

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

\$4 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1865.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 695.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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THE UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY
OF NEW YORK,
(Cash Assets, Three Million Dollars.)
Issue Policies of Fire and Marine Insurance, made payable in Gold or Currency.
Negotiable and Bankable Certificates of Insurance are issued by this Association.
HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
Nov 6, 1865 3m

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.
The National and Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, Capital \$665,000
The undersigned beg leave to inform the insuring public that they have been legally appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1815, and its assets are the most secure in the country.
HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
Nov 6, 1865 3m

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land lying on the Statesville Road, about one mile north of Charlotte, containing about one hundred acres. On the Tract is a valuable Gold Mine.
For particulars apply to me or to W. F. Davidson.
JAMES M. HENDERSON.
Oct 9, 1865. 1f

MERCHANT TAILORING.
We are pleased to inform our former patrons and friends that we are once more on the market, with a nice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings, together with
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
consisting of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. Also, a select stock of Cassimere and Felt Hats.
We will be in receipt of our usual stock of
CLOTHING,
manufactured by ourselves, in a few days, when we will be able to suit all sizes and taste.
From our knowledge of the Clothing business, and facilities for manufacturing, induce us to believe that we will continue to merit the patronage heretofore so liberally given by the citizens of Western North Carolina and the upper Districts of South Carolina.
FILLINGS & SPRINGS,
Store under Democrat Office.
Sept 18, 1865

New Goods.
C. M. QUERY,
[Next Door to Spring's Corner.]
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of Calicoes, DeLains, Merinos, Poplins, Flannels, Alpaccas, Cassimeres, Jaconettes, Lawns, Swiss Muslins,
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,
Linen Handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs. Also, a complete assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters;
together with a great variety of HATS, of all styles and prices, all of which will be sold at extremely low prices.
A few dozen Cotton Cards.
Please give me a call, as I charge nothing for showing my Goods, being determined to please and sell to the public.
Sept 18, 1865 1f C. M. QUERY.

CORN AND WHEAT.
I want to purchase Corn and Wheat at the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, for which the market price will be paid.
JOHN WILKES.
Charlotte, May 15, 1865.

Dr. J. H. Wayt, DENTIST,
Has resumed practice, and will be glad to see old customers and others at his Office, next door to Spring's corner, up stairs.
June 19, 1865. 1f

E. A. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in the Court House, right hand door up stairs
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 21, 1865.

BLOSSOM BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, GRAIN, TOBACCO, Yarns, Sheetings, &c.
No. 159 Front Street,
New York.
Liberal advances made on consignments on receipt of Bill of Lading.
References: The Bank of N. C., and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro, N. C.
A. M. McPheters, Raleigh, N. C., will forward to us, through that place, (free of forwarding commission) paying railroad freight, to any shipping port.
Joseph R. Blossom & Co., Wilmington; George H. Brown & Co., Washington; S. T. Jones & Co., Newbern, N. C.; Henry Ghieslin, Norfolk, Va.; will forward Produce to us, free of forwarding commission, except on naval stores and grain, by steamer or sailing vessel, as shippers may direct; and, when desired, will pay taxes, &c., at the shipping ports.
Consignments to us are covered by fire and Marine Insurance as soon as freighted, from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all Southern Shipping Ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not.
July 17, 1865. 1pnd

W. W. GAITHER, M. D.,
Offers his services as Surgeon and Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
Office on 3d floor of the Braxley building, opposite Kerr's Hotel. He can be found at his Office or at the corner Drug Store at all times when not professionally engaged.
Oct 9, 1865.

Notice to Debtors.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Cochran & Sample, who do not wish their Notes and Accounts turned over to our Northern creditors, will find it to their advantage to call upon J. M. Sample, at Bernheim & Sinclair's Store, and make some arrangement concerning the payment of the same.
We owe debts at the North which must be paid by cash or such notes as we sold belonging to the firm.
COCHRAN & SAMPLE.
Oct 30, 1865 6t

H. B. WILLIAMS,
Is now receiving and opening, in the New Book Store of C. W. Downing & Co., 2 doors north of the National Bank,
Fall and Winter Goods,
embracing most of the articles kept in other stores, and many that are not to be found at other places. Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware. A splendid stock of SHOES of every kind, J. Miles & Son celebrated Ladies, Gents and Children's Shoes. A large stock of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries,
Baggins, Rope, Hite Yarn, Rifle Powder, Shot, &c., White Lead, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, Ladies Hoop Skirts of a superior make, Clover Seed, Flour, Superfine and Extra.
All Goods we have will be sold cheap for cash or cotton. No credit given.
Oct 16, 1865. H. B. WILLIAMS.

A CARD.
We are gratified in being able to notify our friends and old customers, that we have resumed business, and opened in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Brown, Tate & Co., where we are now receiving and opening well selected stocks of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and Groceries.
A call from our friends is earnestly solicited.
J. C. BURROUGHS & CO.
P. S.—The notes and accounts of Fisher & Burroughs can be found at our store. Greenbacks taken at par.
Oct 23, 1865. 2m F. & B.

Merchant Tailoring.
The subscribers will continue to carry on the Merchant Tailoring business as heretofore, at the store formerly occupied by Thos. Trotter, Jeweler. Prices will be regulated according to the times on the cash system. Country produce will be taken in payment for Cutting or work done. We hope our friends will not ask for credit, as we expect to do up work in the best style for CASH or its equivalent in something to eat or wear.
JAS. A. CALDWELL & CO.
June 26, 1865. 1f J. A. C. & Co.

To Railroad Companies.
We are the sole Agents for the sale of Taw's celebrated CAR GREASE for lubricating the axles of Railroad cars.
We have on hand 8 barrels Canary-yellow Railroad Grease, 20 kegs axle Grease for wagons, carts, &c. Also, a lot of Buggy axle Grease, and a lot of Taw's Patent Harness Dabbing.
Also, 30 quills of Rope for sale.
J. LONG & CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
Oct 9, 1865. 1f

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE.
A. WEILL & CO.
The subscribers respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public to the fact that they have fitted up the store room in Mr. David Parks' Building, on Front Street, opposite Mr. Beckwith's Jewelry Store, for the purpose of conducting the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Clothing Business,
in all its branches. They have just received and offer for sale a large and extensive assortment of
Fall and Winter Goods,
comprising every description of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Gravets, Hosiery, Ladies Hats, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Our stock of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is complete. As special and personal attention have been given to the selection of these Goods, and long experience in that line will enable us to give general satisfaction in price, quality and styles unsurpassed by any one.

We have Boots, Shoes and Hats,
of every description and make, at very low rates. A call is solicited. We shall always try to please, and take great pleasure in showing our Goods.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
will find it to their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases elsewhere, as we have the facility to offer great inducements to that trade.
A. WEILL & CO.
ABRAHAM WEILL, A. D. MAHR.
Oct. 2, 1865. 1f

Charlotte Foundry & Machine Shop.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The public is respectfully informed that I am prepared to build and repair Steam Engines and do all kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted up, and guarantee work to be done as well and as cheap as at any Shop in the State.
Old castings bought or taken in exchange for work.
J. M. HOWIE,
Proprietor.
Oct 10, 1865 6mpd

Office W. C. & Rutherford R. B. Co.
Lauressano, N. C., Oct. 18th, 1865.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company will be held at Lincolnton, N. C., on Thursday, January 18th, 1866.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.
Oct 30, 1865.

BLUE STONE! BLUE STONE!!
For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
August 28, 1865.

The Western Democrat,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"NAMELESS."—We have received a copy of a book bearing the above title, published by W. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh. It is a tale from the pen of Mrs. Fanny Murdaugh Downing, of Charlotte, who is an accomplished writer and will rank among the most gifted authoresses. We presume the work is for sale at the Book Store.

The way the dear people are fleeced.—Telegraphic dispatches give the following information as to how the money of "the people" is squandered by government officials:

"A Columbus (Miss.) paper is informed of \$80,000 being collected by a Government agent, and but \$6,000 accounted for. It says the stealing mania is rampant."

Louisville, Nov. 24.—Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department have been discovered to the amount of \$100,000. The names of the parties have been suppressed for the present.

Why suppress the names of the rogues? Why not expose them and then hang them?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in a note addressed to S. H. Wiley, the Collector for this District, says that "when cotton is shipped it is your duty either to collect the tax on it or to take a bond for the same."

From the Raleigh Standard.
Dr. Powell, State Agent, arrived in Raleigh Saturday night the 25th, bearing important dispatches to Gov. Holden from the President and Secretary of State. The following extract is all that is deemed proper to lay before the public for the present:

[EXTRACT.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1865.
To His Excellency W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh:

The President sincerely trusts that North Carolina will, by her Legislature, promptly accept the Congressional amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery.

He relies upon you to exercise all your functions as heretofore, with the same wisdom and in the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union that has marked your administration hitherto.

The President desires you to feel entirely assured that your efforts to sustain the administration of the government and give effect to its policy, are fully appreciated, and that they will, in no case, be forgotten.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,
WIL. H. SEWARD.

Situation Wanted.
I want a situation as Tanner. Can take charge of a Tannery run by steam or in the ordinary way. Have had 30 years experience in the business. The best of reference can be given. I am a native of North Carolina. Apply to or address me at Charlotte, N. C.
Nov 6, 1865 W. F. WINDLE.

DESIRABLE MANUFACTORY AND REAL ESTATE SALE.
THE ROCK ISLAND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Sited on the Catawba River, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, containing six complete sets of woolen machinery, made by A. Jenks & Son, Bridesburg, Pa., the best machine manufacturers in the United States. Most of it new and all of it in perfect working order. Will be sold at public auction, at the square in the town of Charlotte, on
Tuesday, the 12th of December next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
The mill site contains twenty acres of land and water, and upon it are 12 or 13 cottages for operatives. The machinery is propelled by four reaction water wheels, in perfect order, and the water power is the never-failing Catawba River, and is sufficient to operate an indefinite amount of machinery. In connection with the Manufactory, will be sold
A Tract of Land,
in the immediate neighborhood, known as the Stowe tract, containing two hundred and seventy acres. This Manufactory needs no extended eulogy from us. Its reputation and its fabrics are familiarly known from the Potomac to the Trans-Mississippi.

Two Valuable Plantations
In Gaston county; one contains two hundred and forty acres, lying on the South Catawba River, one mile and a half from the Rock Island Mills, known as the McLain tract. The other situated on the same river, about one mile and a half from the former, and about three miles from the Factory, containing four hundred and ninety acres, known as the Lonsen tract. Both these tracts of land are improved, with comfortable farm buildings, and are in a good state of cultivation.
And at the same time and place will also be sold,
The Three Centre Store Rooms
In the granite row building, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. These store rooms are three stories high, besides a basement, and the most eligible business sites in the thriving town of Charlotte.

The term of co-partnership of the present proprietors expires on the 1st day of January, 1866, and this property is to be sold for the purpose of division.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
YOUNG, WRISTON & ORR.
Nov 6, 1865 6t

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND CANDY MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he has resumed business again, and is prepared to furnish every body with fresh bread, cakes and candies, at wholesale and retail.
Retail dealers will find it to their interest by ordering their candies from him, as he will give entire satisfaction both in price and quality.
Orders from a distance attended to at short notice.
J. G. C. LEISER.
Nov 6, 1865—2mpd Next to Democrat Office.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

Appointments made by the N. C. annual Conference Methodist Protestant Church, which convened at Enfield, on Wednesday the 8th day of November 1865.

Pigeon River.—J. P. Eller.
Buncombe.—W. C. Kennett, N. J. Roberts.
McDowell.—James Deans.
Cleveland.—C. A. Pickens.
Catawba.—L. M. Nolen.
Gaston.—J. W. Naylor.
Mecklenburg.—J. L. Swain.
Monroe.—Jos. S. Dunn; Sup't to be supplied.
Mooreville.—W. F. Gray.
Yadkin.—R. W. Pegram.
Winston.—un-supplied.
Guilford.—Alson Gray.
Haw River.—J. W. Lineberry.
Greensboro.—H. R. Michaux.
Davidson.—R. W. Peeples.
Asheboro.—J. W. Heath.
Randolph.—Z. C. Lineberry.
Alamance.—C. F. Harris.
Orange.—J. C. Deans.
Granville.—S. P. J. Harris.
North Granville.—W. M. B. Roberts, A. C. Harris.

Halifax.—W. H. Wills.
Roanoke.—R. H. Wills.
Tar River.—J. H. Peate.
Albemarle.—J. H. Gilbreath.
Stanley.—A. J. Laughlin.
Sea Board Mission.—un-supplied.
Fayetteville Mission.—un-supplied.

A. M. Lowe, H. A. T. Harris, J. R. Ball, W. W. Amick, F. S. Gladston and N. R. Fall, left without appointments one year, at their own request.
John Paris and M. C. Hepinstall left in the hands of the President.

J. A. Huggins, G. Holton, G. W. Hege, and J. M. Waynick transferred to the unstationed list.
John L. Michaux and Joseph Parker, superannuated.

A. C. HANES, Sec'y.
GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

General Wade Hampton is a grandson of Brigadier General Wade Hampton, of the Revolution and War of 1812, and a son of the late Colonel Wade Hampton, well known throughout the Union to the patrons of the turf.

Wade Hampton the elder was a native of Prince George County, Maryland, in the vicinity of Washington, and of obscure parentage. He entered the Revolutionary army as a wagon-master, and from that humble position gradually rose to the rank of Colonel. After the war he emigrated to South Carolina, and became a planter, and, on the acquisition of Louisiana, made such investments in that territory, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, as to render him, on his death in 1836, one of the richest men in the country.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, the present Wade Hampton was regarded as among the richest men at the South. He was originally opposed to secession—frankly confessed that he saw nothing in it but ruin to himself and his relatives; but when the war commenced, embarked with it with all the impetuosity of an ardent nature, and by his gallantry and skill as a cavalry officer, soon attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In person he is described as one of the most strikingly elegant men of the day—very tall, with classical features, and a magnificent black beard—altogether, quite a Cavalier of the Bayard order.

His officers and men were devotedly attached to him—not more for his dauntless courage in the field than for those rare qualities of heart and heart for which he is equally distinguished. At the celebrated conference between Generals Sherman and Johnston in North Carolina, I am informed that Wade Hampton, as he sat upon his horse, formed altogether the noticeable feature of the occasion, and attracted the unwearied admiration of the Federal soldiers who were present, to whom he had been previously unknown. As one of them remarked afterward: "Hampton looked as if he had stepped, horse and all, out of a canvass by Titian or Velasquez."

Wade Hampton is about forty years of age, and with the exercise of prudence, and moderation, will not unlikely, unless destitute of ambition, fill a very prominent place in the future history of the South.

Brigham Young has had a new "revelation," He says it is the will of God that the sisters should make their own bonnets and hats for themselves and their families, from straw and other materials raised in the Utah mountains." The next "revelation" will probably dictate the style in which they are to be made and worn. It is said that Brigham Young has a large lot of rye straw "for sale in lots to suit purchasers," which perhaps accounts for the straw hat revelation.

During the war the jewels of Zion lodge of Masons in Jones county, North Carolina, fell into the hands of a Connecticut regiment, and were ultimately brought to Hartford, where they were repaired by the St. John's Lodge of that city, and forwarded to the North Carolina owners, with sundry additions to their value.

ESSAY ON DOGS.—Josh Billings favors the world with a brief essay on dogs. "Dogs in the lump," says Josh, "are useful, but they are not always profitable. The Newfoundland dog is useful to save children from drowning; but you have got to have a pond of water and children running about carelessly or else the dog ain't profitable. There ain't nothing made boarding a Newfoundland dog. Rat terriers are useful to catch rats; but the rats ain't profitable after you have ketchted them. The shepherd dog is useful to drive sheep, and pay more than they are worth, just to keep the dog busy, the dog ain't profitable—not much. Lap dogs are very useful, but if you don't hold them in your lap all the time, they ain't profitable at all. The coach dog is one of the most useful or dogs I know of; but you have got to have a coach, (and that ain't always pleasant) or you can't realize dogs from the dog. Thus we see that, while dogs are generally profitable, there are times when they ain't generally profitable."

HOW TO BREATHE.

There is one rule to be observed in taking exercise by walking—the very best form in which it can be taken by the young and able-bodied of all ages—add that is, never to allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was, by our Creator, designed to be carried on.

"God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life" previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. Indeed, this mischievous and really unnatural habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth, instead of through the nasal passages, is the true origin of almost all the diseases of the throat and lungs, as bronchitis, congestion, asthma, and even consumption itself. That excessive perspiration to which some individuals are so liable in their sleep, which is so weakening to the body, is solely the effect of such persons sleeping with their mouths unsealed. And the same unpleasant and exhaustive results arise to the animal system from walking with the mouth open, instead of, when not engaged in conversation, preserving the lips in a state of firm, but quiet compression.

As the heat and velocity of the blood through the lungs depend almost entirely upon the quantity of the atmospheric air inhaled with each inspiration, and it is unavoidable that it should be taken in, in volume, by the mouth, while it can only be supplied in moderate quantities, and just in sufficient proportion to serve the purpose of a healthy respiratory action, while supplied through the nostrils, it is clear that the body must be much lighter and cooler, and the breathing much freer and easier, when the latter course rather than the former is the one adopted—Children ought never to be allowed to stand or walk with their mouths open; for, besides the vacant appearance it gives to the countenance, it is the certain precursor of coughs, colds, and sore throats.

GEN. L. S. BAKER.—This distinguished Confederate officer since the war has quietly settled in Newbern and engaged in Hotel keeping.

We had the pleasure of stopping with him a few days since and can bear testimony to the excellence of his table, the comfort of his rooms, and the attention of his servants.

It gives us pleasure to commend the North Carolina Hotel to the favorable consideration of the traveling public.—*Goldsboro News.*

A NEW SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.—A bill has been drawn up in Washington for presentation to Congress on the first day of the session proposing a new scheme of restoration. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Governor of each State lately in rebellion. The Governor so appointed is to have the appointment of all executive and judicial officers within the State, according to the laws of the State in force at the time of his entering into office, except such laws or enactments as may have been passed by a legislature recognizing and co-operating with the late Confederate government in such State. The Governor is further authorized to organize courts in accordance with the said laws of the State. All of his proclamations are to have the same force as the laws. He is to open a registry, where all qualified voters can be registered on taking a stringent oath of allegiance. They are then to elect legislators, who are to prepare a constitution, on which Congress is to decide. If adopted by Congress, all military restriction on said State is to be abandoned.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE STONES OF THE TEMPLE.—The stones which composed Solomon's temple were said to be forty cubits long, twelve thick, and eight high. Supposing a cubit to be eighteen inches, which is the lowest estimate, they would be sixty feet long, eighteen feet thick, and twelve high. And supposing one of these stones weighed 2,707 ounces, one of these stones weighed 2,752,038 pounds and 12 ounces. And supposing one man to be able to raise 200 pounds, it would require 13,700 men to raise one of them, and also a little boy who could raise 38 pounds and 12 ounces. And suppose one man to require a square yard to stand upon, it would require 2 acres, 3 rods, 11 perches and 12 yards for them to stand upon while raising it, besides a place for the little boy to stand. What floats must have been necessary to carry them across the sea to Joppa! And what kind of teams, as well as wagons, do you suppose they had to carry these stones from Joppa to Jerusalem, which is about thirty miles, and a mountainous country? And what skill was necessary to square and dress these immense stones, so that when they were brought together, they fitted so exactly, that they had the appearance of being one solid stone.

ADVERTISING.—The reason why the great Sarsaparilla man could afford to build the handsome palace on Fifth Avenue,—why Phineas T. Barnum could afford to lose two fortunes, and be still wealthy,—why Professor Holloway had almost the largest unimproved estate in England,—why three immense fortunes have been made by three several Sewing Machine companies,—why a poor fifth-rate druggist, who, ten years ago kept a little obscure store in Philadelphia, is to-day making out of common rum and a few herbs a princely income, and why hundreds of others are succeeding in this world, while their neighbors in the same line of business are failing, lies, more than anything else, in one word—**advertising.** Mercantile men are beginning thoroughly to understand this, and the variety and ingenuity of the means whereby the public is made acquainted with the wares of the world, and their whereabouts, is a study in itself. The majority of these methods are of very late origin, and have sprung from the competition in every line of business, stimulating traders to the exercise of every expedient in order to woo the custom to their counters.

BRAZIL NOT SO GOOD.

It appears from late statements concerning the government of Brazil that it would not be so good a place for southerners to emigrate to as many of our people supposed. The Emperor is both a gentleman and a scholar, but his cabinet and ministry is chiefly composed of negroes. The judges that preside in the Courts are frequently negroes, and before them white men would have to appear in civil or criminal suits.

These facts, probably, are known to but few, if any, of those who contemplate emigrating to the institution of slavery. While it is true that African slavery is a law of Brazil, there are causes now at work that will, no doubt, accomplish the downfall of that institution. The Emperor himself is in favor of emancipation.

When these facts are known, there will be, we opine, an end to southern schemes of emigration to Brazil. Instead of white emigrants to Brazil, there should be a strong tide of negro emigration to that country. The climate certainly suits the negro, and the political and social advantages would place them in a position to show their capacity for self government.

THE CONDITION OF FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—An interesting report has been made as to the number and condition of the freedmen in the sub-districts of Greensboro', Salisbury, and Charlotte, North Carolina. It represents that at Hillsboro' there are 77 colored persons receiving rations from the Government. Greensboro' is the Headquarters for the bureau for five counties of the State, and on the 18th inst., the date of the report, there were 320 persons receiving rations. Fifty-five of these are in Government buildings, and 206 are scattered through the town and adjoining counties. There are over thirty buildings of various sizes in possession of the Government at Greensboro', formerly owned by the Confederate Government.

There are in camp at Salisbury 107 freedmen, 62 of whom are receiving rations. Here the Government has seven buildings, and the colored population of the town is from three to four thousand.

At Charlotte there are 292 freedmen in camp, nearly all of whom are receiving support from the Government. The camp at this place consists of poorly constructed huts of rough shingles, and out of the large number of people in camp only 68 belong to the district, the balance being principally from Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina. Since June last, 1028 negroes have been sent from this place to their homes, or where they might earn a livelihood.

Every freedman's camp in North Carolina has been inspected by the medical officer in charge and if better buildings are not provided there will be much suffering this winter, as it will be impossible for the people to live in the old, worn-out tents they now have.

[If the negroes would go to work on the farms they would not have to live in "tents" and "huts."]

Charged with Disloyal Language.—Officer Campbell, of the Fourth Ward, arrested a bartender, named J. R. Henly, on Wednesday night, for drinking to the health of Jeff. Davis, and expressing his Southern sentiments boastfully, while in the restaurant of Mr. Charles Kloman, on Seventh street. The case is held for a hearing.—*Washington Chronicle.*

ODDS AND ENDS.
The young lady who could read the following and not "pity the sorrows of a poor young man," deserves to live and die an old girl:
"I wish I were a turkey-dove,
A setting on your knee,
I'd kiss your smilin' lips, love,
To all e-ter-ni-ty too."

Men who boast that they never show quarter in times of danger, are certain to show none but their hind ones.
"Sally, what time does your folks dine?" "Soon as you goes; that's missus' orders."

What is the difference between an accepted and a rejected lover? One kisses his miss, and the other misses his kiss?
What is the difference between a school-master and a railroad conductor? One trains the mind, and the other minds the train.

What is the difference between a bad boy and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick, and the other you stick with a lick.
Old gentleman, (affectionately)—My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco? Precious youth, (stiffly)—To get the juice out of it, old codger.

When a Baltimore lady is kissed she says she feels as though she was taking chloroform, and remains insensible as long as the operation lasts.
There is a family in Ohio so lazy that it takes two of them to sneeze—one to throw the head back, and the other to make the noise.

Babies resemble wheat in many respects. Firstly, neither are good for much till they arrive at maturity; secondly, both are bred in the house, and are also the flower of the family; thirdly, both have to be cradled; fourthly, both are generally well thrashed before they are done with.

"Are you a Christian Indian?" asked a benevolent gentleman of one of the Chippewa tribe. "No sir," was the answer; "I whiskey Ingen."

The following is a verdict on a negro jury: "We, the undersigned, being a korerer's jury to sit on de body of de nigger Bambo, now dead and gone afore us, hab been sittin' on de said nigger afore said, and he did on de night ob de fiftenth of November come to def by fallin' from de bridge ober de river in de said river, whar we find he was subsequently drown, and afterwards was froze to def."