Atestern Democrat.

OFFICE

AS* IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

\$3 Per Annum

. J. TATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY. MAY 29, 1866. IN ADVANCE

FOURTEENTH VOLUME .-- NUMBER 719.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance. \$ 2 for six months.

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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 Jars, Crocks and Jugs, all sizes. 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. Dec 11, 1865

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Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do wel to supply themselves at once. We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which will be made to in grains and ground. Raisins first quality; Bi Carb of 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

Hutchison & Springs, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

FULLINGS & SPRINGS.

Agents of the most reliable INSURANCE COMP.A.VIES in the United States. Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire. ALSO, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children.

RISKS taken at moderate rates. Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4, Granite Row. E. NYE HUTCHISON,

March 5, 1866

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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.

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H. B. PLANT. Dec 18, 1865,

HYMN BOOKS of all kinds. 1. Presbyterian.

- 2. Methodist (Southern.) 3. Baptist Psalmody.
- 4. Lutheran Hymns. 5. Note Books of different kinds.

The Hymn Books are of every variety, from very cheap to the most costly styles. R N. TIDDY & CO., New Book Store, next to Scarr's Drug Store

March 5, 1866 3m Charlotte, N. C.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accumulated Fund \$2,000,000-Annual Income \$1,000,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin. this Society have determined to declare their dividends annually in cash. The first dividend will be declared Feb 1, 1867. The last dividend declared lina. on the quinquennial plan reduced the premiums in some cases more than 50 per cent, or doubled the Policy during the next dividend period. It is believed for the tuture that no company in this countotal expenditure to cash premium received was, ed to purchasers for transportation to this point. by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance

The officers of this society desire to present to the public for their consideration five modes of dividing surplus premiums or profits, some of which were never before granted to Policy-holders by any Life Company, and present advantages obvious to all: 1st. The dividends may be applied to the purchase of additional assurance for a term of years. mium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon class at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser ly taxed as had always been customary. a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half up-

3d. The dividend may be applied to provide for in making selections. the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against fur- can be sent to me at my expense, by the Southern cessive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same success as heretofore, a paid up policy will be secured by quite a moderate number of premiums. To illustrate-A man assuring at 25 years old would, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payment after 45-and probably at an earlier age-and thereafter receive an annual divi-

4th. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it.

5th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of all future premiums during the continuance of the

Hereafter dividends on the first annual premium may be used as cash in the payment of the second annual premium, and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other companies must wait four or five years before any advantage can be derived from dividends. Call at No. 4, Granite Row, and get books and papers for further information.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents. For N Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia, Charlotte, N. C. Feb 26, 1866.

Groceries.

J. M. SANDERS & CO., (2d door from Democrat Office, Trade Street,)

ARE constantly receiving additions to their large stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Hardware and House Keeping Utensils. Their assortment consists in part of the following

SUGARS .- Brown, Clarified, Granulated. Crushed and Powdered.

COFFEES .- Rio, Laguira, Java and Maracaibo. TEAS .- Black, Green, Canvas-Back, and Extra-Curious Young Hyson.

SYRUPS.-Boston Drip, extra fine; Baltimore Amber. Chesapeake, East India (old fashioned), Con-

CHEESE.-Sweet Cream, English Dairy, and Pine Apple. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.-Tubs. Painted Buckets, Horse Buckets, Willow Buckets, brass-hooped Pails, Flour Buckets, Spice Boxes, Spice Mills and Wash Boards, Sitters, Cottage Reticules, Cake Cloths and Knife Baskets; Cloth, Shoe and Dust-

ing Brushes; Hearth and large Brooms. CROCKERY. &C .- Basins and Urns, Bowls. Cups and Saucers. Creamers, Dishes, Pitchers, Cruets, purposes.

Goblets, Jelly Stands, Mugs, Preserve Dishes. Stone SHOES AND LEATHER.-Hemlock Sole Leather, Kip Skins, large; Ladies and Gents' Shoes.

HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLE-MENTS.-Axes. Grub Hoes, Weed Hoes, Grain Scythes and Snaths, Forks. Spades and Shovels, Hatchets, Garden Rakes and Hoes, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Hammers, Vises, Cut Nails, Finishing Brads, Carpet and Gimp Tacks, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Pots, Kettles, Ovens and Spiders, Pad and Cottage Locks, Horse Shoes and Nails.

TIN AND WHITE METAL.-Coffee and Tea Pots, Pans. Cups, Buckets, Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, &c. &c.

VARIETIES.—Catsups, Jellies, Pickles in Jars and Barrels, American and French Candies, Race Ginger, Mace, Mustard, Nutmegs, Pepper and Alspice Soda, Saf Acratus, Soaps of all kinds, Concentrated Ley; Stearic, Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Blue Stone, Blueing, Borax, Copperas, Ink, Indigo, Madder, Matches, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Salt, Salt Petre, Drake's Plantation Bitters.

Together with a great variety of other necessary and useful articles-all of which we are selling at whole-Always on hand, Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon,

Lard and Butter. J. M. SANDERS & CO. May 14, 1566.

ENCOURAGING TO FARMERS.

If you want to save money go to BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO's to buy your Goods of every kind. M L BARRINGER, S. C. WOLFE,

MARSHAL E. ALEXANDER.

LINCOLNTON FEMALE SEMINARY,

LINCOLNTON, N. C.

The Fall Session, 1866, beginning June 4th, will continue 20 weeks. Competent teachers will assist the Principal in the several departments. Rates in U. S. currency, in advance :- Board, ex-

clusive of lights, \$80; regular tuition \$15 to \$25 Piano lessons \$25: Guitar lessons \$20; use of Piano \$5; use of Guitar \$3. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. REV. S. LANDER, A M.,

Address, Principal

Cotton Gins.

W. G. CLEVONS, BROWN & CO., COLUMBUS, GA.

MANUFACTURED BY

We have resumed the manufacture of Cotton Gins in this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as heretofore represented by traveling agents, parties wishing our Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders at an early day. As owing to the demand, we shall be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local agents, as it was our practice before the war. All business transactions being now reduced to cash,

our sales will be made on the basis of ready pay. Our Gins are too well known to require any special notice or commendation; we believe they ar unrivalled in points of excellence which go to make up a superior machine, namely: Speed, light draught

Our DOUBLE CYLINDER GINS will be found superior to the single 'cylinder, when parties have steam or good water power, to give them the necessary speed. In all cases when this can be done, we recommend them in preference to the single cylinder. If, however, indifferent or insufficient power

Messrs. DeROSSETT & CO., Wilmington, N. C., these sources are our general agents for the State of North Caro-W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO. Columbus, Ga., 24th April, 1866

We will give prompt attention to orders for the above celebrated Gins from any part of the State try will be able to present greater advantages in its | The price is five dollars (\$5) per Saw at the Facto-Avidends to persons assuring than this Society, as ry, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charg-DEROSSETT & CO. Wilmington, N. C., May 7, 1866 -

WHO WANTS A PIANO?

Several Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing

Good Pianos

For their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers 2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the pre- which enable me to turnish instruments of the first from \$40 to \$100. Price lists of the manfacturers

When selections shall have been made the money ther payments on attaining a certain age, each sucbe fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, manding uniformity in the levies. J. M. M. CALDWELL.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Lead, Shot, Powder and caps at A. SINCLAIR'S GROCERIES.

Coffees, Teas, Sugars, all grades, cheaper than the cheapest, at A. SINCLAIR'S

BACON.

2000 lbs Brevard Davidson's best Bacon, at April 30th A. SINCLAIR'S.

J. M. HINES of Va.,

SHORB BROTHERS.

Successors to SHORB, RANNEY & Co., Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Earthenware, No. 62 VESEY STREET,

New York.

THE REVENUE.

The following is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, to which we have heretofore referred. It covers some important points, to which we need not direct the attention of the people, as tion, now-a-days, is read with avidity:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Treasury Department, Raleigh, May 15, 1866

DEAR SIR :- Yours of the 12th to the Attorney General is referred to me for answer, under the understanding that all questions relating to the Revenue shall be submitted first to this Department. The following opinion meets with the concurrence of the Attorney General:

You desire the proper construction of the act of 1860-61, 2nd Extra Session, Chap 5, page 8, as amended by the act of 1862-'63, chap 18, page 25, regulating the duty of the County Court in laying taxes for county and school

There can be no question, I think, that these acts are in force, they being certainly "consistent with the Constitution of the State and the United States," and "compatible with allegiance of the citizens of this State to the United States," and therefore made valid by the ordinance of the Convention "declaring what laws and ordinances are in force," page 56

You desire to know whether the County Court must tax articles mentioned in schedules B and C, of the Revised Code, and it'so, how the tax is to be laid.

After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the power of the County Court is confined to the subjects of taxation embraced in schedule A, i e to listed taxables.

The act of 1861, as amended by that of 1862-'3, is as follows: "The Justices of the several County Courts at the first Court, which every year, shall for county and school purposes lay a tax on all such subjects of taxation within the county as may be taxed by the revenue laws then in force, and in the same manner for raising revenue for State purposes. Provided, That the tax imposed by the County Courts, for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes, upon the one hundred dollars valuation for everything, where the tax is faid for State purposes according to valuation, and upon all subjects specially taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that which is levied for State purposes."

The General Assembly has always been careful as to the extent of power of taxation conferred on the County Courts.

It was at one time gravely questioned wheth er this branch of sovereignty, the levying contributions from citizens, could under the Constitution be delegated by the Legislature, and a resort to the supreme judicial tribunal was necessary to settle the controversy. For a long time a limit was fixed to the discretion of the Court For years preceding the passage of Trustee. the present law, their power of taxation was confined to land and polls. Certain taxes are on subjects, required to be

given in on oath to the list-taker; others are paid directly to the sheriff, others to the clerk of the county court, others to the Public Treasurer. From the former source has always been derived the bulk of the public revenue, and from the foundation of the government until 1861 the jurisdiction of the county court was restricted to two or more items of that class. The other taxes have always been and are now of minor importance. These listed subjects are enumerated in what is known as "schedule A." of the Revenue act, while the other taxes are designated in "schedule B," and "schedule C' To secure the collection of the taxes from

listed subjects or those in schedule A, rules and regulations have ever been prescribed, adapted as well for the State as the county revenue. Other regulations for the guidance of the sheriff or other officers are laid down to enforce the payment of public dues under scheate to the collection of county revenue from

Prior to 1861, the County taxes were always imposed on the lists as returned by the list-takers. The Court, knowing the quantum of money to be raised, and, from the lists, the number and value of taxables under their control, easily fixed the rate of assessment, without on the one hand raising an insufficient sum, or on the other oppressing the people by exorbitant levies. The Convention of 1861 amended the Constitution, so as to make slaves taxable as properry, whereupon a revenue law was passed, framed on the ad valorem principle Money at interest, household and kitchen furniture, land, slaves, and other articles were assessed at an uniform rate according to value, leaving other articles regarded as sumptuary to be especial-

Under such a revenue act there seemed to b will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them no danger in committing all these subjects to the discretion of the County Court provided discrimination against particular interests was prohibited Accordingly, at the same session a the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold wfil law was passed, giving this power, and com-

While, however, the jurisdiction of the Court was extended, the taxes collectable by the Sheriffs and Clerks were not only not lowered, but, Double-barrel Shot-Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, in some cases, raised If the Assembly had intended to subject these to County charges, the State charge would have been so apportioned as to enable them to bear the double burden .-Without such apportionment, many men of honest callings would be forced to abandon those

The taxes in schedules B and C are usually the price of a license to persons exercising particular callings. For many years the General Assembly affixed certain amounts as reasonable for each calling It is impossible to believe that body would have allowed these amounts to be suddenly doubled or trebled, without some explicit annunciation of the change of policy meet the change.

This sudden revolution in policy would ag- the tailoring business.

grandize some counties at the expense of others. Take, for example, the tax on Express Companies, four per cent. on gross receipts. The counties in which these companies have offices would derive large revenues from them, and, if everything connected with the subject of taxa- not driven away by the exactions, they would raise their tariff of freights, thus imposing burdens on their consignees, residing in adjoining counties. The banks, whose stockholders are scattered throughout the State, would contri-

similar levies for the counties

to each party paying the tax a license."

for collecting Revenue, the Sheriff is particu- into the events of the war, and legislate on ideas larly ordered to give license to merchants and which he has never put to the test." others on their paying the "taxes imposed and enumerated in schedule B." So in section 80 ry and the negro. He had been brought up, bond is required of parties commencing business | he said, under the very shadow of the instituafter July 1st to secure the payment of State tion of slavery. He had bought and owned taxes. To ascertain these taxes the Sheriff may administer an oath, but no provision is made at ling slavery upon any basis which could be all to obtain county taxes from these sources

record of the moneys collected by him from the abolished or the Government broken up, he Clerks of the Court (i e. under schedule C.) never had a doubt as to the course which he and under schedule B, and the clerk must send ought to pursue; he decided to give up slavery. a copy of this very record to the Comptroller .- and he abided by that decision But the South The Sheriff must pay the moneys thus, ascer- now would treat the negro with greater kindness Sheriff pays all the taxes collected under sched | asperated. "They talk of justice to the negro," ule B and C to the State. He is nowhere or continued the President, "God knows my heart

ing Revenue," if the Clerk fails to pay over the way for a conflict of races When that occurs rains, is another impediment. If the whole taxes received by him, (mentioned in schedule we all know how it will fare with the negro -C.) suit is to be brought and it is expressly pro- How has such a contest always ended? When who thinks of two millions of bales being raised vided that "the whole recovery shall be paid to the time comes there will be no struggle. The the Treasury." And, in section 87, all the tax. result will be decided without that Now, then, es received by the Clerk are to be paid to the what do we find? The very thing which we Sheriff, and by him, as will appear, by subsectiaid these Southern States could never doquent sections, to the Public Treasury.

July, the Clerk must deliver the Sheriff a copy actually done-namely, been out of the Union. of the tax list, containing the public tax and The Southern States are ready to come back the taxes imposed by the county court. There upon our terme, take loyal oaths, and acknowl is no other provision for informing the Sheriff edge their allegiance, but these men say they of the amount of any other county taxes, than shall not. Why, if they had offered to come are imposed on listed subjects. If any others back, or any of them, during the rebellion, were intended to be allowed, it seems certain should we have turned them away on the ground some provision would have been made for notification to the Sheriff of their imposition.

words of the proviso, which regulates the mode lature-and would have welcomed them with of taxation by the County Courts. The taxables there spoken of are 1st, things taxed accordules B and C, but these rules are not appropriding to value, and, secondly, "subjects specially ted?" * * * taxed." The persons who in schedule B pay specific per centage on their gross receipts or nett profits, are not appropriately described by Bureau, and said its machinery was now being River has overflowed ten or fifteen Parishes or the terms used in the proviso.

think the foregoing considerations are sufficient asserting that the lives of the freenmen were to establish the proposition that the county not safe in the South. They had hired or courts cannot tax the persons and objects mentioned in schedules B. & C

Very respectfully, KEMP P. BATTLE,

male Mormon demonstrated his fidelity to the conducted by Abolitionists; for the Freedmen's faith, by assassinating by the knife, one of the Bureau would not assist a Southern man in getinfidels, profanely allied in marriage to a woman ting negroes from the North, where many of the Mormon persuasion The church takes thousands of them have taken refuge during the care that the offender shall never again be guilty war. A gentleman from Falkland county, Virof a similar indiscretion. The Deseret News in ginia, had been to him, the President said, only an article sprinkled with Scripture quotations, seeming accordant with the dectrines of Joe hundred negroes to the District of Columbia Smith, professes a most conscientious regard for security during the war. He now wished for the truth. People who pronounce Mormon- to hire them, but the Freedmen's Bureau interism "no religion," are soundly berated, and the posed obstacles, and would give him no help in Deseret News declares that-

continued revelation occupies the first position. speculators In all that he said it was evident As children of God we have the same right to that the President approved some plan for proexpect and receive revelation from him that any tecting the negro and giving him sugger, but portion of his children ever had in any age or dispensation, if we except and abide the conditions which secure that blessing to mankind. We have received and continue to receive, revelations, guiding us in matters pertaining to our present and eternal welfare; and one of the revelations enjoins upon us the doctrine of plurality of wives. This was not given as a permission because of certain circumstances existing at the time it was received, but it came as a com-

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. Remarkable Conversation of President John-

son with the London Times Correspondent Under date of April 16th, the Times' American correspondent gives the following account of an interesting interview he had recently with President Johnson :

R. W. King, Esq, Chairman Lenoir County bute to swell the revenues of the counties, where to effice, and pointed out that ever since that it will gradually spread. It will take time; but time the Radical party, which now has the con-Again, as said before, the machinery for rais. trol over Congress, and been preparing for the trial and difficulty. If I fail, my regret will not ing taxes from listed subjects was well adapted issue forced upon him Their object was mani- be for myself I will hope that some one wiser to the collection of the county revenue. It fest, and it was one which, from their point of will rise up to do the work" The President needed no change to meet the requirements of view, they could scarcely be blamed for pur uttered these words in a somewhat weary and the larger powers of the County Courts. On suing so eagerly. They knew perfectly well the contrary, the machinery for collecting the that when the South came back into Congress taxes from unlisted subjects could not be used their day of power would be over-the Southern without change for including county charges representatives would stand as a unit; they Such a change was not made. The provisions would probably fall into alliance again with the I have fought disunion nearly all round the securing the levies under schedules B. and C. Democratic party, the old issues of slavery and for the State have not been moulded to secure State sovereignty would be dead and buried, circle, I will Then I could say most heartily and the party which now ruled would be strip- that I would that I could depart in peace." Thus far on general principles Let us now ped of its power. Their talk about philanthropy notice the words of the law in their bearing on and benevolence to the negro meant nothing the present revenue act: The Justices of the more than a desire to work upon the feelings of County Court are commanded, at the first court, the North, so that they might be enabled to &c., to lay a tax on "such subjects of taxation carry everything their own way. It was a rewithin the county as may be taxed by the rev- newal of an old conflict. The two sections of enue laws then in force," &c In the preamble the country were ready to go to war before the of schedule A, the words "subjects of taxation" rebellion broke out-the one to preserve slavery, are used in reference to the taxes there imposed. the other to destroy it. Each side was willing while in schedule B, the expression is changed to sacrifice the Government in order to gain its and the Sheriff is ordered to "collect the taxes object. The South struck first. The rebellion as set forth in this schedule annually, and grant was subdued at the Southern end of the line, and now it is swinging round to the other end It will be noticed that the words conferring "These men," continued the President, and he jurisdiction in the County Courts are identical always used these words to denote the Radical with the description of taxable objects in sched. | party-"are almost ready to go into rebellion ule A, while these words are not used at all in again rather than have their supremacy destroyschedule B. The tax in the latter schedule is ed by the re-introduction of the South. They usually on the person, as the price of a license know nothing practically of the real state of the for transacting business, and it is expressly pro- South. The very man who had drawn up the shall happen after the first day of January in vided that on paying the State iax the party is Civil Rights bill, what are his means of judging? entitled to the license. The requirement of I left him in the Senate during the war, and this license is to compel payment. Surely if a went out to Tennessee and saw it all, and hore county tax is likewise due, its payment would be my share of the troubles. He stopped at home, secured by similar requisition. So in the act and now endeavors to make his theories square

> The President then went on to speak of slaveslaves, but still he had always been for abolishadopted with safety to the country. When it Again, by section 83 the Sheriff must keep a came to the question whether slavery should be which these men are preparing for him I see which we fought these four years to prevent that they had placed themselves out of the Union? Mr. Lincoln offered to receive the Another argument may be derived from the whole Legislature of Richmond-a rebel Legis open arms Would be have refused to receive these States now that they have fully submit-Mr. Johnson then enlarged with considerable

> detail upon the operation of the Freedmen's used to get negroes conveyed from the North' Other arguments might be adduced, but I back to the South by the very men who were bought lands, they wanted labor, and they got their negroes transported at the expense of the Government. The Freedmen's Bureau com-Public Treasurer. pelled the negroes to go, or they stopped their sabsistence allowance. It was little better than THE MORMON CREED.-Very recently a another form of slavery, only that it was solely transporting them; whereas the Government "In that religion the principle of present and railroads were placed at the service of other that he considered the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was not all that could be desired. It did not accomplish the true object for which it was founded.

Speaking of the Radicals he said :

"These men," he also said, "have raised the cry of 'mad dog' at me, and the people seem to be getting afraid. They will understand me better by and by, and understand these men, too. I could not expect to get through without a vessel succeeded in capturing one of Pareja's be trifled with, nor treated as a thing of no mo- struggle." Yet it was most extraordinary, he squadros, and, under the mortification of this continued, to think of the course which "these defeat and the trouble he had rushed into, be men" were pursuing. By being united again killed himself on his own ship. The news of Andrew Johnson, President of the United the country would stand respected in the eyes the little naval victory, obtained by Chili, in and adaptation of the revenue machinery to States, was born in Raleigh, N C., in-December of the world. It was now laboring under the the capture of one of the blockading vessels, 1808. He served a regular apprenticeship at evils of an inflated currency, and while trade seems to have aroused fierce resentment in is restricted by the South being kept in uncer- | Spajn, and we now have the result.

tainty-an element of danger in the Statesuch evils could not be corrected. Yet there were signs that people were beginning to be alive to the truth. "Look at Peoria"—and he mentioned several other towns where meetings in support of the President's policy have lately been held since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill "It is like water trickling along the The President first adverted to the condition ground," said Mr Johnson. "You can see the in which he found the country on his accession damp places here and there, and you know that sad but very earnest tone. He continued with greater animation: "My convictions are firm and strong, and strong convictions are a great source-the best source-of courage to a man. circle, and if I am called upon to complete the

STATE ITEMS. We learn that Brevet Gen Whittlesey has

been relieved as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of this State, and that Brevet Major General Ruger will take his place .---Raleigh Standard. Gens. Steedman's and Fullerton's report is

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Wadesboro,' Col W L Spele, of Richmond, was elected President; vice H B Ham-

mond, Sr., who declined a re-election. All Federal soldiers buried near Salisbury, N C, who were Masons, are buried in a separate enclosure, each grave having its head board bearing the square and compass, as well as the

name, company and regiment of the dead. A GALLANT ACT .- We are informed that a party of Federal officers, as the remains of Wm. H. Haywood passed them last Saturday, raised. their caps and remained uncovered for some moments This was a touching and deserved. tribute to as gallant a soldier as ever unsheathed sword during the late war. Nor is the act unworthy of the living. Our word for it that the officers who thus testified their magnanimity and appreciation of him who was once a foeman, will wear worthily their uniform in war and peace - Raleigh Progress.

Give us the officers names. They are, no doubt, gentlemen.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

GEORGIA -The Columbus Sun says that a number of the planters have plowed up considerable cotton fields and planted them in corn. Some seed did not come up at all; others sprouttained to the Public Treasurer; that is, the than the North, if it were let alone and not ex- ed and quickly died. Seed is extremely difficult to procure, and two, or even one year old, appear to be unreliable. Some farmers have dered to pay any portion thereof to the county yearns toward him when I think of the end "laid by" large portions of good land that gave no promise of cotton. Grass, the growth of Again, by section 88 of the "Act for Collect. that end clearly enough-they are going the which has been greatly stimulated by recent country be like this he must be an idle dreamer

The Griffin Star learns that the long continued wet weather has had a very bad effect on the wheat crops of that section. Many planters are complaining that their wheat has already So, in section 44, on or before the 1st day of them doing-these men affirm that they have taken the rust, and they fear that this important crop will be seriously damaged, if not wholly destroyed.

ALABAMA -A recent letter from Decatur, Alabama, states as the result of the observation of the writer in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, that the cotton crops, although an unusually great breadth of land has been planted, is likely to be almost a complete failure, owng to the worthlessness of the seed, which was from two to four years old, and an unpropitious

untold suffering in the flooded districts. The Louisiana cotton crop will be small. The breaking of levees on the Mississippi

There is a great flood in the Red river, and

counties in Louisiana. Bishop Lay, of Arkansas, has been elected to

succeed Bishop Polk. He is a native of Rich-

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILI. Why Valparaiso was Destroyed .- The history of the present war against Chili goes back to the unwarranted seizure of the Chincha guano-

islands from Peru by a Spanish naval officer. This embroiled Peru with Spain, and during that quarrel Chin, in the exercise of ber sovereign rights, declined to permit the Spanish warvessels to take in coal in her ports for the purpose of waging war on her sister republic. This was seized upon by Spain as a pretext for quarrel with Chili It never was a cause for war. Spain made no pretense of that at the outset. She sent a negotiator, ostensibly to settle the difficulty by the exchange of diplomatic notes. But that negiator was a Spanish Admiral, with a powerful squadron at his back. He did not treat the dispute as one in which a question of right was to be settled, but proceeded upon the theory that he had force sufficient to compel the Chilians to agree to his terms. He was exacting, insolent and domineering, and at last presented an ultimatum, and declared the whole coast of Chili under blockade. This was during the pendency of negotiations. Such proceedings were of course resisted by the Chilians. war was the consequence, and the course of Pareja, the Spanish Admiral, was almost unanimously condemned by the nations of Europe, as well as those of America. Soon after a Chilian