half a dozen persons in Richmond knew, on that Sunday morning, of the three days' fighting that had taken place around Petersburg, and at the distance of only a few hours' ride from the capital. For months past the Government had been reticent of all military news whatever; the newspapers had been warned not to publish any military matters, but what should be reported to them from the War Department; and the public was left to imagine pretty much what it pleased concerning the progress of the war. Indeed, the idea current in the streets on this Sunday morning was rather pleasant and reassuring than otherwise; for there was a general impression that Johnston was moving to Lee's lines, and that the combined force was to take the offensive against the enemy. Beyond this general anticipation, the Richmond public had, on the day referred to, not the slightest inkling of the situation. The news which, a few hours later, was to overwhelm them, of the reverse of Lee, and the forced evacuation of Richmond, was to burst upon them like a thunder-clap from clear skies.

**THE NEWS IN THE CHURCHES.**—The first breath of the report was obtained in the churches. While President Davis was seated in his pew in St. Paul's church, the services were interrupted by a messenger handing him a dispatch. It was from General Lee; it stated that his lines had been broken in three places, and that preparations should be made to evacuate Richmond by eight o'clock the ensuing night, in the event that he should be unable to re-establish his lines. The President left the church with a measured, but nervous step. It was the constrained calmness of despair. No one but himself knew the exact contents of the dispatch; but an uneasy whisper ran through the congregation, and, as they were hastily dismissed, the rumor was caught up in the streets that Richmond was to be evacuated, and was soon carried to the ends of the city.

In another of the churches, the news was more plainly told. Dr. Hoge, the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church, than whom there was no brighter Christian or nobler patriot within the limits of Richmond, had, at the conclusion of his sermon, given out a beautiful hymn to be sung by his congregation. Before they raised their voices, he told them, with his own voice broken with emotion, that he had sad news to communicate; that our army had "met with a reverse;" that whatever might be the nature and extent of it, there could be no more appropriate place for the reception of evil tidings than the one where they were then assembled; that there, in the House of God, it became them to seek that tranquility and composure which could fit them for the events of His Providence; and that if anything should prevent their meeting there again, he commended them to the love and care of Him who had sustained them in all past trials.

Then followed a few parting counsels, of such tenderness and pathos, that there was not a dry eye among all those dismayed faces which hung upon his words.

**THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.**—Men, women and children rushed from the churches, passing from lip to lip news of the impending fall of Richmond. And yet, it was difficult to believe it. To look up to the calm, beautiful sky of the spring day, unassailed by one single note of battle, to watch the streets untroubled by artillery or troops, stretching away into the quiet, hazy atmosphere, and believe that the capital of the Confederacy, so peaceful, so apparently secure, was in a few hours to be the prey of the enemy, and to be wrapped in the infernal horrors of a conflagration!

**PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION.**—It was late in the afternoon when the signs of evacuation became apparent to the incredulous. Wagons on the streets were being hastily loaded at the Departments with boxes, trunks, etc., and driven to the Danville depot. Those who had determined to evacuate with the fugitive Government looked on with amazement; then, convinced of the fact, rushed to follow the Government's example. Vehicles suddenly rose to a premium value that was astounding; and ten fifteen, and even a hundred dollars in gold or federal currency was offered for a conveyance. Suddenly, as if by magic, the streets became filled with men, walking as though for a wager, and behind them excited negroes with trunks, bundles, and luggage of every description. All over the city it was the same—wagons, trunks, handboxes, and their owners, a mass of hurrying fugitives, filling the streets. The banks were all open, and depositors were as busy as bees removing their specie deposits; and the directors were equally active in getting off their bullocks. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of paper money was destroyed, both State and Confederate. Night came, and with it came confusion worse confounded. There was no sleep for human eyes in Richmond that night.

**DESTRUCTION OF ALL LIQUOR IN THE CITY.**—The city council had met in the evening, and resolved to destroy all the liquor in the city, to avoid the disorder consequent on the temptation to drink at such a time. About the hour of midnight the work commenced, under the direction of committees of citizens in all the wards. Hundreds of barrels of liquor were rolled into the streets and the heads knocked in. The gutters ran with a liquor fumes, and the fumes filled and impregnated the air. Fine cases of liquors were tossed into the street from third story windows, and wrecked into a thousand pieces. As the work progressed, some straggling soldiers, retreating through the city, managed to get hold of a quantity of the liquor—

From that moment law and order ceased to exist. Many of the stores were pillaged, and the sidewalks were encumbered with broken glass, where the thieves had smashed the windows in their reckless haste to get their hands on the plunder within. The air was filled with the wild cries of distress, or the yells of roving pillagers.

**BURNING OF THE TOBACCO.**—But a more terrible element was to appear upon the scene. An order had been issued from General Ewell's headquarters to fire the four principal tobacco warehouses of the city—namely, the public warehouse, situated at the head of the basin, near the Petersburg Railroad depot; Shookoe warehouse, situated near the center of the city, side by side with the Gallego flour-mills; Mayo's warehouse, and Dibrell's warehouse, on Cary street, a square below the Libby prison.

Late in the night, Mayor Mayo had dispatched, by a committee of citizens a remonstrance against this reckless military order, which plainly put in jeopardy the whole business portion of Richmond. It was not heeded. Nothing was left for the citizens but to submit to the destruction of their property. The warehouses were fired. The rams in the James river were blown up. The Richmond, Virginia, and another one, were all blown to the four winds of heaven. The Patrick Henry, a receiving ship, was scuttled. Such shipping, very little in amount, as was lying at the Richmond wharves, was also fired, save the flag-of-trace steamer Allison.

The bridges leading out of the city—namely, the Danville Railroad bridge, the Petersburg Railroad bridge, Mayo's bridge, leading to Manchester and the opposite side of the James, were also fired, and were soon wrapped in flames.

**THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION—SCENES OF HORROR.**—Morning broke upon a scene such as those who witnessed it can never forget. The roar of an immense conflagration sounded in the ears; tongues of flame leaped from street to street; and in this baleful glare were to be seen, as of demons, the figures of busy plunderers, moving, pushing, rioting, through the black smoke and into the open street, bearing away every conceivable sort of plunder.

The scene at the commissary depot, at the head of the dock, beggared description. Hundreds of government wagons were loaded with bacon, flour, and whiskey, and driven off in hot haste to join the retreating army. Thronged about the depot were hundreds of men, women and children, black and white, provided with capacious bags, baskets, tubs, buckets, tin pans and aprons; cursing, pushing and crowding, awaiting the throwing open of the doors, and the order for each to help himself.

About sunrise the doors were opened to the populace, and a rush, that almost seemed to carry the building off its foundation, was made, and hundreds of thousands of pounds of bacon, flour, etc., were soon swept away by a clamorous crowd.

**ENTRY OF THE U. S. TROOPS INTO RICHMOND—EXCITING SCENE.**—In the meantime let us see what was passing on the Federal lines. When General Ord withdrew to the lines investing Petersburg, he carried with him exactly one-half of his army. On the north side, occupying his entire line, he left Weitzel, with Kautz's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and Ashborne's and Thomas' divisions of the Twenty fifth Corps.

While the fighting was in progress around Petersburg, Weitzel's entire line was perfectly quiet, not a shot anywhere. His command had orders to make as great a show as possible. At night he set all his hands to work upon national airs, and the night was filled with melodious strains.

Towards midnight this musical entertainment ceased, and a silence, complete and absolute, brooded over the contending foes. At this hour, the enemy's camps were startled into life again, by explosions heard in Richmond.

To Weitzel's brain the full meaning of the event came home at once, and he did not need the confirmatory light he saw hanging over the Confederate capital to tell him that the hour had come. His orders were to push on, when ever satisfied of his ability to enter the city.

Day had no sooner broke than Weitzel dispatched Major A. H. Stevens, of the Fourth Massachusetts, and Major E. E. Graves, of his staff, with forty cavalry, to investigate the condition of affairs. The troops rode steadily into Richmond. On a trot they proceeded to the Capitol, and ere long they were planting the stars and stripes. The symbols of the United States thus hoisted by the halcyons, consisted of two guidons from companies E and H, of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, of which Stevens was one of the field officers. The colors of the enemy fluttered in the early morning light over the Capital of the Confederacy.

As the day advanced, Weitzel's troops poured through the streets of the city. Long lines of negro cavalry swept by the Exchange Hotel, brandishing their swords and uttering savage shouts. These shouts, the roaring of devouring flames, the endless processions of plunderers passing from street to street, tugging away the prizes they had drawn from the hellish circle of the fire, made an indescribable roar. Here were the garish Federal troops sweeping up towards the Capitol Square, with music and wild cheers; every where almost, the pandemonium of fire and pillage; and in the midst of all the wild agony, the fugitive distress of women and children rushing towards the open square for a breath of pure air, all that was now left them in heaven's great hollows. And even that was not to be obtained there. The air, even in the square of the Capitol, was almost choking; and one traversed it blinded by cinders and struggling for breath. Beneath the trees, on the sward, were piles of furniture, dragged from the ruins of burning homes; and on carpets, stretched on the slopes of the hill, were family groups, making all sorts of uncouth arrangements to protect their little ones, and to patch up, with broken tables and bureaus, some sort of home in the open air.

**THE BURNED DISTRICT.**—In the afternoon the fire had burnt itself out. It had consumed the very heart of the city. A surveyor could scarcely have designated more exactly the busi-

ness portion of the city, than did the boundaries of the fire. Commencing at the Shookoe warehouse, the fire radiated front and rear, and on two wings, burning down to, but not destroying, the store No. 77 Main street, south side, half-way between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and back to the river, through Cary and all the intermediate streets. Westward, on Main, the fire was stayed at Ninth street, sweeping back to the river. On the north side of Main the flames were stayed between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. From this point the flames ranged on the north side of Main up to Eighth street, and back to Bank street.

Among some of the most prominent buildings destroyed were, the Bank of Richmond, Traders' Bank, Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank, all the banking houses, the American Hotel, the Columbian Hotel, the Enquirer building on Twelfth street, the Dispatch office and job rooms, corner of Thirteenth and Main streets; all that block of buildings known as Belvin's Block; the Examiner office, engine and machinery rooms; the Confederate Post-office Department building; the State Court House, a fine old building situated on Capitol Square, at its Franklin street entrance; the Mechanics' Institute, vacated by the Confederate War Department, and all the buildings on that square up to Eighth street and back to Main street; the Confederate arsenal and laboratory, Seventh street.

The streets were crowded with furniture and every description of wares, dashed down to be trampled in the mud or burned up where it lay. All the government storehouses were thrown open, and what could not be gotten off by the Government was left to the people.

Next to the river the destruction of property was fearfully complete. The Danville and Petersburg Railroad depots, and the buildings and sheds attached for the distance of half a mile from the north side of Main street to the river, and between Eighth and Fifteenth streets, embracing upwards of twenty blocks, presented one waste of smoking ruins, blackened walls, and solitary chimneys.

**TO THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N. C.**  
HEADQUARTERS FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, }  
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1865. }

You are free men. Men, women and children, you now belong to yourselves. You are at liberty to seek your own happiness. The Constitution of the United States is the charter of your liberties. The Government of the United States is the guardian of your liberties; the object of the war, through which we have just passed, was the preservation of the Union—one of its results is your freedom. It came suddenly and it is not strange that much misunderstanding and confusion should exist. During the war almost everything has been destroyed; houses, fences, cattle, tools, &c., were swept away; many of the plantations were abandoned by their owners; the future was all uncertain. But war has ended, and with the return of peace have come the business and relations of civil life. All people both black and white, should study these relations, which have been so radically changed by the war; they should devote themselves with all possible industry to restoring the prosperity of the country which is now so much reduced. This can only be done by constant and unceasing labor. All unjust prejudices must be laid aside, all causes of discord and strife must be avoided. You must strive to be virtuous, intelligent and industrious, thus you will deserve the privileges of freemen and the respect of all good citizens, you must now work your way upward. For the present you must labor for others. Murmur not at this. Be patient, your wages are now your own, and if you are economical and save, you can in time purchase and own houses and lands yourselves. This is the only way in which you can obtain property. The United States Government has no lands and consequently can give none away, as many of you seem to think. It has given you your freedom, and will protect you in your persons and property, and this is all that any one can expect, either black or white.

Accept the situation as it is, and trust to Divine Providence for the future, when you are prepared for something different and better. That God who has led you thus far will provide. Remember that, whatever privileges or property you acquire in the future, you must labor for and earn. Remember also, that your employers have rights as well as yourselves; their persons and property are to be respected; their laws and contracts should be sacredly observed. Be willing to work just as you agree to work. If contracts are broken, do not let the blame rest upon you. The law will require this of you. It requires it of all men, black or white, North or South. To be free is to be subject to the law. In obtaining redress for your wrongs, seek the justice of the law and of lawful authority only, do not attempt to redress your wrongs yourselves. If this were permitted, society would be one continual scene of riot and bloodshed.

Freedmen, the order, prosperity and happiness of the country is, in a great measure in your hands. Be patient, industrious, virtuous and pious, and satisfy the Government, and your friends, North and South, that you are worthy of the freedom that has been given you. You should also cultivate and encourage a respectful and polite demeanor towards those with whom you are thrown in contact. Remember that you are to live among and be governed by the same people with whom you have always lived and you should use every honest effort to command their respect.

CHAS. I. WICKERSHAM,  
Brevet Major and Supt.

Sir Robert Lush, the newly appointed Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, is an American, and was born in the city of New York, where, until recently, his parents resided. Before his admission to the English bar, he was second clerk at the Judge's chamber.

We guess he don't make a much better Judge because he is an American.

## CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly, called Session of 1865.

Resolution concerning the per diem and mileage of the officers and members of the Legislature; allows the Speakers of the two Houses ten dollars per day; each member six; Principal Clerks seven each; Doorkeepers, each seven dollars per day, and twenty cents per mile to and from the Capital.

Resolution adopting the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery within the United States; declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Resolutions declaring the loyalty of the people of North Carolina, declares that the people of this State are loyal to the Government of the United States, and are ready to make any concession, not inconsistent with their honor and safety, for the restoration of that harmony upon which their prosperity and safety depends.

An Act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the French Broad River, in the county of Buncombe.

An Act to amend section third, chapter 86, Revised Code, amended by adding after the word "Court House" or such other places as a majority of the Court may agree upon.

Resolution in favor of Hon. Z. B. Vance, declares that we have entire confidence in his loyalty and honor, and would be pleased to see an extension of the Executive clemency in his pardon.

An Act to amend an act passed at the session of 1854-55, to incorporate the Little River Turnpike Company.

An Act to modify an Ordinance to organize a temporary force for the preservation of law and order, provides that when the forces have not been organized, the officers shall be elected by the citizens enrolled instead of being appointed by the Justices of the Peace.

An Act to extend the time of registering Deeds and other Conveyances—extends the time to three years from and after the ratification of this act.

An Act to extend the charter of the bank of the State of North Carolina; extends the charter to the first day of January 1868, and gives it the power of making an assignment of all its assets for the equal benefit of all its creditors whenever it may deem it expedient to do so.

Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to send Convention documents to the Clerks of the County Courts of the State, requires ten copies to be sent to each Clerk.

Resolution of instruction to the Attorney General to bring suit against Rail Roads, for forfeiture of Charter, when they have granted exclusive privileges to persons or Companies.

An Act to qualify the Superior court clerks lately elected. Requires the chairman of the county court and four other justices of the peace in each county, to cause the Superior court clerk elect to come before them at the county sites and enter in bond and take the usual oath.

An Act to authorize the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company to establish a ferry at Gaston for the transportation of passengers and freight across the Roanoke river.

An Act authorizing and directing the renewal of certain State bonds in the hands of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford railroad company. Provides that upon the surrender of any of the State bonds to the public treasurer (the stockholders in general meeting first giving their approval of this act) he shall issue to said company bonds to an amount not exceeding \$455,000, bearing 6 per cent interest with coupons, payable semi annually in good and lawful money of the United States.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an act concerning the county site of Mitchell county," and repealing the same. Repeals the act ratified February 11th, 1862, and declares the act of December 24, 1862, in full force.