

The Western Democrat, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The following is the proclamation of the President appointing a Thanksgiving day: By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people, another year of that national life, which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that recently closed among us has not been anywhere re-opened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been vividly revived; our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our Railroad system far into the interior recesses of the Country; while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His Honor."

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion, they do humbly and honestly implore Him to grant to our National Councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remaineth a King forever." Them that are weak shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people; and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Apprehensions are expressed that next year the grasshopper plague will extend itself to the east of the Missouri river, and cover a wide area of country. The grasshopper column that started upon the far western plains a month since, have swept through a strip of country about sixty miles wide—the Kansas-Nebraska dividing line being about the centre of their march—and have come to the Missouri river too late to cross. But they have laid their eggs and left their mission to those that shall come after. The ground is thickly strewn with dead grasshoppers, and is perforated with holes where the females have deposited their larvae. The Atchison Free Press says:

"Dig in at random with a knife blade, lift up a little of the surface of the soil, and very likely you will at the first attempt unearth a little white column like the first of a rush, and opening this, you will find a number of eggs like ant's eggs, closely packed together. We dug up some of their deposits and found in one of them twenty-eight of the larvae, and in several others more than twenty. The cavity is lined with an impervious coating of whitish gum, which insulates the eggs or larvae, and the aperture above the eggs is closely filled also nearly to the surface with this white substance, which probably serves the double purpose of protection to the larvae and food for the young. Next summer these will come out as minute grasshoppers, and in the fall, if some accident does not destroy them, they will be such pests as have just now been among us."

THE AMENDMENT.—Dr. Deems' paper, the Watchman, is inclined to urge the Southern people to accept the Howard amendment. We said in our last it seemed to be certain that in no event would this State accept the amendment; but it may be, that three months hence Governor North, the Sentinel, and the great body of the leading men of this State will urge, in the most earnest terms, the adoption of this amendment. They may even go further, and declare that the salvation of the South and the fate of the country depend on its adoption. But we fear it will be too late. Oregon has just virtually expunged her ratification of this amendment, and we do not think it likely that all the New England States will ratify it.—Rat. Standard.

We think it likely that some of the Northern States will reject the Amendment, because they want to force more degrading terms on the Southern States than is proposed by that measure.

AN INCIDENT.—As a train of cars was last week approaching the suspension bridge, near Niagara, the conductor found a young man who could not pay his fare. The poor fellow was evidently in the last stage of consumption, and emaciated to skeleton proportions. He sat by himself, and his eyes were red, as though he had been weeping; but the laws of the company could not be transgressed, and he must leave the train. Not a person moved or spoke as the conductor led him from his seat, all shivering with cold; but just as he reached the door a beautiful girl arose from her seat, and with bright, sparkling eyes, demanded the amount charged for the poor invalid. The conductor said \$8, and the young and noble girl took that sum from her pocket-book, and kindly led the sick youth back to his seat. The action put to shame several men who had witnessed it, and they offered to pay half, but the whole-souled woman indignantly refused the assistance. When the train arrived in Albany the young protegee gave the invalid money enough to keep him over night and send him to his friends the next morning.

The Bishop of Wurttemberg once asked a sprightly shepherd boy, "What are you doing here, my boy?" "Tending swine." "How much do you get?" "One florin a week." "I am a shepherd also," said the bishop, "but I have a much better salary." "That may all be, but I suppose you have more swine under your care," replied the boy.

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

From the Land we Love (October Number).

A quartermaster sends us the following anecdote of the hero of many a hard fight and many a tough joke. "Gen. Jubal A. Early had a great prejudice against quartermasters. I had often tried in vain to propitiate him. The orders on the night of the evacuation of Centreville was to burn all unnecessary baggage and let the wagons go light. My Colonel had heroically sacrificed all his articles of luxury and comfort even. But I resolved to store away some bottles and delicacies in an enormous chest I had. I was busily engaged in this laudable enterprise, when Gen. Jubal rode up. "What are you doing with that box?" "I keep my regimental papers in it." "Are you the quartermaster of the army that you need such a box?" "No General, I am quartermaster of the 4th N. C. Reg't." "I have a great mind to have you put in your big box and both thrown into the fire." He rode off and I saved my box. Sometime after, I happened to be near him on a raw, bleak night, when he seemed to be nearly frozen with cold. I approached him with some dread, and offered him the hospitality of my bottle. It was not offered and examined the contents searchingly. At length he said, "Captain did you burn that big box at Centreville?" "No, General, I saved it." "Was this bottle in that big box, Captain?" "Yes, General." "Captain, I am glad that you did not burn that big box!" And I was glad you may be sure that I got off so well."

A soldier sends a tribute to a brother soldier and we use his own words. "At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862, the 14th N. C. Troops were lying down behind felled timber in front of Fort Magrader, having driven back the first advance of Hancock's troops.

Many dead and wounded Yankees were lying in close proximity to our lines, and the moans of the wounded were truly heart-rending. The enemy, however, was peering away at long range and it was almost certain death to raise one's head above the timber. A Yankee was heard crying out "water, water, friend or foe, water." Private Beck of the 14th N. C. jumped up, and spite of the remonstrances of friends, and the orders of officers, walked a distance of 50 yards, and gave the sufferer his canteen, and returned unhurt, though exposed to a fire from the front and rear."

The sole survivor of the incident gives us the following: "Previous engagements had so thinned out the line officers of the 1st N. C. Infantry (State Troops) that at the battle of Malvern Hill, companies C and E of the regiment were both under command of one subaltern, a second Lieutenant. Company C was our color company, and when we moved into action, five corporals, the remnant of the old color guard, marched with our flag.

Our attack was made up the face of a steep hill, and through the yard and garden of a parsonage. The fire of the enemy both with artillery and small arms was exceedingly heavy, and upon our gaining the crest of the hill, its effect was too severe to be endured. We did not fall back, however, but rushed forward to the road beyond, which had been worn down so as to afford a very fair cover to the troops in line of battle. The distance to the road from the top of the hill was not more than 75 yards. But during the time we were making this short run, corporal Latham was shot dead with the colors in his hands; Lanier took them and instantly fell mortally wounded; Wiggins seized them and had his knee shattered; Herring took his place, but to fall also with a wound through the flag and held it while life lasted. He was a fair, delicate boy of 16 from the county of New Hanover. A ball shattered his arm. I said "go to the rear and give me the flag." "Oh, no sir! I can carry it yet!" The one arm does double duty. Another shot mangles his girl-like face. "Let go, I can hold it yet!" Another ball pierces his noble breast. "Take it, Lieutenant, I can carry it no farther!" His officer, with the assistance of Evan Atkinson and George Lumsden, (both of whom have since been killed,) laid the brave boy behind a bank safe from further mutilation, where as noble a soul was breathed out as ever animated mortal mould."

MANUFACTURING IN N. CAROLINA.

We have frequently seen the statement, we must confess with no little surprise, that there is at this time in process of erection in the State of Georgia, seventy-two mills for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, some of them for calicoes. This is an astonishing fact, but it is the natural consequence of the events of the last five or six years. So long as Southern capital could control the labor of the country, the cultivation of cotton was the most profitable investment, and to this almost the whole capital of the Southern States was devoted to the almost entire neglect of everything else.

Even now, we are loathe to abandon our habit of purchasing lands with our surplus capital, but the destruction of slavery has produced a revolution in this respect, that makes it no longer profitable to own extended tracts of land. A vast amount of capital will be compelled to seek investment in other branches of industry, and we believe that the capitalists of Georgia have selected that which offers the highest inducements. Cotton and woolen mills will be multiplied from year to year, until the South will finally be able to work up her entire crop of cotton, and export the manufactured fabrics instead of the raw material. With cheap and intelligent labor, which she will eventually have; with all her channels of trade open and in profitable employment; with all her food made at home, and with the raw material raised at the very doors of her manufactories, the South will be enabled to do so without the fear of successful competition. She will then recover her wonted strength and prosperity; nay, surpass her former wealth and renown.

In North Carolina particularly, will this be especially true. Nature seems to point out our State as a region of country admirably adapted to manufactories. No country on this continent furnishes more advantages for manufacturing than North Carolina. The facilities afforded by unlimited Waterpower, salubrious Climate and fertile Soil, are unsurpassed. Few States in the Union show more in sites of Water-power. The shoals and falls in her primary rivers, the smaller rivers and large creeks, furnish never failing supplies. Such of this power is found in that range of country where the cotton grows well; and higher up near the mountains, there is no limit to its extent.

The soil and climate of North Carolina is admirably adapted to the production of all the necessities of life depending on Agriculture. It occupies, indeed, a sort of middle ground, where the staples and products of the North and South meet in luxuriant growth in the same rich field. Nowhere is there greater salubrity of climate experienced, or healthier, harder inhabitants to be found.—Wilmington Journal.

SPEECHES OF GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

He Develops the Radical Plan.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—Butler addressed an immense audience at Xenia, Dayton and Springfield on Friday, and at Hamilton and Cincinnati yesterday. General Butler advocated the impeachment of the President, because he sought to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule and contempt; because he had corruptedly used the power of removal and appointments; because he had neglected to execute those laws of Congress which were passed over his veto and other laws; because he had defied the constitutional right of the Senate to confirm appointments by placing in power officers whom it had rejected; because he had corruptly used the pardoning power and unlawfully restored property belonging by right of capture to the United States, and because he usurped the power of Congress by terminating the war by proclamations instead of by treaty by the advice of the Senate or a law of Congress. Each of these offenses are high crimes and misdemeanors in the meaning of the Constitution.

The speech concluded as follows:

"We have been asked the question, How can the President be impeached? He is Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and the Constitution of the United States says nothing whatever about who shall hold the office while he is being impeached. Therefore, if you begin the impeachment he will order the army and navy to disperse Congress, and he will seize the reins of government. Where is the remedy? Here it is: The House of Representatives, under the Constitution, is the grand inquest of the nation—perhaps I might say, for illustration, the Grand Jury of the nation. It prepares the bill of impeachment against the President if it sees cause, and it presents the bill of impeachment to the Senate of the United States, which then becomes a high court of impeachment, and the Chief Justice of the United States sits in that court as its presiding officer. It is thus no longer, for that purpose, the Senate of the United States, but it is the court of impeachment of the United States. What shall they do? When the impeachment is ready the Senate sends out its messenger or sergeant-at-arms to bring in the criminal, be he high or low. (Applause.) They set him at the bar and read the bill to him. If he pleads guilty, then they proceed to sentence him, which sentence is a deposition and deprivation of office. When he is brought before the bar the Senate of the United States may order him to be imprisoned, or to find bail, or any other proper order that a court may adopt in a criminal case, and when the Constitution provided this mode of trial, did its framers mean that a man who is before the Court of Impeachment as a criminal shall be at the same time chief executive officer of the government? By no means. From that moment he ceases to be able to exercise the duties of that office until he is acquitted. And then comes the case of the inability of the President of the United States. Like any other court in the land, can call upon the whole body of the people to aid it in enforcing its rightful authority. (Applause.) And now I serve a notice on Andy Johnson that when a rightful court of the Senate of the United States calls for aid in their behalf, on the people of the United States, "the boys in blue" will answer. We are told that if Congress shall proceed to exercise their rightful authority, then there will be tried the strength of the government, that the President will call upon the army and navy, and the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no fear about that, because the army and the navy of the United States are not those few men that are in the regular service. (Applause.) I have no desire to disparage either the patriotism or the integrity of the army of the United States, but if the army, as such, or if any portion of it, or of any officer of it, shall so far forget the duties he owes to his flag and to his profession as a soldier as to answer any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men shall be swept from the face of the earth as a cabinet is swept away before the rising of the morning sun." (Prolonged cheers.)

At Hamilton, Butler, in reply to a charge that he was responsible for stopping the exchange of prisoners, gave his history of the transaction, and stated that he stopped the exchange under the express written order of the Lieutenant General.

A SHERIFF FORCED TO RESIGN.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The people of Calhoun county, in this State, may be congratulated on the extraordinary fact, that their Sheriff has been obliged to resign his office, because they are so lenient and forbearing towards each other, that the office does not pay. In a card to his constituents the Sheriff of Calhoun sets forth the reasons that have impelled him to resign:

"In the first place when the election was over I was out of money. I set in on the prospect of the office, and have lived on the prospect ever since; and from that time until now, I have not taken in fifty dollars of coin; my expenses all the time have been something, and I must say a good deal, which will hereafter be substantiated by my successors in office, if things do not change materially; and they perform the duties of the office as I have tried to do. Under such unfortunate circumstances I have lived for one year, and lived as economically as any man could; but in spite of all my efforts I am damned for money every day, and more debts coming due to be dunned on. I have not a respectable garment to wear—buying tobacco to chew, feeding my horse on hay only, and his feet tender for want of shoeing, and I not able to help it, what must I do?"

I have used all my wit and strength to continue in the office and not give it up, but without success. I have offered it with entire proceeds to men if they would give me a home, so that I could go to work and raise some capital, but they refused. Then I have offered men all they could make if they would ride for me, and I be responsible for their acts, so that I could get all my papers executed, but all to no effect. By the time they learned the difference between a capias and a writ of dower, they would find they were making nothing, and quit.

When I went into the office, I determined to make a good Sheriff, and give satisfaction, but found it impossible to do so without money or assistance. And now I ask, what else could I do under these circumstances, but quit Sheriffing, go to work, try to make something to pay my debts, and prepare to marry before it is too late? Respectfully, J. M. ANDERSON.

Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 20, 1866.

THE FUTURE.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

It is epidemic now to talk about human society being a failure. It is unfortunately true that we Southern people, at least, have no faith in humanity, and we never did have, and that was our great error. We hear now constantly talk about history "moving in cycles" and "repeating itself;" the meaning being Republican Government is a failure, and that we are going to have a Military Government here, and that some form of despotic government will follow upon any republican government that may be developed in Europe. For a long time (and a great deal during the days of the Confederacy) it was fashionable in the South to sigh for the British Constitution, and to eulogize England as the happiest society on the globe. But England is beginning, like the rest of Europe, to show signs of wear and tear in the heavy democratic seas of the past century. That tight old Conservative ship is beginning to leak, and the indications are that she must speedily put into port for repairs, or she will be overwhelmed by the waves. England is no longer one of "the five great powers." The decrepitude of age seems to have seized upon her. There is material prosperity; the upper classes are cultivated and refined; the press is more able than it ever was; there are abundance of religious and charitable associations; her soldiers and seamen have lost none of their hereditary courage; but the State is sick. France, in the last ten years, has overwhelmed her; Russia is growing every day; the United States has passed her; and now Prussia is prepared to bully her whenever the occasion may offer. Thoughtful English men must look with serious concern upon the recent sudden collapse of Austria—and England do in the event of a war with the United States, or France, or Prussia? Her army is small, and as inefficient as that of Austria; her navy is pronounced worthless; and she has no means of raising an army, while the illiberal administration of her navy renders it difficult for her to procure seamen. The Church Establishment is a constant source of internal bickerings; she has never been able to devise any system of National Education; and Ireland is more discontented than ever; while Canada is gratulating towards the United States, and Russia menacing the durability of her empire in the East.

These things are now felt in England, and although the English people are slow in moving, they are apt to act thoroughly when they do move. The present agitation for Reform threatens the most radical changes in the British Constitution. England cannot pose herself any longer upon the conservatism of the eighteenth century. She escaped the French Revolution; she has escaped the Democratic fermentation which has prevailed on the Continent since that period; but her hour has come—and woe to her aristocracy if they hesitate what to do!

There is but one way of maintaining the national position of England, and that is by making the foundations of the government as broad as her whole people. England must cease to be a close corporation—else the fate of Austria awaits her as a nation, or the fate of the French noblesse awaits her aristocracy as a class. Timely reform may give a new lease to the life of that aristocracy; but it cannot in any event endure beyond another generation.

England, in other words, is drifting into a democracy; as is all Europe. This is too plain to be contradicted. A time will come when all Christendom will be democratic.

It is at this point, that the class of thinkers, to whom we referred in the beginning, apply their theory of "cycles." They allow that modern civilization is driving everything into democracy; but they say Rome was but a kingdom, then a republic, then a military despotism; and that modern democracy, succeeding upon monarchy, will likewise be succeeded by despotic government.

Who is the thing then to stop? Do we live on a wheel? Will human society never achieve a position which it can maintain? Are we to have a return of the "dark ages?" The fallacy is in this, that the mass of mankind in the ancient world were utterly degraded and utterly ignorant. The best society in the Roman Empire was corrupt—not in the sense in which London society is corrupt, but in the manner that society is corrupt in India or China.

The world is not going to turn back again; it has advanced too far; it is not going to plunge into another night—unless we can suppose that Christianity is going to take wings and fly away—unless all the science of this wonderful age is going to be lost—unless our railroad lines, and telegraphs, and ocean-steamer, and iron foundries, and cotton factories, and reaping machines, and sewing machines, and cylinder printing presses are going to be overwhelmed like Egypt or Assyria. Does anybody believe that all the knowledge that is in the world now is going to be lost?

God, who controls all, has not enacted the tragedy of Calvary, and built up a new Christian world, with all its growth of religious affections, and wealth of knowledge, to extinguish it again.

But how will these Democratic societies govern themselves? says the objector. They will do it by the diffusion of moral and religious influences, which will be forthcoming at just the right point. Ever since the advent of Christ, the world has been steadily advancing in religion and morals. The middle ages did not have the art, nor the culture, of Greece and Rome; but society was purer. Those old knights were, in many respects, very beautiful characters, and the life of that day was, in many aspects, also very beautiful. The world is now immeasurably in advance of any preceding age. There is no reason to doubt that human society shall still move on—and may not the millennium of which divines speak be just a period of great moral activity, of the present century has been a period of intellectual activity? The blaze of science which has burst upon mankind in the past seventy-five years is as startling an event as if in the next seventy-five years there could be a flame of spiritual activity of equal brightness.—And it is extremely significant that the whole Christian world is now on the tip toe of expectation—and strange things are foreshadowed on the Tiber and Bosphorus.

SCANDAL IN WASHINGTON CITY.

This is a wicked world, I verily believe, and I am confirmed in that sage opinion by a scandalous affair, which I may refer to without any violation of good taste, since the matter is one of record.

Your readers will remember that a year or two ago there was a wedding here in high life (so called). A young but prominent citizen of a Northern State, who counted his fortune by millions, was the happy bridegroom, and the daughter of a then cabinet minister was the bride. Rare jewels, worth hundreds of thousands were lavished on the fair lady, and such a wedding was never in the land since Commodore Bartlett's daughter married the Cuban negro Oviedo. Well, there have been many rumors about the couple just named, and the air has been thick with scandalous rumors. It was known the husband was a festive cuss, and that his thousands were spent in riotous living—wine, cards and other eccentrics. But only lately did the wife seem to know or at least to notice the delinquency of her lord, when it was presented to her in such a shape that she could be no doubt of his infidelity. And so she has brought action for divorce, and will of course get swinging damages; both of which she is entitled to, albeit the lady herself is very gay. The ease will create a sensation when the names are given to the public.

Stooping to folly is a common thing in this world, especially in the hot-bed of corruption. A sad case has just been made known, where a young woman belonging to the most aristocratic circle of the Federal city has gone astray. She had not even been suspected until a few days ago, when her prolonged absence in New York, where she had gone on a visit, led to enquiry, and her parents to their horror ascertained she had voluntarily become the inmate of a fashionable brothel. No cause other than that ignate wickedness which the devil sometimes implants into poor, weak human nature, is assigned for the conduct of the woman who thus recklessly brings shame on the honored name of her family.—Cor. Louisville Courier.

Senator Sprague and wife of Rhode Island, are the parties alluded to in the first paragraph.

HONOR.

Striking an antagonist "when he is down," says a late number of the N. Y. Express, is a very mean business, and the principle applies with force to the present condition of the country. The national honor having been pledged over and over again to the people of the North, as well as of the South, and the Radicals unhesitatingly violating these pledges, the Journal of Commerce says:

"Are there not among them men who can see the importance of preserving the honor of the nation in the eyes of the world, without reference to any written or resolved pledges? A free people striking and continuing to strike a prostrate foe, trampling on him with iron heel, is not a pleasant sight to the world. It does not give to the world any exalted picture of American politics or even of American civilization. There was never an instance of more absolute submission than that of the South. The utterly broken-down condition of the whole Southern mind passes description.

The honorable course for the American people, the course which would justify our claim to be exponents of the true principles of liberty and free government, the course which would convince the world that our government is what we once called it, the most beneficent on earth, would be to say to the prostrate States: "You have been compelled to abandon your secession heresies, and we now withdraw our hands from your throat; rise and govern yourselves according to the great principles we have all learned in the progress of our common civilization."

The contrary treatment is cowardly. It is equivalent to saying to the world: "We have boasted a great deal of free governments, but on the whole we do not dare to trust some millions of our own people, educated in our own system, to govern themselves."

MEMOIRS OF TALLEYRAND.—Talleyrand died at Paris, in the 84th year of his age, on the 17th of May, 1838. By his will, he has strictly prohibited his heirs from publishing his memoirs—which he wrote himself, and which are, it is said, deposited in England—until thirty years shall have expired from the day of his death. Many a state mystery, and many a grand secret in diplomacy, will no doubt be revealed to the curious public of 1868.

The friends of J. H. WILSON, Esq. announce him as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Mecklenburg county. The people of the county know that he is an honest, conscientious man.

September 17, 1866

The friends of R. D. WHITLEY nominate him as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Mecklenburg county.

September 24, 1866

The friends of JAMES M. HUTCHISON, Esq. respectfully present his name as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons at the ensuing election in October.

September 24, 1866

LINCOLN COUNTY. The friends of Dr. M. L. BROWN respectfully announce his name as a suitable person to represent Lincoln County in the House of Commons of North Carolina, and will give him a hearty support at the election on the 18th October.

Oct. 1, 1866.

Wanted. A young man to take charge of, and assist in working a small Farm, near Charlotte. He must come well recommended, unless personally known to the Editor of this paper, to whom applications may be made. The situation can be made a very desirable one.

Oct. 1, 1866.

TEXAS LAND AGENCY. W. L. ALEXANDER, NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Formerly of Lincoln, N. C.) Agent for purchase and sale of Real Estate, and furnishing such information as may be obtained from public records or personal examination of subject of enquiry. Persons wishing to purchase homes in Texas, cheap, will do well to consult me. All letters asking information must enclose a remittance.

Representatives—Gen. Robt. D. Johnston, Charlotte, N. C.; Hon. D. L. Swain, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1866. pd

DWELLING HOUSE. Intending to remove to another part of the Town, I offer for sale the Dwelling House I now occupy, on Tryon Street, opposite the Episcopal Church. It is convenient to business, a pleasant neighborhood, and the lot is known to be one of the handsomest in the place. The terms will be accommodating. W. J. YATES, Oct. 8, 1866. Democrat Office.

STATE NEWS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Judge Merrimon, Saturday night, passed the sentence of death on Charles Johnson, for highway robbery—to be hung on Friday, the 9th of Nov. pro. Johnson, however, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in November, at which time a most important subject—whether railroads can be considered highways or not—will be discussed and decided by some of the most eminent lawyers of the State. This is one of the most important questions ever brought before a judicial tribunal, and its decision will be one of vast interest to the bar and public.—Raleigh Progress.

DEATH OF MAJ. J. H. HOPE.—We regret to learn, as we go to press, that intelligence has just been received of the death, in the Eastern part of the State, whether he had gone for the benefit of his health, of Maj. J. H. Hope, the proprietor of the Yadon House, in this City.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Thorough-bred Horse for Sale. I offer for sale my thorough-bred Stallion "Ticket," a Horse of beautiful form and a fine traveler. He is about five years old. J. S. NEELY, Steel Creek, Oct. 8, 1866.

LARGE NEW STOCK.

ELIAS & COHEN

Would inform their old customers, and the public generally, that they have received and are now opening a large and attractive Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, which they offer at reduced prices to Wholesale and Retail buyers. Their Stock is one of the largest in the place, and prices will be found as moderate. ELIAS & COHEN, Oct. 8, 1866. Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

BURNETT, McINNIS & EARL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 36 Whitehall Street, NEW YORK. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON COMMODITIES. Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and all sorts of Southern Produce will have the special attention of our Mr. McInnis, who flatters himself that he understands handling Southern produce—has having been for the last 15 years engaged in business in Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 8, 1866.

J. BUXBAUM & CO.,

(2d Door from the Court House.)

Respectfully inform the public that they are constantly receiving additions to their Large Stock of DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

They invite an examination of their Stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting of every variety of Goods in that line. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

GOODS, in large supply.

These Goods will be sold at moderate rates at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our Goods and prices. All are invited to visit our Store before making their purchases. We charge nothing for showing our Goods. J. BUXBAUM & CO., Oct. 8, 1866. 2d door from Court House.

Quarterly Statement

Of the First National Bank of Charlotte, for the Quarter ending the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$305,545 49; Current Expenses, 4,070 53; Premium, 2,564 58; Due from National Banks, 55,972 15; " " other Banks and Bankers, 2,727 65; United States Bonds, 122,000 00; Cash—National Currency, 12,942 00; Specie, 4,096 45; Legal Tenders, 29,074 72; Total, \$438,094 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, \$122,000 00; Surplus, 6,888 49; (Circulation), 108,000 00; Deposits, 120,899 15; Dividends Unpaid, 935 00; Due to National Banks, 1,607 21; " " other Banks and Bankers, 63,235 21; Collection Account, 365 46; Profit and Loss, 14,006 27; Total, \$438,094 78

I, John Wilkes, President of the First National Bank of Charlotte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Signed, JOHN WILKES, Pres't. Before me to be sworn, C. OVERMAN, J. P.

WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 126 Pearl Street, New York. Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Yarn and Domestic. Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance as soon as freighted, from all Depots on all Railroads in North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and from all Southern shipping ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not.

REFERENCES.

- G F Watson, Richmond. T J Corporew, Norfolk. W T Sotherlin, Danville, Va. John Wilkes, Pres't. of N. B. Bank, Charlotte, N. C. Chas Dewey, Cashier, State Bank, Raleigh, N. C. R M Johnston, Pres. Ez. Bank, Columbia, S. C. F J Gilmer, Montgomery, Ala. Wells, Adair & Co., Atlanta, Ga. P A Scranton, Augusta, Ga. W Johnston, Pres. C and S C Railroad. R B Biddiger, Pres. W and W Railroad. R W Lassiter, Director R and G Railroad. A B Backer, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Lynchburg. Greenvy, Nickerson & Co., New Orleans. W G Robinson, Pres. Meel's & Trad's Bank, N. O. Bradley, Hill & Co., Savannah, Ga. R D Post, Mobile, Ala. October 8, 1866.

Land for Sale. Valuable tract of LAND, four miles from Charlotte, between the Statesville and Beattie's Ford Roads, containing 835 Acres. Over one-half heavily timbered wood land. There is one MEADOW on the place. Also, a good log House and Barn. Can be bought low by early application to Oct. 8, 1866. A. J. ORR.