

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Important Public Notice. MUST BE SOLD.

We offer our immense Stock of New Goods at less than cost prices. We invite the attention of Wholesale & Retail Buyers. Special attention is called to our immense Stock of Boots and Shoes.

AN IMMENSE AND ELEGANT Variety of Delaines, all grades; Shawls, Blankets, Nubias, Hoods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, And everything in our line.

GENTS AND BOYS CLOTHING, all grades and all prices—Jackets, Suits, Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Boots and Shoes, Under Shirts, Hosiery, &c.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BAGGING AND ROPE, &c., at prices that defy competition.

Having purchased the interest of J. M. Sanders in the GIBNEY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, I would respectfully ask the custom of my friends and the public generally, and if dealing by wholesale in the party with whom you do business, all I ask is a showing. My stock consists of such goods as are usually found in the provision line.

Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C. The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.

MILLER & BLACK, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions & Produce, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

English Blue Stone. A fresh supply of this fine article for sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Congress and Kissinging Waters, For sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

COOKING STOVES, OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. Robert Shaw & Son, Third Door from the Mansion House.

REPAIRING promptly executed. Under the Mansion House Building. March 25, 1867.

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Professional Card. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 1, 1868.

The subscriber is engaged in an office practice at the New Drug Store, corner Trade and College street. Persons wishing Medical attention can find him at the above named place at all hours of the day and until a late hour of the night.

Having been engaged in the practice of Medicine for about twelve years at his former residence, Elizabeth City, N. C., hopes to merit a share of your patronage.

TAKE NOTICE. All those indebted to PRESSION & GRAY are respectfully requested to come forward without delay and pay up. Further indulgence is out of the question.

Notice to Debtors. Our debtors are hereby notified that their indulgence must soon end. Claims against those who do not make settlement by the first day of February next will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

THE DRUG STORE of Kilgore & Cureton Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.

NORTH CAROLINA Military & Polytechnic Academy. The 9th annual session opens February 5th, 1868.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, MECHANVILLE, N. C. The Spring Term of the Session of 1868, opens March 14th.

ALEXANDRIANA ACADEMY, Mecklenburg County, N. C. A. J. HARRISON, PRINCIPAL. The exercises of the Spring Term for 1868, will be resumed January 15th.

THE MOODY HOUSE, Near the Depot, has been re-opened by W. W. ELLMS.

W. W. GRIER & CO., Have now a full line of choice Family Groceries and Provisions, which they are offering low for Cash.

Crocery, A nice assortment of Crockery, consisting of Plates, Teas, &c., on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Celebrated Axes. The Celebrated Elephant Axes, "warranted," on hand and for sale by W. W. GRIER & CO.

Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Ham and Sides, choice family Syrups, Salt Leather, Lard, fresh country made Butter, together with a general assortment of Family Supplies, on hand and for sale low by W. W. GRIER & CO.

GROCERIES. 50 BOXES FINE CHEESE, Coffee, all grades and quality, Sugar, Molasses and Salt.

THE UNION HOTEL, At Monroe, N. C. This Hotel has been opened by the undersigned and he will be pleased to accommodate travelers and others who visit Monroe.

Fresh Bone Superphosphate of LIME, From the Passaic Carbon Works.

AXES. Celebrated Steeple Axes for \$1.50, Stewart's " " " 1.50, Sam'l W. Collins' Axes, 1.50.

REMOVAL. C. M. Query Has removed his Stock of Goods from Duls' Store, (opposite the Court House), to Mead & Steele's old stand, next door to Butler's Jewelry Establishment.

Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Of every style and variety, and the conduction of MILLINERY AND MANTLE-MAKING.

North Carolina Railroad. COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Nov. 23, 1867. On and after this date the following will be the Schedule for Passenger Trains over this Road:

Leave Charlotte, daily, 9.40 P. M. Salisbury, 12.50 A. M. Greensboro, 2.58 " Raleigh, 4.40 " Arrive at Goldsboro, 12.43 P. M.

Through passengers by this line have choice of routes via Greensboro and Danville to Richmond, or via Raleigh and Weldon to Richmond or Portsmouth, arriving at all points north of Richmond at the same time by either route.

Glory and Fame. BY LUOLA. Glory and Fame! oh once those words My very being stirred

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With throbs exultant. Joyously The thrilling tale I heard Of martial hosts, of tramping steeds, And many a sunny plain,

Where Saracen and Christian met— Met ne'er to part again. I heard the groans of dying men, And walked among the slain

Of by-gone days; when seas of blood Rolled o'er the crimson plain, And agony and woe and death Were scattered far and wide,

And coolly I could count the dead On one or other side. Could talk of carnage, rapine, blood, Of thousands swept away,

As coolly as I'd tell the tale Of children at their play, And I could feel 'twas glorious To die, as dies the brave,

Be it the cross or crescent, That floated o'er his grave. But now! but now! oh! what care I For glory or for fame!

The one is but a passing breath, The other but a name— A name that soon is sullied, Or fades away in gloom,

Unless the wearer carve it Himself upon his tomb, And for each line upon that stone There is a counterpart,

Engraved in blood, warm deep with tears In woman's broken heart. Widowed and lone and desolate— When earth seems one vast grave— Ah! does it stanch a single tear?

Heart-sick I turn me now away From all that breathes of war; And martial strains and pennis fair Do fill my soul with awe,

As if a host of armed men Should pass me in the midnight gloom, Bearing the ghostly, mangled forms Of slaughtered comrades to their tomb.

Bring me no "History of the war," I could not read a line; The mention of our "noble dead," Would make me weep, and keep me blind.

Let others sing their praise; Such grief as mine befits my tongue, I can no more raise. Bewildered oft I sit and hear With bowed or drooping head;

And when they speak of "fame" I cry, "Give back! give back my dead." Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1868.

S. GROSE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS & FAMILY SUPPLIES.

Consisting of Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Sugars—all grades; Tea—Black and Green; Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Salt, Crackers, Cheese, Candles, Soaps, Yarns—Linenberg and Concord Mills.

FOR SALE. We offer for sale a very superior IRON LATHIE, (swings 24 inches by 9 feet), with Gearing and Checks complete, new and in good order.

Agricultural. Thorough Culture.

In Europe, subsoiling and trenching are largely engaged in. Why is this? It is so from necessity! Land is cultivated in parcels of but few acres to a man, and much is to be gotten from it,

and this much is depended upon, and hardly ever meets with a disappointment. Why not meet with disappointment? Simply because thorough tillage is the rule—the necessity. It is not so here; and here it is where we often meet with failure.

A deeply cultivated soil has advantages which no other soil has—and they are important advantages. Deep culture brings the moisture up from the great fountain (the under soil) which is always moist.

It does it invariably by capillary attraction; but only when the upper soil is deprived of its moisture. When this is wet, the moisture invariably finds its way down, and it passes off except what is wanted; that is retained by the attraction of the soil, and is no more than is needed for the benefit of the land and the crop to be grown upon it.

The deeper the soil is pulverized, the more moisture (in a drouth) will be brought up, and the more readily will the superabundance of rain disappear. Such a soil can never be made wet, permanently.

But deep tillage does more. In Europe, where the soil has been cultivated for many centuries, advantages is still taken of the original subsoil, which underlies the ordinary cultivated ground.

This is brought up from below, where there is good depth of it, as would be on our prairie lands—and made use of. One of our greatest politicians, who is also a good farmer, says the best farming he ever saw was in Belgium, where much of the land is trenched to the depth of three feet—and the results are such as warrant the outlay of the labor.

He says the rich men of our country can afford to farm on the surface; but the poor man cannot. Why not? Because there is more advantage even here in this country, to farm thoroughly, than to do the thing as it is generally done.

What we have said are not new facts, save to a few who read but little, or heedlessly. But they are facts that should be kept in view constantly; for this is what the farmer must keep before him perpetually if he would do it. The temptation we know is great in the West to large farms; it is almost impossible to take but a few acres and work them in a thoroughly scientific manner.

Yet it would pay—perhaps less so than in the older portions of the country, or in Europe—but still pay. It might be a check to ambition. But is this a harm? Certainly not, if there is no loss.

More. Deep tillage certainly makes a bed for the roots that penetrate. They will feel the quickened advantage and respond at once and through the whole season. The soil once thoroughly stirred (to a great depth), it will remain in that condition, more or less, for a great length of time, passing beyond the life of a man—for this same soil has lain for thousands of years.

Strive up and get the good which it contains; it is yours to get. Get it then, and begin with a little less land.—Coleman's Rural World.

Proper Depth for Plowing. All crops grown on land of the same quality do not require an equal depth of plowing. If sod ground be turned for corn, it should only be plowed deep enough to get a rich warm, mellow seed bed.

The subsoil should not be thrown to the surface to plant the corn in. But subsoil pulverizing may be resorted to with profit, for that pulverizes the subsoil deep, admitting air and moisture, but does not bring it to the top, or mix it with the surface mould. If Spring grain is to follow the corn, the next plowing should be deeper than the first one,—deep enough to bring to the surface the decayed sod, and an inch of the subsoil to mix with it. These make a fresh, fertile seed-bed for the Spring grain.

If wheat succeeds the Spring grain, the plowing for it should be deep and thorough. No matter how deep. That is the opportunity to mingle the subsoil and top soil, and permanently deepen the seed-bed. The latter part of summer and the early autumn is the time of year when the land is most benefited by deep plowing, and of all grain crops, wheat perhaps, demands the deepest preparation of the soil.

And this deep plowing for wheat brings soil to the surface that is fresh for the crop to start in. The grass seed will be sown in this; it will become a turf, grow dark in color, and when the field is ready to break up again, this top soil will have become rich mould. This is the proper method of plowing, with the object of gradually deepening our soil, by exposing it to the action of the air, light, plants and manures.

Age of Trees for Planting. This depends so much upon the views of planters that the nurseryman cannot always control the period at which he shall clear a block of trees. Peaches should always be removed at one year from the bud. Plums and dwarf pears will be ready to go off at two years from the bud or graft, so with apples and cherries.

pruning in the nursery-row. This may be done by digging, on either side, on alternate years, and cutting off the straggling roots and particularly those that run deeply; this will be followed by the production of a multitude of fibrous roots that put the tree into a good condition for transplanting.—Wardner's American Pomology.

Prospective Dependency of the North upon the South. Henry C. Cary, of Philadelphia, (the great political economist) has addressed and published to Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, some interesting letters on the past and present condition of the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the country.

He predicts that the day is not far distant when the North will be dependent on the South for grain, and shows that the southern planter can do a better business than cultivating cotton. We copy the following from one of the letters:

Even before the war a great change had already commenced in regard to the sources from which the northern supplies of cereals were to come, Tennessee and North Carolina furnishing large supplies of wheat greatly superior in quality to that grown on northern lands, and commanding higher prices in all our markets.

From further south, and almost to the Gulf, we now learn from an important public document before referred to, that— "Wherever the United States cavalry camped in Louisiana, during the war, wheat, rye, oats, and barley sprouted from the seed scattered where they fed their horses, and, when undisturbed, headed finely and ripened well—the extraordinary size and weight of the wheat and barley heads showing that the soil was peculiarly adapted to their growth.

A gentleman, residing in the swamps of Assumption, assures me," says its author, "that he has raised wheat and rye for twenty-two years, and that he has never had a failure; both grains frequently made forty bushels to the acre. I have cited these instances to show that wheat has been raised, time and again, under all sorts of circumstances, and on every kind of soil in Louisiana."

In other cases as many as 60 bushels to the acre have been obtained. It ripens in May, and its market value may be judged from the facts that while— "The daily quotations show that Southern flour, raised in Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia, brings from three to five dollars more per barrel than the best New York Genesee flour; that of Louisiana and Texas is far superior to the former even, owing to the superior dryness, and the fact that it contains more gluten, and does not ferment so easily. Southern flour makes better dough and macaroni than Northern or Western flour; it is better adapted for transportation over the sea, and keeps better in the tropics. It is therefore the flour that is sought after for Brazil, Central America, Mexico, and the West India markets, which are at our doors. A barrel of strictly Southern flour will make twenty pounds more bread than Illinois flour, because, being so much dryer, it takes up more water in making up. In addition to this vast superiority of our grain, we have other advantages over the Western States in grain growing. Our climate advances the crop so rapidly that we can cut out our wheat six weeks before a scythe is put into the fields of Illinois; and being so near the Gulf, we avoid the delays in shipping and the long transportation, the cost of which consumes nearly one-half of the product of the West. These advantages, the superior quality of the flour, the earlier harvest, and the cheap and easy shipment, enable us absolutely to forestall the West in the foreign demand, which is now about 40,000,000 bushels annually, and is rapidly increasing, and also in the Atlantic seaboard trade. Massachusetts, it is calculated, raises not more than one month's supply of flour for her vast population. New York not six months' supply for her population, and the other Atlantic States in like proportion. This vast deficit is now supplied by the Western States, and the trade has enriched the West, and has built railroads in every direction to carry towards the East the gold-producing grain. We can, if we choose, have a monopoly of this immense trade, and the time may not be far distant when, in the dispensation of Providence, the West, which contributed so largely to the uprooting of our servile system and the destruction of our property, will find that she has forced us into a rivalry against which she cannot compete, and that she will have to draw not only her supplies of cotton, sugar, and rice, but her breadstuffs from the South."

It is, however, for breadstuffs alone that the North is likely, with our present exhaustive cultivation, to be compelled to look to the South? It is not; the sweet potato, which can be grown on "every acre in Louisiana," and of which the yield at present, "averages 200 bushels to the acre," having, during the war, been fully tested in feeding hogs, and having, quantity and quality of the pork considered, been found pound for pound, fully equal to Indian corn, of which the average yield of the States north and west of the Ohio is less than a third as much. With careful cultivation it has been known to yield more than 600 bushels, or six times as much as can, with equal care and close to Eastern markets, be obtained of the great staple of the North, thereby enabling those who are in the future to cultivate those rich Southern lands wholly to supersede the Northwest in the work of supplying animal as well as vegetable food to the people of the tropics and of Europe.

Sixty acres to the hand, it is said, may be cultivated in grain. Combining with this the raising of cotton the effect of diversification of agricultural pursuits is thus exhibited— "With one-fifth of our former labor, it is, therefore, clearly practicable to put every inch of cleared land under cultivation. Thus, under the present system of labor, a cotton or sugar plantation of 600 acres would require 100 hands to cultivate it exclusively in either cane or cotton, for two years' experience has taught us that five acres to the hand is all that can be successfully accomplished in these crops, while twelve or fifteen active hands will suffice to cultivate and take off fifty acres of cotton and 450 of wheat, rye, or barley, by the aid of the well-tried, improved implements in every-day use at the North and West, and at much less expense for teams than would be required if cotton alone were planted."

United States Mails. P. O. DEPARTMENT, Washington, Jan. 2, 1868.

Proposals for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1871, on the following routes in the State of North Carolina will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 31st, next, to be decided by April 10th following:

5195 From Wadesboro', by Lanesboro', Beaver Dam, Monroe, and Fullwood's Store, to Charlotte, 58 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Wadesboro' Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Charlotte Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by 6 p. m.; Leave Charlotte Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Wadesboro' Monday, Wednesday, and Friday by 6 p. m.

5197 From Cherryville, by Shelby, Mooresboro', and Webb's Ford to Rutherfordton, 37 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cherryville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday on arrival of train, at 1.30 a. m.; Arrive at Rutherfordton, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a. m.; Leave Rutherfordton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 m.; Arrive at Cherryville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 11 a. m.

The 8th of January Banquet in Washington City. The fifty-third anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated by the Democrats of the District of Columbia, and many invited guests from all parts of the country, by a grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, on Wednesday evening 8th January.

Speeches were made by President Johnson, Judge Black, Hon. T. Marshall, of Ohio, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Attorney-General Stanbery, Senator Doolittle, General Ewing, and others. Attorney General Stanbery said, among other things: "Gentlemen,—I have been at the bar for nearly half a century, and have been the constant student, not only of the common law, but of our own constitutional law, and I do not hesitate to say that the whole of these reconstruction acts of Congress from beginning to end—first, second, and third, in series—are unconstitutional and void. There are times when to be silent is to be unfaithful. There are times when men must speak out. I will not attempt to school myself into reticence upon these great questions, and I could not if I would."

Senator Doolittle said: "Now, fellow-citizens, having thus expressed to you frankly, openly, fearlessly, the truth on this question, it behooves you, gentlemen, who control the action of the Democratic party, to see to it that you so arrange your programme in the coming contest that you do not attach yourselves to any dead issue—that you do not place upon any dead issues any dead men. [Applause.] You must seek the living issues of the hour, and you must put living men upon your tickets to represent that issue, or you will be beaten in the canvass. [Applause.] Let me speak to you plainly. I have no concealments. I speak to you just as I have, spoken to the Republican party, or Union party, with which I have been associated in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. I tell you, gentlemen, it is as true as that God lives and reigns, if you, in the next canvass, shall plant yourselves upon a platform which shall undertake to condemn, either directly or indirectly, the war to put down the Radicals of the South—the war which was to sustain the Union and the Constitution—you will be beaten in the election. [Applause.] You must commit no such folly as that. I speak to you as a Conservative who is ready to fight for the Constitution and the Union, and I tell you that if you wish to take position in this Government as you ought to do, and to overthrow the Radicals, you must take hold of the living issues of the hour, and plant living men upon those issues as your standard-bearers, and they will carry you to victory.— [Applause.]

Now, there are some who suppose that Gen. Grant, by bowing down to those Radicals, and running upon their ticket, is to be so powerful that he cannot be overthrown in the election. Let me tell you that if Gen. Grant expects the nomination upon this Radical policy, and in favor of the policy of negro domination over the whites of the South, Gen. Grant will be like Sampson in the lap of Delilah—he will be like any other man. [Laughter and cheers.]

Who our candidate may be we cannot tell until after the convention shall have met and indicated its choice; but whoever he may be, if he be a living man (that's it) upon the living issue of the hour, which is simply whether white men and civilization shall rule the States of the South, and hold the balance of power in this Republic, we shall elect him. [Hearty and prolonged cheering.] I will not mention candidates, because we have a great many of them, but possibly it may be Mr. Johnson. [Great applause.] A Voice—"Possibly Mr. Doolittle." [Renewed cheering.] It may be General Hancock. [Tremendous applause.] It may be many others for whom different States may express their preference. [A Voice—"It may be Mr. Stanbery."] I have no disposition on this occasion to discuss their merits, because I would discuss nothing but the principle—to wit, The maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the supremacy of the white race and of civilization in the control of the whole country. ["God! good!" and applause.] I am not in favor of any candidate who is in favor of the Africanization of the South, and of Africanizing the whole Republic. [Prolonged cheering, followed by three hearty cheers for the honorable speaker as he resumed his seat.]

Eloquent letters were read from ex-President Pierce, Hon. George H. Pendleton; Gov. Swann, of Maryland; General Oden Bowie, of Maryland; Secretary McCulloch, Hon. J. Q. Adams of Massachusetts; Gov. Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Charles C. Greene, of Boston; Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa; Hon. John M. Binckley, Assistant Attorney General; Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky; Hon. August Belmont, of New York; Rear Admiral Radford, Hon. John A. Greene, of New York; Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina; ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, and Hon. F. P. Blair.

A statistician estimates that every married couple may calculate upon 4,194,304 descendants in about 500 years. Let young people pause and reflect upon the dreadful consequences of matrimony.