Hestern

OFFICE

WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$3 Per Annum

J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME ... NUMBER 720.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAY Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,

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

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Obituary notices are charged advertis- Samuel H. Kerfoot, in Chicago, \$3,500 to in-

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, unles 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. Dec 11, 1865

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS Have removed theim 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 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 order in the best style and manner, We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other FULLINGS & SPRINGS.

Jan 29, 1866

Hutchison & Springs, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Agents of the most reliable INSURANCE COMPANIES 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,

J. M. SPRINGS, March 5, 1866

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 H. B. PLANT. Broadway. Dec 18, 1865. President.

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, this Society have determined to declare their dividends annually in cash. The first dividend will be declared Feb 1, 1867. The last dividend declared 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 future that no company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuring than this Society, as total expenditure to cash premium received was, by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance companies.

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: tst. The dividends may be applied to the purchase of additional assurance for a term of years. 2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon

The officers of this society desire to present to

a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half up-3d. The dividend may be applied to provide for

the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive 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 dividend in cash.

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 continuauce 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 and good sample. 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, Feb 26, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

Tailoring. JOHN VOGEL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR, Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to The price is five dollars (\$5) per Saw at the Facto-Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & ed to purchasers for transportation to this point. Stitt's store. January 1, 7866.

THE SUPREME COURT .- The Supreme Court of North Carolina, will commence its summer term in Raleigh on Monday, the 14th of June. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no special day given. Applicants for license, both classes, will be examined on Monday.

STATE ITEMS.

AN UNNATURAL NEPHEW .- In 1857, Mrs. Margaret Strange, of this city, and relict of the late Hon. Robt. Strange, sent to her nephew, vest for her. He borrowed it himself, giving his bond secured by mortgage for its re-payment. At the end of the war, Mrs. Strange having died in the early part of it, her administrator, the bond being long everdue, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. The affectionate heard by counsel in his own defense. To con- K Burgwyn, and we feel confident that he exnephew pleaded that Mrs. Strange was up to demn even the vilest felon unheard, is deemed, pressed not merely the sentiment of his own the time of her death an active supporter of the among all civilized peoples, an unwarrantable heroic regiment, but of all the regiments then in "rebellion," and that the administrator had been a "rebel" On demurrer, the plea was overruled, and judgment given for Mrs Strange's upon it. But to refuse to hear it, to listen to executor for \$6,000 .- Raleigh Sentinel.

The nephew is a patriotic man, and like other northern patriots, he wanted to make his patriotism

EULOGY ON MR BADGER.—The Hon. Wm A. Graham has, at the request of the members of the bar of Wake County, consented to deliver in Raleigh an eulogy on the late Hon. George E. Badger. The time is left open for future arrangement,-probably the second or third week of the next session of the Supreme Court.

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

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 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 Dusting Brushes; Hearth and large Brooms.

CROCKERY. &C .- Basins and Urns, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Creamers, Dishes, Pitchers, Cruets, Goblets, Jelly Stands, Mugs, Preserve Dishes, Stone Jars, Crocks and Jugs, all sizes.

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' Beliows, 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 in grains and ground. Raisins first quality; Bi Carb of Soda, Sal Aeratus, 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 wholesale and retail. 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.

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. 2mpd May 7, 1866 Principal.

Cotton Gins, MANUFACTURED BY

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

We have resumed the manufacture of Cotton Gine this city, and will be prepared to fill orders by 1st June next. As we shall not be, as hererofore, be unable to keep a stock in the hands of our local 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 are 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 is used, they will not do as well as the single Gin. Messrs. DEROSSETT & CO., Wilmington, N. C., 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 render satisfaction to those who patronize him. ry, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charg-DEROSSETT & CO. Wilmington, N. C., May 7, 1866

TAX ON COTTON. From the New York World.

The ruinous tax of five cents a pound proposed to be laid on corton, the main product of Southern industry, affords a good illustration of the gunners away from a series of guns, but was the working of the new American principle of too weak to hold its ground. The division taxation without representation. If the South commander, believing that a single additional still in the power of the other sections of the rode to where he saw a body of men not under country to levy this enormous tax, if, after his command lying down awaiting orders, and debate, it should be judged expedient. The briefly explained to them the state of things, Cotton States are a minority; the other States, and called for volunteers. A young man, with a large majority. To say nothing of the princi- a chin as smooth as a girl's, stepped out and ple for which our fathers fought for in the Rev- said: "I am here with a portion of the Twenolution, the South is entitled to be heard on this tieth North Carolina regiment; we all volunteer; question, on the same principle which accords we are ready to go anywhere and to perform to the most atrocious criminal the right to be any duty" That young man was Col. Henry oppression. If his defense is not good, the court service from his State Colonel B --- was at or jury are at liberty to place their own value that time a Lieutenant-Colonel, and his extreme

witnesses and counsel against the prisoner, and admit none in his defense, shocks every senti- this incident being mentioned to Mr Davis, the ment of equity. If five cents a pound on cotton were ever so proper a tax, it ought not to be laid till the representatives of the people who to a North Carolina soldier, which we must are to pay it, have an opportunity to present the give in our own words, as his paper has unforviews of their constituents. They are entitled to this equity, even if we regard the South as criminals, and the proposed tax as a penalty.-But as co equal members of the Union, as joint re-enforce Cobb at the celebrated stone wall, heirs with us of the American Revolution, their which Burnside, like Fremont and Shields,

taxes them, stands on higher ground. Five cents a pound on cotton is the most burculture be so much more heavily taxed than cotton is just the same as the tax on a ton of coal. The South, unlike the Pennsylvania coal Congress, and press the interests of his constituents A people who cannot be heard by representatives with sufficient local knowledge to understand their affairs, are sure to be oppressed

in the distribution of public burdens. The two industrial interests which suffered and navigation-both among the main pillars of the national prosperity. We destroyed cotton-culture by the blocksde; and the South, in revenge, drove our shipping from the ocean by her remorseless privateers. Each party to the war struck the most crippling blow possible at the interests of the other. But the moment the war ended, and the country became again one, it was for the interest of both parties that these great branches of the national industry should be speedily revived. But what would be said of Congress, if, in the broken and crippled condition of the navigation interest, it should burden it with tonnage duties more enormous than were ever before heard of in any part of the world? It would be like laying a double task on a sick laborer during the first days of his convalescence. But the navigation interest, having representatives in Congress, is saved from any such oppression; while the more important and far more crippled cotton interest. having no representatives, is to be so burdened and weakened that it will probably never revive Already, in apprehension of the tax, the South is beginning to deliberate whether it will not abandon the crop.

"HANGMAN'S DAY."

A correspondent calls our attention to what he stigmatizes as an absurd custom which exists | under oath : in this country, which is to hang criminals always on Friday. He thinks that it must have originated in a spirit of piety, and notices the fact that criminals are not executed on Sunday because it would be a desecration of the day. He asks "why they select Friday, which is the holiest day, next to Sunday, as it is the day on which our Redeemer suffered for us?" He says, "is it not a glaring absurdity to select the very day in which the just was put to death as one upon which to put criminals to death ?"-These ideas are peculiar, and we do not intend The Fall Session, 1866, beginning June 4th, will to advocate them as being proper in considering the question; but we think, nevertheless, that the choice of Friday for public executions serves | Sworn to before me, this 21st day of May, A to perpetuate the superstition that "Fridays are unlucky." It was in some such idea that Friday was selected as "hangman's day," and the particular selection of that day of the week for the manifestation of the decrees of justice, which should be alike on all days, is a concession to a weak minded prejudice, which enlightened statemen should discourage. In this State executions did not take place on Fridays until of late years. Before the Revolution and up to the execution of Richard Smyth, in this city, in 1816, Tuesdays were generally appropriated to executions, and Smyth was hanged on a Saturday. But since that time Friday has generally represented by traveling agents, parties wishing our been chosen for executions in Pennsylvania — Gins, will confer a favor by sending in their orders We are glad to say, that although in most of the at an early day. As owing to the demand, we shall States Friday is the popular "hangman's day," agents, as it was our practice before the war. All it is not so in all. In New Jersey Saturday seems to have been chosen by late Governors and ther : was an execution on that day in that State a few weeks ago .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

LAND FOR SALE.

ing on the head-waters of Rocky River, two miles ing eight hundred Acres, well adapted to the culture of cotton, cora, wheat, tobacco, &c. On the plantation is a neat painted Dwelling and all other upon the result." necessary out-buildings, and the place is well

I will take pleasure in showing the Land to any person wishing to purchase. Call soon and obtain a bargain of the best Land in South Iredell. GEO. W. STINSON. May 14, 1966

Just Received,

Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Straw and Neopolitan Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbon, &c., very cheap, at May 28, 1866. McLEOD & STEELE'S. May 28, 1866.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. From "The Land we Love," (Gen. Hill's

Magazine) we copy the following: "At Malvern Hill a certain division drove were fully represented in Congress, it would be regiment would enable him to hold the guns, youth was thought to be an objection to his promotion when a vacancy occurred. But upon promotion was made.

A South Carolina officer furnishes a tribute

tunately been misplaced. At the first battle of Fredericksburgh, Ransom's North Carolina brigade was ordered to claim to be represented in a government which tried to capture, and with the same success As soon as the brigade appeared, more than a division of the enemy opened a terrific fire updensome and oppressive tax ever proposed to be on it, and the batteries on the other side rained laid in this country. It is half of the average their shot and shell with the most deadly preprice of cotton, on the plantations, in ordinary cision. The men were pushed with all rapidity years. It is as bad as a tax of forty cents a to the precipice back of the wall, and then, bushel on wheat. Why should Southern agri- without a moment's hesitation, they sprang down it to find shelter behind the wall. But a Western? The proposed tax on a pound of dignified mountaineer of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment (Rutledge's) refused went back and picked it up. His knapsack, re-adjusted it, and went on. He was now the solitary target for more than a thousand rifles; but this did not quicken his pace. When he reached the precipice, he determined not to risk most severely by the war, were cotton-growing the leap, preferring to slide down gently. He did slide down, but it was as a dead man he reached the bottom. He was buried that night, and there was not an inch of his body which was fot pierced by a ball."

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.

A Columbia correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes to that paper that one W B. Nash made an affidavit that he saw the in the days of Andrew Jackson, was sufficient South Carolina Railroad Depot burning and some cotton fired, before Gen. Sherman's army entered the city; upon which the whole horde son and Mr Calhoun, and other members of his nouncing Gen. Hampton as the incendiary who for life of half a dozen emment statesmen. destroyed his own beautiful city.

To show the utter falsity of these statements, we called upon W. B. Nash, and received from him the following affidavit, which demolishes the testimony of the Post. The conversation Freedmen's Bureau, and he distinctly and emphatically said that he told this officer that Gen. Sherman burned the city of Columbia; that his men set fire to his own house, which, with the assistance of friends was extinguished. Beverly was perfectly indignant at the use made of his name, and at the mutilation of his mere statement and the falsehood that he had made an affidavit. Here is now his solemn declaration

State of South Carolina, Richland District. Personally appeared before me W. B. Nash. who, being duly sworn, says that he never made an affidavit in relation to the burning of Columbia; that he made a statement of the blowing up of the depot, by accident, and that a few bales of cotton were burned by private parties, to an officer connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. Deponent further states that General Sherman, or men acting under his permission, burned the city of Columbia; and that General Hampton had nothing to do with the nefarious W. B. NASH.

D. 1866. W. B. Johnston, Magistrate.

We hope that our conservative exchangesful man, and from the first time we saw this the offspring of this marriage. charge against him we believed it was false. His affidavit proves this .- Columbia Phanix.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON THE SITUA-TION -A letter from Alexander H. Stephers, dated Crawfordsville, Ga , 15th inst., says:

I expected. I have not, from the beginning, they became a public charge on the poor fund looked for anything from this Congress. My of that city. The subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land ly- my hopes for a change next fall were greatly in Troy on Saturday night, after the train had and a half north-east of Davidson College, contain- far from being sanguine. Constitutional liberty no sufficient means to pay a hotel bill, they ap-

> From a report prepared by the New train. York chamber of commerce, it appears that the total number of vessels captured by Confederate privateers was two hundred and eighty-three, their toppage being 132,307. The estimated

MARRIED THE WRONG LADY.

Love is a very uncertain thing, and it is not very safe to be too certain of the symptoms until they are unmistakable. Vienna has been stirred up lately by the comical result of a strange love story. It seems that in the house of one Herr Kuhne, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kaunt, a young physician, happened to make the acquaintance of a young lady, burdened with some property and thirty years of age. The lady being unmarried, evinced some interest in the young but rather abashed doctor. She made love to him; in fact, very strongly, and persuaded him to visit her at her house. But, alas! he loved another lady. One evening, while conversing with him, she said:-

"With your favorable idea of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marrying, yourself?"

Dr Kant sighed; and his eyes resting on the ground, hesitatingly muttered in reply:-"I have already thought of marrying, and

made my choice, but"-"But?" the lady hastily interposed

"But," he continued, the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I could hardly aspire to her hand; and rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs, I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unavowed forever."

completed, she sat down in the office, and, inclosing it in an elegant envelope, added the following note:

"Dear Sir: I have much pleasure in inclosing" in the way of your marriage Believe me, &c.

"ALICE MARTINI." Dr. Kant-for he, and no other, was the individual addressed-was the happiest man in to run at all, and walked forward with the most the world on receiving this generous epistle interest, has no Thad. Stevens to domineer over leisurely indifference. His hat blew off. He Repairing at once to the parents of Fraulien Fischel, the lady of his love, he proposed for probably hit by a ball, fell off; he stooped down and received the hand of a girl who had long been flattered by his delicate thought and unmoved attentions. His reply to Alice Martini, besides conveying his sincerest thanks, contained two cartes de visite, linked together by the significant rose colored ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith sued the happy bridegroom for restitution, but as no promise of marriage had been made, the case was, by two successive courts, decided against her.

> TROUBLES OF A NOTED WOMAN.—The New York papers give a sad account of the fate of the once celebrated Mrs Eaton, whose influence, to cause a rupture in his Cabinet, and to produce slienation of kindly relations between Jackof radical papers have opened their mouths, de- Cabinet, which materially altered the prospects

> Mrs. Eaton has for many years resided in New York, in the possession and enjoyment of a fortune of two hundred thousand dollars. There resided with her two grand-children, one of whom was a young woman of great personal he had with a Dr Ruff, connected with the attractions. It was the misfortune of this girl to form the acquaintance of a needy Italian dancing-master, who, ingratiating himself with the young woman, was received upon an intimate footing in the family of Mrs. Euton Ascertaining that the grandmother was a lady of large fortune he paid his addresses to Mrs. Eaton, with so much success that she became his wife, and placed her whole fortune in his hands. He then succeeded in winning the affections of the grand dusghter, and having converted the whole of Mrs. Eaton's fortune into exchange he fled to Europe last week with the grand-daughter, leaving a letter in which he coolly informs his impoverished wife that if she will "keep quiet" he will allow her twenty dollars "a week for the rest of her life." As the provisions of no extradition reach this infamous case the wretch will escape punishment.

> > MISCEGENATION AND PURITAN PHILAN-THROPY -The Troy (New York) Whig tells the following story :

gate, Vermont, with a sable black man as hus- often out of repair, and of little value is the reband, from fifty to fifty five years old, and a sult. Abroad, these mysterious and infinitesiwhite woman some ten or fifteen years younger mal organs which, when aggregated, produce as a wife, with four children, three of whom the watch, are the fruit of slow and toilsome the New York Herald, News, World and Metro- were white and the fourth a mulatto, the issue manual processes. In the results, there must politan Record-will place this affidavit of our of this white and black married couple. The of course be lack of that perfect uniformity fellow-citizen, W. B. Nash, on record. Beverly woman had been the wife of a white soldier who which is indispensible for correct time keeping. is known and respected in Columbia as a truth- was killed in battle, and the three children were The constituent parts of the American watch,

The woman was in bad health and in the first delicate and accurate machinery Wheels, pin-stage of consumption. The family became a ions, springs, screws, absolutely uniform in town charge and had to be supported at the ex- weight, circumference dimensions, and in every pense of the people of Sandgate. The cute possible particular, are turned out in myrids by Sandgatians concluded however, not long to uncering fingers of steel, and their proper adbear the load of the support, and they accord- justment by skillful workmen have given the "I found all things in Washington, upon the ingly forwarded this black and white family to company its high reputation. whole, in as good condition, if not better, than Chicago, where, having no means of support,

only hope for the country is in the next fall The Chicago authorities inquired into the elections at the North. Should the President's facts about this family, and learning the nature policy be sustained in these, all may yet be well. of the present sent them by the Sandgate offi-If not, to me, the prospect for the future of this cials, they immediately started the family back country, North and South, is gloomy indeed - to the place from whence they came, paying But from what I saw and heard at Washington their railroad fare hence. This family arrived stimulated. I am still hopeful in this view, but gone North, and having no place to stay, and will, in my opinion, in a great measure depend plied to the Second Police Station house for lodgings and shelter until they could take their departure by next morning's early Northern

The request was granted, and they were guests at the Hotel de Police all day yesterday. The woman is in feeble health and evidently has the consumption. This whole affair is little value of vessels and cargoes was \$25,546,000. creditable to the humanitarians of Sandgate, Some of these were bonded and released, leav- who seem to prefer sending their contributions ing 22 millions eight thousand and eight hun- to the freedmen of the South, rather than to dred dollars as the value of property actually expend them in taking care of the colored poor at their own door.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The new bankrupt bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, and which it is believed will be sanctioned by the Senate, provides that the district and circuit court have inrisdiction; that any person owing debts over three hundred dollars filing a petition of inability to pay and willingness to surrender his estate, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, and a warrant issued for the sheriff to possess till an assignee is appointed; the duties of assignees are defined. It provides for examination before court of the distribution of the estate, creditors to share pro rata without preference, except wages to clerks and operatives under fifty dollars a month. The order in dividend is: first, the costs of the courts; second, debts to the State and State assessments; third, wages; fourth, debts having priority by law. It provides also for discharge from all debts after compliance, and provides punishment for fraud. Seven days confession of judgment and fourteen for commercial paper, shall be an act of bankruptey. No petition is to be filed before the first of November next.

REPORT FROM BRAZIL.

We have had the pleasure of congratulating Dr. J. McF Guston upon his safe arrival from Brazil. The result of his exploration of that At an early hour the following day, however, country will soon be given to the public in an she betook herself to a solicitor, and in legal extended report, which is now in course of pubtorm declared her wish to present and hand lication. The Doctor will remove, with his over as his property the sum of 150,000 guild- family to Brazil in the course of a few months. ers (£15,000) to Dr. Kunt. When the docu. He corroborates in every respect the report of ment had been signed, countersigned, and duly Messrs. Meriwether and Shaw of Edgefield, a portion of which was published in our last issue. His general opinion of the advantages offered by the soil, climate and productions of Brazil is highly encouraging to those contemplating emipaper which I hope will remove the obstacle gration. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the climate healthy, and productions varied and valuable. In the province of St. Paul, where he designs locating, lands of the best quality can be purchased for twenty-two cents per acre, on a credit of five years without interest. The water is freestone, and unalloyed by minerals. An industrious emigrant can comfortably support bimself by his own labor during the first year and lay up something handsome. The method of agriculture in Brazil is of an exceedingly rude and primitive character. The crops of corn, cotton, coffee, sugar &c , are planted and worked by the hos alone The average yield of corn is from thirty to fifty bushels and one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Tropical fruits of every description grow spontaneously and in great abundance. The better classes of society are intelligent, courtenus and refined, and Dr. Gaston met everywhere the utmost kindness and hospitality. The authorities are anxious tosecure a large immigration and every facility will be afforded strangers to examine the courtry and make settlements. No restrictions are imposed on religion or education. Taxes are light, and the policy of the government exceedingly liberal and colightened .- Chester (S. C.)

WATCH-MAKING. The American Watch Co. of Waltham,

Mass - Every one knows that the mechanism of the best manufactories of this country is unequaled in any other part of the world. The genius of American mechanics produced the cotton gin, the machanical reaper and mower, sewing machine, and last but not least, the wondertul machinery of the American Watch company of Waltham. This company was estabished in 1850, and has grown in proportions which entitle it to a first rank among the manufacturing enterprizes of the New World. It employs between 900 and 1,000 arrizans of superior skill and character, and a large thriving town has grown up in its vicinity. The factory covers over three scres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with more than 60 miles of iron pipes and produces an aggregate of nearly 75,-000 watches per annum The founders of this company believed that the same delicate mechanical process which had produced such remarkably perfect results in larger machines, might be applied with even greater advantage to the production of the watch. The foreign time pieces are made principally by hand, and Some time since there was a family in Sand- except when of high cost an imperfect article, on the other hand are fashioned by the most

> MRS. JEFF. DAVIS .- A Washington correspondent writes as follows under date of May

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who arrived here on Thursday last, has been and is the guest of Dr. Miller, on F street, where she has been the recipient of numerous callers, among them many of the most distinguished men of the country, and many of the old residents of this city. Mrs, Davis had an interview with the President last night, and urged many things for the comfort and health of her husband. She was informed that already an order had been issued directing that Mr. Davis have the freedom of the Fort within the walls, and that care would be taken that everything necessary for his comfort and physical health should be furnished. As to the removal of Mr. Davis to another place of imprisonment, that would be left, for the present, entirely to the suggestion of the Surgeon in attendance upon him.

Another account states that she never requested the removal of Mr Davis to another place.