

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, MARCH 13, 1866. FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 708.

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

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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

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

\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

New Goods,
In the Store under the Democrat Printing Office, nearly opposite Scott's Drug Store.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now receiving a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS and Hardware,
which they offer for sale at low figures for cash.

Their stock of Dry Goods embraces all the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS, and they respectfully invite the Ladies to call and examine their Goods.

Hardware and Wooden-ware,
a good assortment, for sale at prices to suit the times.

They have a small stock of **Groceries** on hand, which they wish to sell at low prices to close out in that line.

Call and examine our Goods, as we think we can give satisfaction both in price and quality.

COCHRANE, WILSON & CO.,
Under Democrat Office.

February 12, 1866

NEW GOODS.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Spices, a fresh arrival at
BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S.

February 19, 1866

POWDER, SHOT, PISTOLS, CAPS,
at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S

Feb 19th.

AMES' SPADES, SHOVELS and HOES,
Garden Rakes and Hoes, Chain Traces and Hammers.
Feb 19th. BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR.

Stock Locks, Pad Locks; Chest, Trunk, Bureau and closet Locks; Door Latches, &c.
at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S.

Feb 19th.

Acres, Acres, Acres!
A lot of Superior Axes just received and for sale cheap at
BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S.

February 19th

The public are invited to call soon and get bargains from our extensive stock of DRY GOODS, Notions, Millinery, Ladies' Cloaks, and Gents' Clothing, which we are determined to sell off at any price to make room for our Spring Stock.

at BERNHEIM & SINCLAIR'S,
At Springs' corner.

Feb 19th.

Stenhouse & Macaulay
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., and 66 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

Prompt personal attention to the sale of cotton, coffee, sugar, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally.

References—John Wilkes and Th. Rem. Esq's, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq. Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parsley & Co. Wilmington, N. C.; D. Paul & Co. and Robt. Mure & Co. Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Harri, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Monrore & Co. Richmond, Va.; Tumbull, McWane & Co. N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co. New York.

February 20, 1866.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Accumulated Fund \$2,000,000.—Annual Income \$1,000,000.

PURELY MUTUAL

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

At the request of their numerous Policy-holders, this Society have determined to declare their dividends annually in cash. The first dividend will be declared Feb 1, 1867. The last dividend declared on the quinquennial plan reduced the premiums in some cases more than 50 per cent, or doubled the Policy during the next dividend period. It is believed for the future that no company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuming than this Society, as total expenditure to cash premium received was by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the other American Life Insurance Companies.

The officers of this Society desire to present to the public for their consideration five modes of dividing surplus premiums or profits, some of which were never before granted to Policy-holders by any Life Company, and present advantages obvious to all:

1st. The dividends may be applied to the purchase of additional assurance for a term of years.

2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next.

3d. At the last dividend, upon a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half upon some policies.

4th. The dividend may be applied to provide for the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same success as heretofore, a paid-up policy will be secured by quite a moderate number of payments. To illustrate—A man assuming at 25 years of age, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payment after 45—and probably at an earlier age—and thereafter receive an annual dividend in cash.

5th. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it.

6th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of all future premiums during the continuance of the policy.

Hereafter dividends on the first annual premium will be paid in cash in the payment of the second annual premium, and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other companies must wait four or five years before any advantage can be derived from dividends.

Call at No. 4, Granite Row, and get books and papers for further information.

RUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
For N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia,
Feb 20, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

GREENSBORO' FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital \$500,000.

One of the safest and most reliable Companies in the country. Insurances effected on as reasonable terms as any company.

C. W. DOWNING,
Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

Feb 12, 1866

AN OLD LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Indianapolis Herald publishes a letter from Jefferson Davis to Wm. J. Brown, some years ago editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and a leading democratic politician of Indiana. The letter is dated Washington, May 7, 1853, and is remarkable for its strong professions of love for the Union. Mr Davis wrote—thirteen years ago:

"The meeting of October, 1849, was a convention of delegates equally representing the white and democratic parties of Mississippi. The resolutions were decisive as to the equality of right of the South with the North to the territories acquired from Mexico, and proposed a convention of the Southern States. I was not a member, but on invitation, addressed the convention. The succeeding legislature instructed me, as a Senator, to assert this equality, and, under existing circumstances, to resist by all constitutional means the admission of California as a State. At a called session of the legislature in 1850, a self-constituted committee called on me, by letter, for my views. They were men who had enacted or approved the resolutions of the convention of 1849, and instructed me as a member of the legislature in the regular session, in the early part of the year 1850. To them I replied that I adhered to the policy they had indicated, and instructed me, in their official capacity, to pursue.

I pointed out the mode in which their own policy could, in my opinion, be executed without bloodshed or disastrous convulsion, but in terms of bitter scorn alluded to such as would insult me with a desire to destroy the Union for which my whole life proved me to be a devotee.

Pardon the egotism in consideration of the occasion, when I say to you that my father and my uncle fought through the revolution of 1776, giving their youth, their blood and their little patrimony, to the constitutional freedom which I claim as my inheritance. Three of my brothers fought in the war of 1812; two of them were comrades of the hero of the Hermitage, and received his commendation for gallantry at New Orleans. At 16 years of age I was given to the service of my country; for twelve years of my life, I have borne its arms and served it zealously if not well. As I feel the infirmities which suffering more than age has brought upon me, it would be a bitter reflection indeed if I was forced to conclude that my countrymen would hold any all this light when weighed against the empty panegyric which a time-serving politician can bestow upon the Union for which he never made a sacrifice.

"In the Senate, I announced that if any respectable man would call me a disunionist I would answer him in monosyllables. On many occasions, in public speeches made in Mississippi, I have said, if any man would come forward and charge me with a desire to destroy the Union, I would cram the lie down his throat. But I have often asserted the right for which the battles of the Revolution were fought—the right of a people to change their government whenever it was found to be oppressive, and subversive of the objects for which governments are instituted—and have contended for the independence and sovereignty of the States, a part of the creed of which Jefferson was the apostle, Madison the expounder, and Jackson the consistent defender. JEFF. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

In consequence of frequent depredations on my premises, I hereby fire warn all persons against hunting or fishing on my Lands, as the law will be enforced, without respect of persons, against all who violate this notice.

A. B. DAVIDSON.
Feb 12, 1866.

CALL AND SEE McLEOD & STEELE,
Who are now receiving and opening a handsome and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

GROCERIES and CROCKERY,
which they will sell at wholesale or retail, low for Cash or Barter, in the Store lately occupied by J. M. SANDERS & CO. 34 door North of the Spring corner, and 5 doors South of the Charlotte Hotel, on Tryon Street.

A share of public patronage is most respectfully solicited.

E. A. McLEOD,
M. D. STEELE.

NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM.

TAYLOR, McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Having formed a Copartnership, respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Store in Bryce's building, a few doors below the Mansion House corner, where they keep on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES,
which they will sell at low figures for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce of all kinds.

TAYLOR & DUNCAN,
J. McLAUGHLIN,
C. H. ELMS.
Jan 31, 1866.

SEED OATS.
500 Bushels Seed Oats, for sale at
W. A. COOKS,
Near Corner Drug Store.
Feb 12, 1866

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.
These may be assumed as fixed facts in agriculture:

- All lands on which clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or the mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster-shell lime or marl.
- All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
- Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications of phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes, or in that of oyster shell lime—marl—if the land needs liming, also.
- No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
- Manure is indispensable to every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts, rich in the elements of mould.
- All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefit prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.
- Deep Ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of a variety of soil that is not wet.
- Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.
- All wet land should be drained.
- All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
- Clover, as well as other grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
- Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is more beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.
- The chopping, or grinding grain, to be fed to stock, operates a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.
- Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them produce more and better crops—ly producing them earlier, and by improving the health of neighborhoods.
- To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.
- Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.
- By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer, than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.
- A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundered per cent to its produce.
- Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all the inorganic substances.
- Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.
- Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide, and apply an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.
- To preserve meadows in their productive-ness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressings, and roll them.
- All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter ploughings; but should never be ploughed while they are wet. If at such ploughings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied.
- Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fair condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c., may be encouraged and continuously carried on.
- Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, be regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice or thrice a week, have clean beds, be carried daily, and in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food, morning and evening.
- Full compliments of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.
- Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be as profitably used in farming as in any other occupation.
- Punctuality in engagements is as necessary to an agriculturist as it is to a merchant.
- Every husbandman should carefully read and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer or physician with a knowledge of the science of law, or physics.
- Wheat, rye, oats and barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe crop between them.
- Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, but be pulled up or cut down as often as they show themselves, such being the only method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.
- Time and labor devoted to the collection of materials, to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.
- The orchard, to be productive of good, fair fruit, requires to be fed as much as does a field of grain. The soils of each require that the substances abstracted by the crops should be restored. The soils should be kept clean and open to the ameliorating influences of the sun, the dews, the rain and the air.

THE DEVIL'S ASSISTANT.

A long time ago in the western part of England, there lived an aged couple, whose time had passed away since early youth in the everyday round of farm-life, and who had never been known to have the least ill feeling towards each other since the time when good old Parson Harlow had united them in the holy bonds of wedlock, twenty-five years before. So well was the fact of their conjugal happiness known that they were spoken of far and near as the happiest pair in England. Now the Devil (excuse the abrupt mention of his name) had been trying for twenty years to create what is called "a fuss in the family" between these old companions. But much to his mortification, he had not been able to induce the old gentleman to grumble about breakfast being too late or the old woman to give a single curtain lecture.

After repeated efforts, the Devil became discouraged, and had he not been a person of great determination, he would doubtless have given the work up in despair. One day as he walked along in a very surly mood after another attempt to get the old lady to quarrel about the pigs getting into the yard, he met an old lady, a neighbor of the aged couple. As Mr Devil and the neighbor were very particular friends, they must needs stop on the way and chat a little.

"Good morning, sir," said she, "and pray what on earth makes you look so sad this morning? Isn't the controversy between all the churches doing service?"

"Yes."

"Isn't Deacon W. making plenty of bad whisky?"

"Yes."

"Well, what is the matter, my highly honored master?"

"Everything is going on well enough," replied the Devil, "but (and he looked as sour as a monkey on a crab apple-tree) old Blueford and his wife over here are injuring the cause terribly by their bad example; and after trying four years to get them to do right, I must say I consider them hopeless."

The hag stood a moment in deep thought.

"Are you sure you have tried every way?"

"Every way I can think of."

"Are you certain?"

"Yes."

"Well," replied she, "if you will promise to make me a present of a new pair of shoes, in case I succeed, I will make the attempt myself, and see if I can raise a quarrel between them."

"To this reasonable request the Devil gladly assented. The old hag went her way to old Blueford's house, and found Mrs. Blueford busily engaged in getting things ready for her husband's comfort on his return from work—After the usual compliments had passed, the following dialogue took place:

"Well, friend B. you and Mr B. have lived a long time together."

"Five and twenty years, come November," said she.

"And all this time you have never had a quarrel?"

"Not one."

"I am truly glad to hear it," continued the hag; I consider it my duty to warn you, though this is the case, you must not expect it to be always. Have you not observed that of late Mr. B. has grown peevish and sullen at times?"

"A very little so," observed Mrs. Blueford.

"I knew it," continued the hag, "and let me warn you to be on your guard."

Mrs. B. did think so, and asked advice as to how she should manage the case. The hag replied: "Have you not noticed?" said she, "that your husband has a bunch of long harsh hair growing under the chin side of his throat?"

"Yes."

"These hairs are the cause of the trouble, and as long as they remain, you had better look out. Now, as a friend, I would advise you to cut them off the first time you get a chance, and thus end the trouble, and as long as they remain you had better look out."

Soon after this, the hag started for home, and made it convenient to meet Mr. B. on the way. Much the same talk in relation to his domestic happiness passed between him and the old woman.

"But, friend Blueford," said she, "I think it my duty as a Christian, to warn you to be on your guard, for I tell you your wife intends your ruin."

Old Mr. B. was very much astonished, yet he could not wholly discredit her words. When he reached home he threw himself on a bed in perplexity, and feigning himself asleep, studied the matter over in his mind. His wife thinking this a good opportunity for cutting off the obnoxious hair, took her husband's razor, and crept softly to his side. Now the old lady was very much frightened at holding a razor so close to her husband's neck, and her hand was not so steady as it once was; so between the two she went to work very awkwardly, and pulled the hairs instead of cutting them off. B. opened his eyes, and there stood his wife with a razor at his throat. After what had been told him, and seeing this, he could not doubt but that she intended to murder him. He sprang from the bed with horror, and no explanation or entreaty could convince him to the contrary. So from that time there was jaw, jaw, quarrelling and wrangling all the time.

With delight the Devil heard of the success of the faithful emissary, and sent her word if she would meet him at the end of the lane, at a certain time, he would pay her the shoes. At the appointed time she repaired to the spot and found the Devil at the place. He put the shoes on a pole, and standing on the opposite side of the fence, handed them over to her. She was much pleased with them—they were just the thing.

"But there is one thing, Mr Devil, I would like you to explain; that is, why you hand them to me on a stick?"

"Very easy to explain," replied he, "any one who has the cunning and meanness to do as you have done, don't get nearer than twenty feet to me." So saying, he fled in terror.

After a while the old woman died, and when she applied for admission to the lower regions, the Devil would not let her in, for fear she

might dethrone him, as she was so much his superior. So the old woman is yet condemned to wander over the world, creating quarrels and strife in peaceful families and neighborhoods.

Would you know her name?
It is Madam Scandal. When she died, the little Scandals were left orphans, but the Devil in consideration of past services done by the mother, adopted them; and so you see he is father to that respectable class called scandal-mongers.

GOOD ADVICE.

We frequently hear young men complaining that they are out of employment. Many of them are seeking positions in various employments in the Northern cities. We do not object to this, but they cannot all succeed in their efforts. They cannot all become merchants or professional men. Then what must they do? Let them go to work and assist in developing the resources of the country. Let them till the soil if they can do no better. Indeed what better thing can they do. There is nothing degrading in labor there never was, and it will be much less so now that slavery has been abolished. Many of the greatest men that ever lived have been laborers, and we respect them none the less, but rather the more because they were. Cincinnati was called from his plow to save his country. Washington was a surveyor.—Franklin, who was not only a patriot and a statesman, but who even extended the empire of science, was a practical printer. Roger Sherman was a shoemaker. Henry Clay was known as "the mill boy of the slaves." Abraham Lincoln was a rail splitter. Andrew Johnson was a tailor. Let our young men take courage from these examples and go to work and work out their destiny and the salvation of their country. There are plenty of farms to till. Carpenters will soon be wanted to build up the towns and cities of the South, with all her misfortunes still has a high destiny before her. There is much promising to do, and we hope there will soon be much more. Indeed, opportunities present themselves without number in various avocations. Then take advantage of them and go to work. We assure you if you will take our advice you will not regret it. It may save you from all the woes incident to the present condition of things, and naturally resulting from the late war. It may elevate you to a position in society which you would otherwise be unable to reach. But in the midst of your toils do not forget to cultivate your minds. Read all the valuable books you can get, and especially do not forget to take a newspaper.

CANE SUGAR.—Rev. Mr. Hood of this county, presented us last week, a specimen of very good sugar, made by himself from the sorghum. The process is as follows:

Divide the stalk, using the upper part for making molasses, and the four lower joints for sugar. Boil the juice to a very thick syrup, carefully skimming. Let it stand in a wide mouth vessel until well grained, and considerably hardened, then put into small conical sacks, of about the size and shape of a loaf of sugar, made of material of very open texture, hang up to drain. The grain will appear in three or four days. The indispensable condition of success is to have the cane thoroughly ripe.

We saw last August in Illinois as good brown sugar made of the sorghum as was ever made from the best Louisiana cane.—Asherile News.

A PRAYER FOR LANDLORDS.—We heartily commended the following prayer, which was formerly used in the Primer, or Book of Private Devotions, used in the reformed church until the accession of Queen Mary of England, to the Christian consideration of landlords generally:

"The earth is thine, O Lord, and all that is contained therein, notwithstanding thou hast given possession thereof to the children of men to pass over the time of their short pilgrimage in this vale of tears. We heartily pray thee to send the Holy Spirit into the hearts of those that possess the grounds, pastures and dwelling places on the earth, that they remembering themselves to be thy tenants, may not rack and stretch out the rents of their houses and lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines, and incomes after the manner of covetous worldlings; but so let them out to others that the inhabitants thereof may be able both to pay the rents, and also honestly live to nourish their family, and to relieve the poor. Give them grace to consider that they are but strangers and pilgrims in this world, having here no dwelling place but seeking one to come, that they remembering the short continuance of life, may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house, nor couple land to land, to the impoverishment of others; but so behave themselves in letting out their tenements, lands and pastures, that after this life they may be received into the everlasting dwelling places, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Araigned before a Military Commission.—SAVANNAH, March 3.—J. W. Dugan, late an officer of the Commissary Department at Andersonville, was arraigned before a military commission, yesterday, charged with murder, robbery and cruel treatment of Union prisoners. Several of the former prisoners at Andersonville, who were witnesses in the Wirz case, have already arrived.

THE CAUSE OF FEVER AND AGUE.—In the American Journal of Medical Science there is a most valuable discovery announced by Dr. J. H. Salisbury. He has satisfied himself that the real cause of fever and ague, in what are called malarious districts, is to be traced to a plant called the "Aqua Palmella," one of the lowest known forms of vegetable organism. The pores and oblong cells of this plant are, it seems, elevated by the exhalations rising up from the heated earth in the night, when the atmosphere has become cooler. The breathing in of these pores is said to be the cause of fever and ague. Indeed, it would seem that they possess a powerful medical effect, useful to some—constitutions predisposed to consumption, for instance—yet destructive to others, through the fevers produced.