

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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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

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

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

Z. B. YANCEY, 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 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

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
J. P. MCCOMBS, M. D.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons against whom I have claims, (some of them half as old as myself) and who do not intend to take the benefit of the Stay Law, (so-called) will do me a favor and themselves a credit by calling on me at Wm. Boyd & Co's store, and renewing their paper, and paying as much as the interest, if no more, as I am in want of the money.

JAS. H. CARSON.

July 16, 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 Hiram's, Kinsey's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.

H. B. PLANT, President.

Dec 18, 1865.

Tailoring.

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 & Still's store.

January 1, 1866.

CHARLOTTE

Steam Refined Candy Manufactory,

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

Wholesale and Retail.

The subscriber is now manufacturing all sorts of CANDIES, CAKES, BREAD, &c., &c.

Plain and Ornamented Cakes, for Weddings and Parties, always on hand or made to order.

Merchants and dealers in Candies will find it to their interest to purchase from me, as I will give satisfaction both in price and quality.

Orders from a distance attended to at short notice.

J. G. C. LEISER,

One door south of the Mansion House, Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.

March 12, 1866

ATTENTION

People of Charlotte and surrounding country!

SELLING OFF BELOW N. Y. COST.

NO HUMBUG--NO HUMBUG!!

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 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; Trunks; 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 23, 1865

SERVED HER RIGHT.—An amusing incident is told of a woman in England, whose husband, a rich man, died suddenly, without leaving any will. The widow, desirous to get all the property, concealed her husband's death, and persuaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will could be made. Accordingly he was closely muffled in bed, as if very sick, and a lawyer was called to write a will. The shoemaker in a feeble voice, bequeathed half of all the property to the widow. "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "The remainder," replied he, "I give and bequeath to the poor little shoemaker across the street, who has always been a good neighbor and a deserving man." Thus securing a rich bequest for himself. The widow was thunder-struck at the man's audacious cunning, but did not dare expose the fraud, and so two rogues shared the estate.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that he has reason to believe that Mr Davis will be released in a few days on bail—that the President has desired that he should be brought to trial, but that, as it is understood in official circles his trial will not take place at the October term, his release may be looked for soon after, but not till after that time. It is also stated that Mr Davis had been offered his release on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that he indignantly rejected it on those terms.

Administrator's Sale.

On Monday, 1st October, 1866, I will sell at Public Auction at my residence, four miles East of Charlotte, a small lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the Estate of Dr. P. C. Caldwell.

Any person in this county or Gaston county having any book or books belonging to Dr. P. C. Caldwell or S. P. Caldwell, will confer a great favor on me by bringing them forward immediately and leaving them with Dr. P. C. Caldwell, or at the Corner Drug Store in Charlotte, or with W. R. Rankin in Gaston county.

S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Sept 10, 1866

On Consignment,

400 Bushels white Corn, 250 bushels Meal, 14 boxes ordinary Tobacco, at

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO'S.,
Sept 10, 1866

Opposite 1st National Bank.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale.

My farm containing 175 acres, lying two miles east from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's Road, in a good neighborhood. About one half of this tract is wood-land. The improvements consist of a double Log-Cabin, Barn, &c., a Well of excellent water, and an orchard of selected fruit on the premises. Possession given 1st January, 1867, and permission given to use and graze his Fall.

Also, a small brick Dwelling House in Charlotte containing 5 rooms, located near the Depot and convenient to business.

Also a large brick two story Store room at Davidson College, 110 by 20 feet, handsomely finished and centrally located, with a counting room and cellar attached, and a small frame Dwelling House and Well of water on the premises.

Any or all of these properties will be sold on terms to suit the times, and must be taken.

JAS. H. CARSON.

July 23, 1866.

State of N. Carolina--Cabarrus Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions--July Term, 1866.

Mary M. Litcher, Cath W. Litcher, Daniel Taylor Litcher, Louise Litcher, Laura A. C. Litcher and Sarah N. Litcher,

vs.

Noah Blackwelder and wife Mary A., T. B. Craven and wife Sophia.

Deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Sophia Litcher, Susan Litcher and Lundy Litcher, and John Caniker and wife Elizabeth were the heirs of Moses Litcher, and heirs at law of Daniel Litcher, deceased, and do reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Charlotte Democrat, notifying the said parties to be and appear at the next Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Concord, on the 24th Monday in October next, and make themselves parties to the foregoing issue.

Witness, J. O. WALLACE, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the 31st Monday in July, A. D. 1866.

J. O. WALLACE, Clerk.

32-6t [pr. adv. \$10.]

State of N. Carolina--Cabarrus Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions--July Term, 1866.

Allison Foil and others vs. Anderson Foil and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that Anderson Foil and R. P. Fries and John H. Allen, late of the county of Mecklenburg, but residing beyond the limits thereof, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Charlotte Democrat notifying said absent defendants to be and appear at the term of this Court to be held for the county of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 24th Monday in October next, then and there to answer the allegations set forth in said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. O. WALLACE, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the 31st Monday in April, 1866.

J. O. WALLACE, Clerk.

32-6t [pr. adv. \$10.]

State of North Carolina.

\$300 REWARD.

A Proclamation by His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that JOHN H. ALLEN, late of the county of Mecklenburg, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Tirus, a freedman, late of said County of Mecklenburg, and that said Allen is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of this State;

Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said Allen may be arrested and brought to trial, for said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do hereby set my Proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done, at the City of Raleigh, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor: Wm. H. Baxley, Private Secretary.

Description: John H. Allen is represented to be about 32 years old, five feet nine inches high, strongly built, and has light hair and blue eyes.

Sept 3, 1866.

A RETURNED CONFEDERATE.

The latest, and perhaps the last to come, returned Confederate, was in this city Saturday, direct from the late enemy's prisons.

His experience, since the surrender has been both eventful and tragic. Soon after the termination of the war he was, with other prisoners at Johnson's Island, liberated, but was not furnished with transportation. Being without money, he was at a loss how to get to his home, which is in Augusta county in this State, nine miles from Staunton. He, however, made his way into Indiana, afoot, and in passing through a town of that State, went into a hotel, thinking he might meet with some one who would give him assistance. A number of men were at the bar drinking, among them a Federal officer, who was talking about the war, and among other things, said that he had taken an oath to kill every one of Ashby's men he ever met with. Without stopping to weigh the consequences of our returned hero spoke up, on the impulse of the moment, and said "he was one of Ashby's men." The officer at once drew a pistol and fired on him three times, each ball taking effect, but not in vital points. Our Confederate, like a wounded lion, rushed on him, wrenched the weapon from his grasp and shot the officer dead with a remaining ball. The Confederate was arrested; thrown in prison, where he suffered long months of confinement, and it was only very recently that he was brought to trial, which resulted in his final acquittal. He then started again for home, and reached here Saturday morning by the Tennessee train. He stopped at the Norvell House, where he was recognized by gentlemen who knew him and vouched for his respectability and reliability. He also had with him a copy of the records in the trial properly authenticated, corroborating his statements. He was furnished with assistance and started for home Sunday morning. His name is Simpson, and he was a member of Ashby's command, while that knightly chieftain rode his wondrous rounds, and was the first to reach his noble form when he fell. Thus has perhaps the last "rebel" in gray, come back to his home, save the long, long list of those who sleep in the "bivouac of the dead," who will never return again to the homes for which they fought so well.—*Lyndebury Virginian.*

WHAT OUR ENEMY SAYS.

What Congress will be Required to do if the Radicals retain control of it.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made a speech on the 4th of September to his constituents in Bedford, Penn., from which we make the following extracts in order that our readers may see what the leader of the radical party proposes to do in the next Congress:

"In criticizing Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done, and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and Copperheads, to make this a Republic of 'liberty and equality,' we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebel States as what they are, in fact, conquered provinces, and through enabling acts, we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic law. We should thus, with entire certainty, have secured the Government to loyal Union men, have formed in every one of those States Constitutions giving equal privileges to all, and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion which is now rampant in every one of those States. For, I assure you, from irrefutable evidence, that traitors are now triumphant in every Confederate State. No Republican doubts the power of Congress to do what I have stated. No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one of the organizations now existing in those States to be legitimate governments. Formed by the decrees of a military conqueror without consulting the people, they can be tolerated only as temporary arrangements, until the law-making power provides them permanent laws and forms of government. They are so considered by the rebels themselves.

Not a rebel State has this day a lawful Government. They are mere Territories conquered by our arms from the 'Confederate States of America.' Why, then, did not Congress give them either Territorial Governments or enabling acts so that they could form State Governments, and come into the Union with Constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principle of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition, together with the reasons for it, in the last number of the Globe; and I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you can inform us of its propriety. I shall renew it at the next session.

In my opinion, Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war. Congress in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus became vested in the United States. Proceedings against more than two billions of property, including the abandoned estates, had been instituted and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus he has illegally given away half enough to pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the Executive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws. Those are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our growing sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles. We have left them the victims of the rebels who every day shoot them down in cold blood. At Memphis, thirty-eight were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecuted. Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black--of a Convention of highly respectable men, peaceably assembled in Convention at New Orleans, which Gen. Sheridan pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow. Even the clergyman who opened the proceedings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was done under the sanction of Johnson and his office-holders. It is the legitimate consequence of his 'policy.'

I admit Congress became demagogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of everybody. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were right, and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject.

The President and his squad (it does not deserve the name of party) contend that the war made no changes in the condition of our institutions, under the Constitution. That the rights and liabilities of all our former citizens, rebel as well as loyal, remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplorable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowledged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. The war leaves them without compacts, without rights, except the rights of war.

When it is ended, new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits, the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties, without regard to their relative condition before the war. The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants. This is much more so when one of the belligerents was composed of rebels. You are aware that a Convention of traitors was lately held at Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympha-

THE RIGHT POSITION.

Herschell V. Johnson, of Ga., is out in a letter strongly endorsing the Johnson Philadelphia Convention. He concludes thus:

"Wherein I differ from the platform and address, I will differ in peace with friends, and lock shields with them against the common enemy. I say God speed to the work which was begun in Philadelphia. Every consideration of interest and patriotism calls upon us to aid in the work of restoration. We can never successfully organize our agricultural labor; capital will not flow to us for the development of our unbounded natural resources; population will not increase rapidly nor prosperity return to us, so long as the present political derangement continues. We shall be the helpless victims of misrule and despotism. The domination of the radicals must be broken down or constitutional liberty is lost, and the South doomed to the saddest fate that ever befell a civilized people. Our duty is plain. It involves no dishonor. It requires us to practice patience, forbearance, conciliation, and resignation to present evils for the sake of greater future good. We cannot expect to have things all our own way. If we could, our situation were quite different. We wish that we were free from debt, and that no stay law was necessary to save the people from utter ruin. But the war brought the one and a sense of self-preservation among the people demands the other. If we could have things all our own way, the war had resulted differently, we would have taken our position as an independent power among the family of nations. But providence ordained otherwise, and we must obey the irrevocable decree. It is the part of wise and liberal statesmanship to tolerate what it cannot prevent, and seek, by appeal to reason and patriotism, to mitigate what it cannot control. To learn this is one of the most valuable lessons for individual life. It is so for States. It brings comparative happiness to both, whilst the heat frets and chafes under the friction of vain resistance."

NO WONDER MONEY IS SCARCE!—THE CAUSE.

If the practice of distilling corn into whiskey be not abandoned, there will not only be a scarcity of corn for bread, but no money will be left in the State for any purpose. A bushel of corn yields three gallons of whiskey—the tax on which for the Government is \$2 a gallon, or \$3 for each bushel of corn distilled, which is taken entirely away, as the Government expends very little money in the State. Money is not brought into the State by the sale of this whiskey, it all being consumed at home, for, whiskey made of corn costs \$1.25 per bushel, cannot compete with whiskey made of corn that costs only 35 or 40 cents a bushel, as in the Northwest, in distant markets. Whiskey sells at \$2.50 per gallon, and pays a duty of \$2, leaving the manufacturer 50 cents, for the privilege of sending out of the neighborhood, county and State \$2, or \$6 for each bushel of corn distilled. It requires no mathematician to tell how soon the last dollar will be drained from our midst. No wonder money is scarce and growing scarcer!—*Statesville American.*

Validity of Deeds for Land Sold for Confederate Money—Important Decision.

The Warrenton Sentinel contains the following report of an interesting and important case:

Stewart and Palmer vs. Hanback. An action of unlawful detainer.

This is an action instituted by the plaintiffs to recover the possession of a tract of land called Waverly, a mile and a half from this place. The trial of the case has engaged the attention of the Court for the last three days, and the main point in the case was as to the validity of a deed executed by R. M. Smith to the plaintiffs in June, 1863, the consideration of which was Confederate money.

Hanback entered upon the possession of the land in 1862, and held it as the tenant of Smith. Smith sold and conveyed to the plaintiffs, by the deed of June, 1863. The question upon the deed was raised by the defendant's counsel by a motion to exclude it as evidence from the jury, and was elaborately argued by Messrs. Helm and Hutton for the defendant, and by Messrs. Tucker and Shackelford for the complainants—the Court overruled the motion to exclude, and allowed the deed to go to the jury. The result of this ruling settles the law, so far as this Court is concerned, in favor of the validity of deeds for land sold during the war for Confederate money. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The Indianapolis Herald publishes a list of prominent citizens, office-holders and others, who were engaged in the recent disgraceful riot in that city, by which the President was prevented from speaking. It boldly charges that the riot was incited in order to cover the assassination of Mr. Johnson. One pistol-shot, evidently aimed at him, struck within a few feet of his head. The evidence of a youth is given to the effect that he was paid \$5 to hurl a large stone at the President, and further proof is adduced that desperate characters were brought from other places to engage in the riot. Threats were openly made, for several days before the visit of the President, that he should not leave Indianapolis alive. Such are the legitimate fruits of Radicalism.

HEAVY LAWSUIT IN TEXAS.

A lawsuit has been commenced by the new Texas State government to regain a sum of \$2,025,000 from Ebenezer E. B. Nichols, a financial agent of the late Rebel State government. It appears that Nichols has failed to account for cotton and United States Texas bonds to that amount, and that the returns in the State Treasury show him a defaulter, even after allowing for all possible payments to the Richmond authorities and others. It appears that Nichols claims that at the general break up on the close of the war his agents everywhere appropriated the bonds and cotton in their possession, and refused to render any account. The law authorities, however, claim that Nichols is responsible for the acts of his agents, and are going to law with him on the subject.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PERSONS

wishing white Apprentices bound to them, notice is given that four Boys and a Girl will be bound out at the next County Court, on Monday of the Term. The ages range from 7 to 9 years.

Sept 17, 1866

Piano for Sale.

A good 6-octave Piano for sale by

J. M. SANDERS.

Sept 17, 1866

HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation). On the Tract there is a good Mill site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race and all the large timbers for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.

Sept 10, 1866.

Wagon and Team.

To hire or sell. Apply to

W. BOYD.

Sept 3, 1866.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained at July Term, last, we, as Administrators of G. J. Wilson, dec'd, sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 24th day of October next, a valuable Tract of LAND, lying on the waters of McDowell's Creek, adjoining the Lands of Hopewell Copper Mine, Thomas M. Kerns, David Allen and others, known as the McKnight place, containing about Two Hundred and Fifty Acres. Sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Sept 10, 1866.

W. F. PHIFER.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

We beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte that we have opened a Store for the purpose of dealing in country produce. We have now on hand Apples, Melons, Irish Potatoes, Oats, Dried Apples, Candies, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Blacking, Cooking Soda, Crockery Ware, and many other articles for family use.

All country produce dealt in, particularly BUTTER and EGGS. Give us a call, you will find us at all times ready to buy or sell.

At E. B. White's Book and Shoe Store on Tryon street, a few doors above the Methodist Church.

Sept 10, 1866

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHARLOTTE,

Buys Gold Dust and Bullion,

AT HIGHEST MARKET RATE.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Cashier.

Sept 3, 1866.

Fish and pure Tanners' OIL.

For sale at