

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 733.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

Published every Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until the first of the month following, 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.

AUGUST NIEMANN,
Practical Watchmaker & Jeweler.
(Next door South of the Mansion House.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line promptly and efficiently. He professes to thoroughly understand his business, and those patronizing him may expect to have their work well done.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Music-Boxes, &c., repaired at short notice and on satisfactory terms.

ALFRED NIEMANN,
Next door to Mansion House.

April 30, 1866

Z. B. VANCE, C. DOWD, R. D. JOHNSTON.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected anywhere in the State.

April 2, 1866

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 in 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

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

FULLINGS & SPRINGS.

Hutchinson & 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 Hutchinson & Springs, No. 4, Granite Row.

E. N. HUTCHINSON,
J. M. SPRINGS, Agents.

March 5, 1866

Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.

Trimmed and nutrimmed; Bonnet Ribbons, French Flowers, &c., very handsome, at

May 14th

McLEOD & STEELE'S

Handsome and Fashionable styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Laces, Shawls, &c., very cheap at

May 14th

McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Grain and Grass Scythes,

Seythe Snaths, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Collins' Axes, &c., at

McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Also, Ladies', Misses' and children's BOOTS and SHOES, Congress Gaiters, and Slippers, very handsome and cheap, at

McLEOD & STEELE'S.

Gents' and Youths' Caps and Straw Hats, very low, at

McLEOD & STEELE'S.

May 14, 1866

J. T. BUTLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he has opened a shop in the store occupied by C. M. Query, next to Springs' corner, where he will give prompt attention to repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

Watch-glasses and materials in general at wholesale and retail.

May 22, 1865.

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 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention.

Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinley's, America and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 39 Broadway.

H. B. PLANT, President.

Dec 18, 1865.

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 Brown & Ritt's store.

January 1, 1866.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nutmeg is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
The poppy originated in the East.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye, originally from Siberia.
Larsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and the apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be from Egyptian origin.
Garden beans came from the East Indies.
Garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
Horse-radish was brought from the south of Europe.

Olives are a native of Europe and America.

The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.

The potato is a well known native of Peru and Mexico.

The currant and gooseberry came from southern Europe.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Writers of undoubted respectability state that the cereals and others of these edible productions grew spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the Belur Tag and north of the Himalaya mountains.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next session commences on the 1st of October, 1866, and continues until 30th June, 1867.

The session is divided into two Terms of Twenty weeks each; the one commencing the 1st of October, 1866, and the other the 15th February, 1867.

Expense per Term of Twenty weeks:

Board, including every expense, except washing, \$105 00

Tuition in Collegiate Department 25 00

" " Primary 20 00

Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting taught by competent and thorough instructors at usual prices.

For circular and catalogue containing full particulars, address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON, Principals,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 9, 1866.

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

The next session will commence on the first Monday of September, and will close on the 21st of December. The expense of Tuition and Board with washing included, will be from \$90 to \$100. Partial advance payments will be expected. All needful indulgence, however, will be given our patrons.

Let your obedient and punctual parent hesitate to send his daughter here, he cannot raise the money to pay in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing.

J. M. C. CALDWELL,
Statesville, N. C.

July 16, 1866

Genuine Durham

SMOKING TOBACCO.

The undersigned is the sole proprietor of the above named article, being the successor of the original manufacturer.

Let your obedient and punctual parent hesitate to send his daughter here, he cannot raise the money to pay in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own lights and towels, and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. Extra charges will be made for Music, French, Latin and Drawing.

All vendors of the "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco," must obtain it from me directly or from my authorized agents.

The following are my sole authorized Agents at present. Others will be added:

Stenhouse & Macaulay, Charlotte; W. D. Smith, Fayetteville; Walker, Farrar & Co., Newbern; Northrop & Cummings, Wilmington; H. D. Ford, Tarboro; J. E. Venable, Petersburg; Ashton & Emerson, Portsmouth, Va.; Adolph Berry, 172 West Pratt St., Baltimore; March, Price & Co., 91 Walter St., New York.

J. R. GREEN.

Durham's, Orange Co., N. C., June 25, 1866 3m

Stenhouse & Macaulay, Agents at Charlotte.

ATTENTION

People of Charlotte and surrounding country!

SELLING OFF BELOW N. Y. COST.

NO HUMBAG—NO HUMBAG!!

A \$30,000 Stock of Goods must all be sold in three months.

The citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country will do well to call at H. E. MORSE's before purchasing elsewhere, as they will save from 25 to 50 per cent by so doing.

Merchants from the city and country will do well to give me a call, as I will sell them Goods cheaper than the cheapest. I have on hand a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Millinery,

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, a large assortment, all sizes; Calicoes of every variety; Hats and Caps; Confectioneries; Crockery; Trunk; Valises; a large stock of Notions, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Don't forget the place—at Dr. Pritchard's old stand, opposite the Court House.

H. E. MORSE.

ALSO, for sale a fine, spacious RESIDENCE, with good garden and out-houses attached.

H. E. MORSE.

June 25, 1865 3m

ALFRED MARTIN,

(Surviving partner of late firm of Rankin & Martin.)

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Personal and prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of all descriptions of Produce, and to the receiving and forwarding of Goods. Charges for the same as reasonable as those of any other regular business house in the city.

He has ample Warehouse and Wharf room, and an experience of thirty years in the business, and therefore feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

References—T. W. Dewey, John A. Young, M. L. Wriston, John Wilkes and Wm. J. Yates, Charlotte.

June 25, 1866

THE DEBTS OF THE STATE AND OF THE PEOPLE.

Important as the political status of this State and of the South is,—involving the future liberties, the peace and prosperity of the people,—it excites but little interest among them, compared with the pressure, discouragement and intensity of feeling occasioned by their pecuniary condition. The indebtedness of the State, of the Counties, and of the people, is positively overwhelming to those who scan closely the enormous amount, compared with the meagre means left to pay. The loss of property in slaves, the destruction of stock, buildings and fences, the utter loss of Bank and State securities, and the reduction in the value of lands, real estate and other investments, seem to render the condition hopeless. Yet, such is the recuperative energy of our people, injured to struggle with difficulties of great magnitude, that, if, added to these losses, the State and the people were not so deeply in debt, we should look for speedy prosperity.

But this only presents one view of the obstacles in our way to progress. Large numbers of the blacks, many of the men, and the women almost entirely, who used to perform field labor, have abandoned it, and either do little or no work, or that kind of work which adds nothing to the productive means of the people. One-third, at least, of the colored laborers of the State, who were formerly producers, are now wholly consumers. Many of our white people, who formerly directed labor, it is true now perform the task both of director and laborer, yet the large number of non-producing whites and blacks renders the soil less productive and consequently affords far less real wealth than before the war. Add to this, the enormous Federal tax which is being collected, which cannot be short the present year of one and a half to two millions of dollars, together with only the absolute necessary State and County taxes, to keep the machinery of the State government in operation, and it will be seen, at a glance, how oppressive and destructive it must be to force the collection of debts, either State, County or individual.

Under such circumstances, no considerable person can look forward to any short period, when the State and County taxes can be laid for any sum greater than the absolute necessities of the State and Counties require. This is a melancholy reflection to those of us who desire the speedy revival of the Common School system, the speedy prosecution of works of internal improvement and the reduction of the State debt. No legislator will be sustained by the people, who advocates, at this crisis, the imposition of high State taxes and the extension of State credit.

In regard to personal indebtedness, our people must learn to be patient and forbearing towards each other. The relief proposed to be effected by the Stay-law, which requires the full payment of executions in five years, can only be very partial. Indeed, it is apprehended, that it will inaugurate a general system of suing, which must operate very oppressively, in the long run, upon the great body of debtors. We trust, however, that the well-meant object of the Convention in its passage will not be thwarted.

We need conciliation and forbearance; nay, more, creditors must learn to commiserate the condition of debtors, and agree to such compromise and accommodation as will enable them to "live and let live."

No other plan can be devised to save the honor and credit of the people and the State, than the one we have heretofore suggested.

Debtors and creditors, before taking advantage of law for or against, should meet and compromise their indebtedness. Under the circumstances, no man should be required to pay the full amount of the indebtedness he incurred while in possession of ample means to pay, since those means have been violently taken from him. Mutual conciliation and good-will, a lided to the disposition on the part of the debtor and creditor to do justly and mercifully to each other, are all that is needed to afford relief, and, at the same time, encourage our people in their efforts at recuperation and progress.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

THE SOUTHERN RADICAL CONVENTION.—The following note which we find in the Richmond Times, of the 21st inst., will show the manner in which some of the few signatories to the call for the radical Southern Convention, to meet in Philadelphia in September, were placed there:

COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, TEXAS, }
August 4, 1866. }

Editors Baltimore Sun:—Dear sirs:—I see in your weekly issue of July 14 you have my name, John B. Trott, of Fairfax county, Virginia, signed to the call for the radical convention to be held in Philadelphia in September. This is to request you to rectify the mistake, as I do not wish my friends in Maryland and Virginia to think I have any sympathy with such negro-lovers.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN B. TROTT.

Administrator's Notice.

As Administrator of Geo. W. Houston, deceased, I notify all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims against said estate must present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. L. HOUSTON, Adm'r.

Aug 13, 1866—1mpd

STEAM SAW MILL.

NEAR BREVARD'S STATION, GASTON CO., N. C.

We are now prepared to fill Bills for Lumber at our Mill on short notice and reduced prices. From the known superior quality of the timber in the vicinity, we hope to merit a portion of public patronage, and fill all orders satisfactorily.

Address orders to

ABERNETHY, RUTLEDGE & CO.

Aug 6, 1866—1m

JUST RECEIVED.

Some No. 1 Mackerel; large and fine Sacks Liverpool Salt; 500 bushels superior Corn.

A lot of North Carolina Shoes, made at Thomsville, Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

A lot of superior Shoes from Philadelphia.

Some beautiful Summer Prints; Bleached and Brown Domestic; Bleached Cotton Diapers; Bed Ticking; Fine Napkins.

June 25, 1866

H. B. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The following decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. They are important to farmers, in so far as they untangle some of the knotty points of the law:

1. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sale of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts of animals sold, the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in productive labor, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expenses for ditching and clearing new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvements, and not deductible.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's lands may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land, after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deducting the estimated value of the land on the 1st day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by the taxpayer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, but a mere executory contract for a sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to determine whether the vendor still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

Hear R. E. Withers, the gallant Colonel of the Eighteenth Virginia regiment, who in one of the Richmond battles was so dreadfully wounded that his life was despaired of, speaks as follows of the action of the Philadelphia Convention:

"As far as we are concerned, we yield to no man in upholding the honor of the South, or of its dead and living heroes. But my own right hand forget its cunning ere we, by word or deed, have upon our skirts the guilt of obstructing the onward march of that great conservative movement which, inaugurated at Philadelphia, is destined, we trust and believe, to culminate ere long in the complete defeat of the Radicals and in the restoration of the southern people to all their rights as citizens of the United States.

\$500 reward is offered by Joshua H. Walker, of Chester District, S. C., for the arrest of a man named Bill Morris, alias Charles Derom, alias Wylie Morris, for the murder of his brother, Alexander D. Walker, on the 22d July last. Morris is described as a "tall, spare, dark man, grey eyes of a peculiar look, short thick nose, low forehead, lean round face, hump-shouldered, black hair with a few grey hairs, about thirty-seven years old, weighs about 140 lbs, speaks slowly, and when speaking twists his mouth to the right side; with heavy dark beard all over the face; has been wounded, as well as can be recollected, in the right arm near the elbow; small, bony arms; wore dark coat and dark linen pants." Is said to be a notorious seconded, having been engaged in several bloody outrages.

PROVERBS WORTH PRESERVING.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot.—Death is the only master who takes his servants without a character.—Content is the mother of good digestion.—When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime.—Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men.—Folly and pride walk side by side.—He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope.—He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbor's company.—Friends and photographs never flatter.—Wisdom is always at home to those who call.—The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

THE MORAL MARKET.—The following report of matters in the moral market has been made:

Honor—Scarce. Old stock exhausted and the new will be a complete failure.

Virtue—Old growth nearly consumed. Young growth—prospects very unpromising.

Modesty—Stock badly damaged. None for sale.

Vice—Market overstocked.

Pride—Market glutted.

Politeness—Cheap. Holders unwilling to dispose of stock at present rates.

Scandal—None at wholesale. Dealt in chiefly by hawkers and peddlers at retail.

Religion—None genuine on hand. Stock generally adulterated. Very few investments.

Love—None offered—except for greenbacks.

Talent—Scarce article. Sold exclusively for cash.

Consistency—Out of fashion.

WHERE FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS COME FROM.

"There is death in the pot," is from the Bible, 2 Kings, iv, 40. "Lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they are not divided," is spoken of Saul and Jonathan, 2 Samuel, i, 23. "A man after his eye," Deut. xix, 21. "A still small voice," 1 Kings, xix, 12. "Escaped with the skin of my teeth," Job xix, 20. "That mine adversary had written a book," Job xxi, 35. "Spreading himself like a green bay tree," Psalm xxxvi, 35. "Hanged our harps upon the willow," Psalm cxxvii, 2. "Riches certainly make (not take, as it is often quoted) themselves wings," Proverbs xxiii, 5. "Heap coals of fire upon his head," Ibid, xix, 22. "No new thing under the sun," Ecclesiastes i, 9. "Of making many books there is no end," Ibid, xii, 12.

"Peace, peace, when there is no peace," (made famous by Patrick Henry,) Jeremiah vii, 11. "My name is Legion," Mark v, 9. "To kick against the pricks," Acts ix, 2. "Make a virtue of necessity," Shakespeare's Two gentlemen of Verona. "All is not gold that glitters," Merchant of Venice. "Screw your courage to the sticking place" (not point), Macbeth. "Make assurance double sure," Ibid. "Hang out your banners upon the outward wall," Ibid. "Keep the word of promise to our (not the) ear, but break it to our hope," Ibid. "It's an ill wind blows no one any good," Thomas Tesser. "Christmas comes but once a year," Ibid. "Look before you leap," Ibid, and "Look before you are you leap," Hudibras, commonly quoted, "Look before you leap." "Out of mind as soon as out of sight," usually quoted, "Out of sight, out of mind," Lord Brooke.

"What, though the field be lost, all is not lost," Milton. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen," Ibid. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea," Ibid. "Peace hath her victories," Ibid. "Though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us," Roger l'Estrange, 1704. "All cry and no wool," (not little wool), Hudibras. "Count their chickens ere (not before) they are hatched," Ibid. "Through thick and thin," Dryden. "When Greeks join Greeks, then was the tug war," usually quoted, "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," Nathaniel Lee, 1692. "Of two evils, I have chosen the least," Prior. "Richard is himself again," Colley Cibber. "Classic ground," Addison. "A good hater," Johnson. "My name is Norval," John Hume, 1808. "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs," Goldsmith. "Not much the worse for wear," (not none the worse), Cowper. "What will Mrs. Grundy say," Thomas Morton. "No pent-up Ulica