

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, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 705.

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 with the number of a specific time, will be inserted until sold, 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.

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBBON & MCCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.
Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
J. P. MCCOMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, representing some of the strongest New York Insurance Companies, are prepared to issue Policies for any amount desired against Loss on Land or Sea of Property or Life, in North and South Carolina. Address
HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
Sept 4, 1865. Charlotte, N. C.

HUTCHISON & BROWN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having again associated themselves in the practice of Law, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to them in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties.
Office in the corner building formerly occupied by the late Col. Wm. A. Owens, nearly opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where one or the other may always be found.
December 25, 1865. 3mpd.

COOPMANN & PHELPS' CELEBRATED OLD STOUT.

We would respectfully call the attention of all friends and customers to the fact that we are receiving one of the largest and best assorted 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, Capricious Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Roofing & 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.
December 4, 1865. 6m

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

Orders with remittances promptly executed at lowest market prices by
Harral, Risley & Tompkins.
No. 141 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.
Proprietors of Risley's Ext. Balm, which is sold for less prices and is double the size and strength of any other.
December 4, 1865. 6m

Charlotte Foundry & 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.
Oct 16, 1865. 6mpd
J. M. HOWIE,
Proprietor.

Davenport Female College, LENOIR, Caldwell county, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th of February, with a full and accomplished corps of instructors. This Institution is delightfully situated at Lenoir, 12 miles from Acad Station on the Western N. C. Railroad.
TERMS:
Board for Twenty weeks \$50 00
Tuition in English branches 20 00
Tuition in Music and use of Piano 22 50
Drawing 10 00
Painting in Oil 20 00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each 5 00
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Tuition in first class, \$12 50
Tuition in second class, 15 00
Contingent fee to be paid by each student on entering the College, 2 00
All of the above prices are to be paid in specie or its equivalent.
For Circular, address, until 1st of February,
Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,
January 15, 1866.—2m Ansonville, N. C.

The Southern Express Company,

For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c. for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c. &c. apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
Dec 15, 1865. B. B. PLANT, President.

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM.

TAYLOR, McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Having formed a Partnership, respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Store in Bryce's building, a few doors below the Mansion House corner, where they keep on hand a good assortment of
GROCERIES,
which they will sell at low figures for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce of all kinds.
TAYLOR & DUNCAN,
J. McLAUGHLIN,
C. H. ELMS.
Jan 22, 1866 3m

E. F. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, OR BONE MANURE.

Being made of the best material and in the most approved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.
We guarantee the Phosphate to be well manufactured, and recommend it in preference to any other artificial manure in the market. We consider it nearly equal to the best Peruvian Guano, although furnished at half the price.
Messrs R. H. Allen & Co. the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:
"We take pleasure in stating that we have sold E. F. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime for four years. It has given universal satisfaction to our customers. We most cheerfully endorse it as an article worthy of the confidence of the public, and the purchaser may rely upon securing an article honestly and carefully manufactured."
"We would state that, after careful examination, we believe this Phosphate has been improved each year since its introduction in this market, and that it will continue to maintain its present high standing."
"Very respectfully,
"R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
"No. 191 Water street, New York."

E. FRANK COE, Esq.,
Annexed please find result of my analysis of sample of your Super-Phosphate of Lime left with me. This being such a superior article in every respect, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon such manufacture, which undoubtedly will meet with great success.
Wishing you every success, I am,
Respectfully yours,
Baltimore, Aug 3, 1864. G. A. LEIBIG.
Of Free Phosphoric Acid Hyd. 10.28
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid. 7.45
Of Bi-Phosphate of Lime, 6.0
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid. 3.70
Of Neutral Phosphate of Lime, 8.35
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid. 4.36
Of Sulphate of Lime hydrated, 45.38
containing of Sulphuric Acid (Soz.) 21.20
Of Alkaline Salts as Sulphates, 2.38
Of Organic Combustible Matter, 2.76
Of Animal Coal and Sand, 5.00
Phosphoric Acid soluble in Water, 11.15
Phosphoric Acid insoluble in Water, 4.36
Ammonia, 3.76
MANUFACTURED BY ENOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply this superior fertilizer at manufacturers' prices.
Put up in barrels of about 300 pounds weight.
700 Barrels now in Store, and for sale by
O. G. PARSELY & CO.,
Jan 8, 1866. 6m Wilmington, N. C.

Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. E. BURWELL, A. M., PRINCIPALS.
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., PRINCIPALS.
The next Session will commence on Monday the 15th of January, and continue 24 weeks to 30th of June, 1866.
Terms per Session of 24 Weeks, Payable in Currency, Half in Advance.
Board, including every expense except Washing and Lights, \$120 00
Tuition in English, \$25 and 50 00
These terms, in proportion to length of Session, which is now 24 instead of 20 weeks long, are the same as before the war, adding no discount of currency. The Department of Music, Vocal and Instrumental, will continue under the direction of Prof. A. Baumann. The Department of Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting will be under the direction of Prof. Wm. Benziger, Graduate of Geneva College, Switzerland.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c. address
Rev. E. BURWELL & SON,
Jan 8, 1866. 2m Charlotte, N. C.

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. 3m

GROCERIES.

J. M. SANDERS & CO.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Elias & Cohen as a Grocery Store, 2d door from Democrat Office.)
HAVE just received a large and well-selected stock of choice
GROCERIES,
consisting principally of
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Bagging and Rope,
Mackerel in kits, barrels and half-barrels, Cheese, Ginger, Spice, candies, Raisins, Pickles, Sauces, Pepper,
A fine article of white-wine Vinegar,
Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery, GLASS-WARE,
Iron, Nails, and everything generally found in a large Grocery Store.
ALSO, a fine stock of
Medicinal Liquors,
PORTER, ALE, &c.

Having bought their stock in the Northern markets for cash, they are prepared to sell on moderate terms for CASH at wholesale and retail. The attention of country merchants is respectfully invited to this stock of Groceries
J. M. SANDERS,
C. B. TAYLOR,
J. J. BLACKWOOD.
Charlotte, Oct. 2, 1865.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An extract of an address delivered by Gov. Swain concerning North Carolina at the Governor's office in Raleigh, Tuesday evening Feb. 6th, 1866.

Gov. Swain said: I will give you some information concerning North Carolina. Some of you have traveled over this State to a certain extent; I, myself have been from the mountains to the seaboard. North Carolina has by Mitchell's Geography 45,000 square miles; McNally's Geography 45,500 square miles; Cornell's Geography 50,700 square miles; Colton's Geography, (which the Governor thought best,) give 50,704 square miles; Morse's Geography 51,632 square miles.
The State in 1860, was worth \$500,000,000. Slaves were valued at \$200,000,000; stock &c. at \$150,000,000; land \$150,000,000. The slaves are gone; a great deal of property has been destroyed; we can safely say that the State emerged from the war worth just half she was when she went into it.
The population of North Carolina is one million, that of England is twenty millions, just twenty times as much as North Carolina, while the area is nearly the same. England to-day occupies the same position to the world that Rome did two hundred years ago.
You may take Italy and Venice and they are about the same size as North Carolina. Great men have been reared there in days that are gone. Rome ruled the world, yet Palestine is the greatest country on the globe. It is not the country that attracts the world, but the illustrious men it has given birth to. Go to Europe and what is it that gives a name to this continent? The name of Washington.
This State needs education. Its people are impoverished. If all the property of the State was divided equally to every person in the State each one's share would be \$250. If the property of the United States was divided equally to every person, each one's share would be \$214.
If the educated men of North Carolina will make use of talents that their God has given them and stamp their image upon the uneducated as He has stamped his image upon them, there will soon be no illiterate people in this State. Let each one that is educated be a Missionary here at home, and this State will grow and prosper and become densely populated like the countries in Europe.
The one great object of the Governor was to show to his audience, that North Carolina is worth in lands and property \$250,000,000. The white and colored polls number about one hundred thousand. These are the sources from which the Legislature must look for taxation.
The above is a very brief sketch such as we could take with our pencil while listening to the remarks of the Governor.—Raleigh Enterprise.

The House of Representatives of the North Carolina Congress have passed an act, by a large majority, detaching the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley from the State of Virginia, and ceding them to the so-called State of West Virginia. This act is not only contrary to the wishes of the people of Virginia, but is in direct opposition to the almost unanimous vote of the people of the two counties detached.

GUANO! GUANO!!
50 TONS No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano, 100 tons Soluble Pacific Guano, For sale in lots to suit, by
W. H. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Whittington, N. C.
Refer to the principal merchants of Charlotte.
Feb. 5, 1866. 2m

U. S. TAX NOTICE.
CHARLOTTE, January 20, 1866.
Under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, all dealers in Merchandise, Lawyers, Physicians, Millers, Distillers, Manufacturers, Butchers, Dentists, Pedlars, in fact, nearly all Trades or occupations require a License. Parties engaged in any business or occupation must call upon me and make their application for such license.
All persons having in their possession and use any Carriages, Buggies, or any spring vehicle—Gold or Silver Watches, Pianos, Silver Plate, over forty ounces, are required to make a return of the same to me at an early day. Parties distilling or desiring to distill are required to secure a license and give a bond.
Non-compliance with the above will render the parties liable to heavy fines and penalties.
I may be found in Charlotte at my office, during the month of January. I expect to visit the Counties of Gaston and Lincoln during the next month.
F. W. ADRENS,
Ass't Assessor U. S. Int. Rev.
For Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Gaston Counties.
January 22, 1866.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS
Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once.
We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other Furnishing Goods.
Jan 29, 1866

WANTED,
A Weaver, to take charge of fifty Looms. Good wages given. Address
J. McDONALD & SONS,
CONCORD, N. C.
January 29, 1866. 4t

FRESH DRUGS,
A general assortment, always on hand, at
Feb 5, 1866. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

To Bakers and Confectioners.
AMMONIA.
A large quantity of Ammonia can be bought low by the Jar at
Feb 5, 1866. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

SEED OATS,
Bacon, Lard, Flour (family),
Corn Meal, &c. for sale by
Feb 5, 1866. H. B. WILLIAMS,
24 door from National Bank.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND A NEGRO DELEGATION.

A body of negroes, headed by Fred. Douglass, on Wednesday the 7th inst., visited the White House and were ushered into a reception.

Fred. Douglass advanced and addressed the President, saying:
"Mr President—We are not here to enlighten you sir, as to your duties as the Chief Magistrate of this republic, but to show our respect and present, in brief, the claims of our race to your favorable consideration. In the order of Divine Providence you are placed in a position where you have the power to save or destroy us—to bless or blot us. I mean our whole race. Your noble and humane predecessor placed in our hands the sword to assist in saving the nation, and we do hope that you, his able successor, will favorably regard the pleading in our hands the ballot with which to save ourselves. We shall submit no argument on that point.—The fact that we are the subjects of Government, and subject to taxation, subject to volunteer in the service of the country, subject to be drafted, subject to bear the burdens of the State, make it not improper that we should ask to share in the privilege of this condition. I have no speech to submit on this occasion. I simply submit these observations as a limited expression of the views and feelings of the delegation with which I have come."
The President, after stating generally that he was a friend to all men, both black and white, said:
"If I know myself and the feelings of my own heart they have been for the colored man. I never owned slaves and bought slaves, but I never sold one. I might say, however, that practically, so far as my connection with slavery has gone, I have been their slave, instead of their being mine. Some have even followed me here while others are occupying and enjoying my property with my consent. For the colored man, my means, my time, my all have been perilled; and now, at this late day, after giving evidence that is tangible, that is practical, I am free to say to you that I do not like to be arranged by some who can get up handsomely rounded periods and deal in rhetorical talk about abstract ideas of liberty, who never perilled life, liberty and property. This kind of theoretical, hollow, unpractical friendship amounts to but very little. While I say that I am a friend to the colored man, I do not want to adopt a policy that I believe will end in a contest between the races, which, if persisted in, will result in the extermination of one or the other.—God forbid that I should be engaged in such a work."
Now, it is best to talk practically and in a common sense way. Yes, I have said, and I repeat here that if the colored man in the United States could find no other Moses or any Moses that would be more able and efficient than myself, I would be his Moses to lead him from bondage to freedom; that I would pass him from a land where he had lived in slavery, to a land—if it were in our reach—of freedom! Yes, I would be willing to pass with him through the Red Sea and the land of promise to the land of liberty. But I am not willing under either circumstance, to adopt a policy which I believe will only result in the shedding of his blood. I think I know what I say. I feel what I say, and I feel well assured that if the policy urged by some be persisted in, it will result in great injury to the white as well as the colored man.—There is a great deal of talk about the sword in one hand accomplishing an end, and the ballot accomplishing another at the ballot-box. These things all do very well, and sometimes have forcible application. We talk about justice. We talk about right. We say that the white man has been in the wrong in keeping the black man in slavery as long as he has. That is all true. Again we talk about the Declaration of Independence and equality before the law. You understand all that and know how to appreciate it. But now let us look each other in the face; let us go to the great mass of colored people throughout the slave States; let us take the condition in which they are at the present time, and it is bad enough we all know, and suppose you could say to every one you shall vote to-morrow, how would it ameliorate their condition at this time? Now, let us get closer up to this subject and talk about it. What relations have the colored man and the white man occupied in the South heretofore? I opposed slavery upon two grounds: First, it was a great monopoly, enabling those who controlled and owned it to constitute an aristocracy; enabling the few to drive great profits and rule the many with an iron rod as it were. And that is one great objection to it in a government, its being a monopoly. I was opposed to it secondly upon the abstract principle of slavery. Hence in getting clear of a monopoly, we were getting clear of slavery at the same time. So you see there were two right ends accomplished in the accomplishment of the one.

Douglass.—Mr President do you wish—
The President.—I am not quite through yet. Slavery has been abolished; a great national gratuity has been given—one that cannot be revoked. I was getting at the relation that subsisted between the white man and the colored man. A very small portion of white men, compared with the whole number of such, owned the colored people of the South. I might instance the State of Tennessee in illustration.—There were twenty-seven non-slaveholders to one slaveholder, and yet the slave power controlled that State. Let us talk about this matter as it is. Although the colored man was in slavery there, and owned as property in the sense and in the language of that locality and of that community, yet, in comparing his condition and his position there with the non-slaveholder, he was usually estimated his importance just in proportion to the number of slaves that his master owned; with the non-slaveholder. Have you ever lived upon a plantation?
Douglass.—I have, your excellency.
The President.—When you would look over and see a man who had a large family struggling hard upon a poorer piece of land, you thought

a great deal less of him than you did of your master?
Douglass.—Not I.
The President.—Well, I know such was the case with a large majority of you in those sections. Where such is the case, we know there is an enemy, we know there is a hate. The poor white man, on the other hand, was opposed to the slave and his master, for the colored man and his master combined kept him in slavery by depriving him of a fair participation in the labor and productions of the rich land of the country. Don't you know that when a colored man is going to hunt a master, as they call it, for the next year, they will prefer living with a man who owned slaves rather than with one who did not. I know the fact at all events.
Douglass.—Because they treated him better.
The President.—They did not consider it quite as respectable there to hire to a man who did not own negroes as to hire to one who did Douglass.—Because he would not be treated as well.
The President.—Then that is another argument in favor of what I am going to say. It shows that the colored man appreciated the slave-holder more highly than he did the man who did not own slaves: hence the enmity between the colored man and the non-slaveholders. The white man was permitted to vote before the Government was derived from him. He is a part and parcel of the political machinery.—Now, by rebellion or revolution, and when you come back to the objects of this war, you find that the abolition of slavery was not one of the objects. Congress and the President himself declared that it was waged on our part in order to suppress the rebellion. The abolition of slavery has come as an incident to the suppression of a great rebellion. As an incident, and as an accident, we should give it the proper direction. The colored man went into this rebellion as a slave; by the operation of the rebellion he came out a freedman, equal to a freedman in any other portion of the country. There, then, is a great deal done for him on this point. The non-slaveholder, who was forced into the rebellion, and was as loyal as those who lived beyond the limit of the State, was carried into it, and his property, and in a number of instances, and the lives of such were sacrificed, and he who has survived has come out of it with nothing gained but a great deal lost. Now upon a principle of justice, should they be placed in a condition different from what they were before?—On the one hand, one has lost a great deal, and in a political point of view, scarcely stands where he did before. Now we are talking about what we are going to argue. We have got at the hate that existed between the two races.—The query comes up whether these two races, situated as they were before, without preparation, without time for passion and excitement to be appeased, and without time for the slightest improvement, whether the one should be turned loose upon the other, and be thrown together at the ballot-box with the enmity and hate existing between them? The query comes up, will we not then commence a war of races? I think I understand the thing. Especially is this the case when you force it upon a people without their consent.

ANOTHER SPEECH.
President Johnson is not a Candidate for re-election.
A delegation from Montana Territory waited upon Mr Johnson recently. They were white, and not Indian or negro. In reply to their address congratulating him on his policy and the acceptableness to the people of the principles expressed in his Message to Congress, he said:
I say again, that no man can mistake the doctrines of that Message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make assertions that this, that or the other has taken place, or will take place; but I think I may be permitted to say to you on this occasion that, taking all my antecedents, going back to my advent into public life, and continuing down to the present time, the great cardinal principles set forth in that paper have been my constant and unwavering guide. After having gone so far, it is too late for me to turn and take a different direction. They will be my guide from this time onward, and those who understand them may know where I shall always be found when principle is involved.—Here let me say to you, in order to disabuse the public mind, as far as it is possible for an individual to do so, that my public career is well nigh done. The sand of my political glass has well nigh run out.
If I were disposed to refer to myself, I might trace my career back to the log cabin; then an alderman and a mayor in a village; then through both branches of the State Legislature; then for ten consecutive years in the national House of Representatives; then through the gubernatorial chair to the Senate of the United States; then provisional Governor, with a slight participation in military affairs; then Vice President, and now in the position I occupy before you. And now, in this position if I can be instrumental in restoring the government of the United States, in restoring to them their true position in the Union, these States whose relations to the National Government have for a time been interrupted by one of the most gigantic rebellions that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim once more that we are a united people, I shall feel that the measure of my ambition has been filled, and filled to overflowing. And at this point, if there be any who are anxious or jealous of honor and position, I shall be prepared to make them as polite a bow as I know how, and thank them to take the place I have occupied, for my mission will have been fulfilled. In saying this, in performance of my duty and in response to the encouragement you have given me, I feel that I am in a condition not to be arrogant; not to feel impervious or supercilious, I feel that I can afford to do right, and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right; and, as far as in me lies, I intend to administer this Government upon the principles that he did at the foundation of it. I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future, who want to make one organization for one purpose and another,

that they are not in my way. I am not a candidate for any position, and hence, I repeat, I can afford to do right, and being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my work is to restore the Government, not to make combinations with reference to any future candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. I have reached the utmost point. My race is won so far as that is concerned. My object is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to do. Let us, then, all join in this great work of restoration; and while we are restoring and repairing the branches that have been made, let us also unite in the work of making new States and populating them with a people who are worthy of the government which protects them. And let these new State governments be founded on principles in harmony with the great machinery devised by our fathers.

REMARKS OF MR. COVINGTON, OF MISSISSIPPI, In the Senate, in favor of the Bill to Prevent the Distillation of Grain.

Mr. Speaker.—Doubtless, a great portion of the people of the State are looking, with much anxiety, to the action of the Senate, in relation to the bill now under consideration, (it having passed the House of Commons,) and, as we are, each of us, about to make a record either for or against this measure, I deem it a duty I owe to the people of the State, and particularly those I have the honor to represent on this floor, to state briefly the reasons which influence me to support the bill.
I am opposed, Mr. Speaker, to taking bread from the mouths of the thousands of suffering families of North Carolina, and converting it into liquid fire—into that element which has dug so many premature graves,—that element which creeps the gallows, fills up our jails, increases the demand for poor houses, and prepares subjects for lunatic asylums. That, Sir, which distracts and deranges whole neighborhoods and entire communities, interrupts the family circle, incapacitates man to slay his fellow man, makes him worse than a brute, a raving maniac. That element which dethrones reason, blights the intellect and fills the dockets of our courts with such overflowing records of crime. Senators may have in their pockets letters and remonstrances against the passage of the bill; but, Sir, let the piteous cries, the solemn appeals on this occasion, be heard from the thousands upon thousands of soldiers' wives and suffering children, throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina, for bread, and for the stills to be stopped! In my opinion, their cries would be irresistible and all opposition would yield.

The quantity of corn in this State is too limited at this time, to suffer it to be converted into so deadly a poison as whiskey. Why, Sir, in that portion of our State, which was overrun by the Federal armies last spring, suffering, if not starvation, (unless the stills, these infernal machines are stopped,) is irritable. I can testify as to that portion over which Sherman, with his mighty army, passed in our State with fire and sword, and like a mighty tornado, creating desolation and ruin wherever he went, as the smoking ruins, empty barns, wasted fields and upturn farms, all along the line of his march, will abundantly testify. And how could corn be made, with horses and mules all taken, fences burned, and negroes freed? Could the returned soldier, to his wasted farm, make corn enough? Most assuredly not. Protrious as the seasons were, the crops were short, and the quantity on hand, in the district which I have the honor to represent, is limited indeed.
Corn is rapidly advancing, and unless the stills are stopped, will continue to rise. I heard of a sale a few weeks ago, in a certain county in this State, not far from the one that I represent, where corn brought \$3 20 a bushel, bid off by a distiller. The soldier's wife was there, with her hungry, starving children by her side; but the heartless distiller could afford to pay more than the poor woman, and she got no corn.
Let us, Mr. Speaker, stop the stills, and tax foreign liquors high, and, if the people will drink; and thus contaminate and corrupt the very atmosphere they breathe, let them pay dearly for it. The House of Commons has passed this bill, and already are they receiving commendations and praise all over the State; and shall it be said that the Senate branch of the Legislature of North Carolina refuses to aid in this humane work? I hope not. I feel it due to my constituents and to my conscience to go for it.
[Notwithstanding such truthful appeals as the above were made, the Senate rejected the bill.]

WHAT THEY WORK FOR IN INDIANA.
The question of labor has grown to be quite as perplexing to certain of the inhabitants of Indianapolis, as it is to us. Manufacturing establishments are discharging their hands. The rents are so high that hundreds of men, with wives and from five to ten children, are homeless—they being unable to find employment. Laborers express themselves as perfectly willing to work for their board.
Here is a subject of study for crazy fanatics, who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the "poor freedman." Let a practical application of its truths be made.—Augusta Chronicle.

Of all the papers at the North, making pretensions to decency and respectability, none have either by text or pictorial, shown a more malignant spirit, or done more to foster and encourage sectional prejudice than the Harper publications. And in doing so, no publishers have ever committed baser or more wanton ingratitude for Southern patronage, has mainly built up the prosperity, warmed into life these literary serpents, whose hiss and bite have for years been directed against their benefactors.—But leopards cannot change their spots, Ethiopians their skins, nor can blood be expected out of turpits. Whoever expects charity, justice, magnanimity or kindness from the Harper press when these qualities do not pay will be mistaken.—Richmond Times.