

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

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 720.

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

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBSON & 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 GIBSON, M. D.
J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.

FULLINGS & SPRINGS

Have received 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.

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. RINKS taken at moderate rates. Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4, Granite Row. E. N. HUTCHISON, J. M. SPRINGS, Agents. 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 the Adams Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway. H. B. PLANT, President. Dec 13, 1865.

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 assuming 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 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. 2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half upon some policies. 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 assuming at 25 years old would, on the last 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 continuance of the policy.

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, 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 render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brwn & Stitt's store. January 1, 1866.

STATE ITEMS.

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.

AN UNNATURAL NEPHEW.—In 1857, Mrs. Margaret Strange, of this city, and relict of the late Hon. Robt. Strange, sent her nephew, Samuel H. Kerfoot, in Chicago, \$3,500 to invest for her. He borrowed it himself, giving his bond secured by mortgage for its repayment. At the end of the war, Mrs. Strange having died in the early part of it, her administrator, the bond being long overdue, filed a bill to foreclose the mortgage. The affectionate nephew pleaded that Mrs. Strange was up to the time of her death an active supporter of the "rebellion," and that the administrator had been a "rebel." On demurrer, the plea was overruled, and judgment given for Mrs. Strange's executor for \$6,000.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The nephew is a patriotic man, and like other northern patriots, he wanted to make his patriotism pay! 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 articles, viz:

SUGARS.—Brown, Clarified, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered.
COFFEES.—Rio, Laguira, Java and Maracabo.
TEAS.—Black, Green, Canvas-Back, and Extra-Curious Young Hooing.
SYRUPS.—Boston Drip, extra fine; Baltimore Amber, Chesapeake, East India (old fashioned), Condemner.

CHEESE.—Sweet Cream, English Dairy, and Fine Apple.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—Tubs, Painted Buckets, Horse Buckets, Willow Buckets, brass-booped Pails, Flour Buckets, Spice Boxes, Spice Mills and Wash Boards, Sitters, Cottage Reticules, Cake Cloths and Knite Baskets; Cloth, Shoe and Dusting Brushes, Hearth and large Brooms.

CROCKERY, &c.—Basins and Urns, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Creamers, Dishes, Pickers, Crusts, Goblets, Jelly Stands, Mugs, Preserve Dishes, Stone Jars, Crocks and Jugs, all sizes.
SHOES AND LEATHER.—Hemlock Shoe Leather, Kip Skins, large Ladies and Gents' Shoes, Boots and Slippers.
HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Axes, Grub Hoes, Weed Hoes, Grain Scythes and Saws, 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 Allspice in grains and ground. Raisins first quality; Bit Carb of Soda, Salt Acetates, Sops, Concentrated, Lard, Sterile, Adamantine, Tallow and Sperm Candles; Blue Stone, Blueing, Borax, Coppers, Ink, Indigo, Malder, Matches, Percussion Caps, Powder, Shot, Salt Petre, Drake's Plantation Bitters.

Together with a great variety of other necessary and useful articles—all of which are selling at wholesale and retail.
Always on hand, Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, Lard and Butter.
J. M. SANDERS & CO.
May 14, 1866.

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.
April 9th

LINCOLN FEMALE SEMINARY, LINCOLN, 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, exclusive 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.
Address, REV. S. LANDER, A. M., May 7, 1866 2mpd Principal.

Cotton Gins,

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

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, 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 are unrivalled in points of excellence which go to make up a superior machine, namely: Speed, light draught and good sample. 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. DeROSETT & CO., Wilmington, N. C., are our general agents for the State of North Carolina. 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. The price is five dollars (\$5) per Saw of the Factory, and five dollars for each Gin will only be charged to purchasers for transportation to this point. DeROSETT & CO., Wilmington, N. C., May 7, 1866 2m

TAX ON COTTON.

From the New York World.
The ruinous tax of five cents a pound proposed to be laid on cotton, the main product of Southern industry, affords a good illustration of the working of the new American principle of taxation without representation. If the South were fully represented in Congress, it would be still in the power of the other sections of the country to levy this enormous tax, if, after debate, it should be judged expedient. The Cotton States are a minority; the other States, a large majority. To say nothing of the principle for which our fathers fought for in the Revolution, the South is entitled to be heard on this question, on the same principle which accords to the most atrocious criminal the right to be heard by counsel in his own defense. To condemn even the vilest felon unheard, is deemed, among all civilized peoples, an unwarrantable oppression: If his defense is not good, the court or jury are at liberty to place their own value upon it. But to refuse to hear it, to listen to witnesses and counsel against the prisoner, and admit none in his defense, shocks every sentiment 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 are to pay it, have an opportunity to present the views 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 heirs with us of the American Revolution, their claim to be represented in a government which taxes them, stands on higher ground. Five cents a pound on cotton is the most burdensome and oppressive tax ever proposed to be laid in this country. It is half of the average price of cotton, on the plantations, in ordinary years. It is as bad as a tax of forty cents a bushel on wheat. Why should Southern agriculture be so much more heavily taxed than Western? The proposed tax on a pound of cotton is just the same as the tax on a ton of coal. The South, unlike the Pennsylvania coal interest, has no Thad Stevens to domineer over 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 most severely by the war, were cotton-growing and navigation—both among the main pillars of the national prosperity. We destroyed cotton-culture by the blockade; 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 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 to advocate them as being proper in considering the question; but we think, nevertheless, that the choice of Friday for public executions serves 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 statesmen 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 been chosen for executions in Pennsylvania.—We are glad to say, that although in most of the States Friday is the popular "hangman's day," it is not so in all. In New Jersey Saturday seems to have been chosen by late Governors, and that is an execution on that day in that State a few weeks ago.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land lying on the head-waters of Rocky River, two miles and a half north-east of Davidson College, containing eight hundred Acres, well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. On the plantation is a neat painted Dwelling and all other necessary out-buildings, and the place is well watered. 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 Ireland. GEO. W. STINSON.
May 14, 1866 1f

Just Received.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Straw and Neopolitan Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, &c., very cheap, at
McLEOD & STEELE'S.
May 26, 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 the gunners away from a series of guns, but was too weak to hold its ground. The division commander, believing that a single additional regiment would enable him to hold the guns, rode to where he saw a body of men not under his command lying down awaiting orders, and briefly explained to them the state of things, and called for volunteers. A young man, with a chin as smooth as a girl's, stepped out and said: 'I am here with a portion of the Twentieth North Carolina regiment; we all volunteer; we are ready to go anywhere and to perform any duty.' That young man was Col. Henry K. Burgwyn, and we feel confident that he expressed not merely the sentiment of his own heroic regiment, but of all the regiments then in service from his State. Colonel B. was at that time a Lieutenant-Colonel, and his extreme youth was thought to be an objection to his promotion when a vacancy occurred. But upon this incident being mentioned to Mr. Davis, the promotion was made. A South Carolina officer furnishes a tribute to a North Carolina soldier, which we must give in our own words, as his paper has unfortunately been misplaced. At the first battle of Fredericksburgh, Ransom's North Carolina brigade was ordered to re-enforce Cobb at the celebrated stone wall, which Burnside, like Fremont and Shields, 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 upon it, and the batteries on the other side rained their shot and shell with the most deadly precision. The men were pushed with all rapidity to the precipice back of the wall, and then, without a moment's hesitation, they sprang down it to find shelter behind the wall. But a dignified mountaineer of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment (Rutledge's) refused to run at all, and walked forward with the most leisurely indifference. His hat blew off. He went back and picked it up. His knapsack, probably hit by a ball, fell off; he stooped down 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 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 not pierced by a ball."

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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?"