

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1868.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 835.

## Western Democrat

Published by  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
Terms—Three Dollars per annum in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

### CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This first class and well known house, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.  
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.  
W. W. HART,  
Proprietor.  
February 17, 1868.

### Robert Gibbon, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).  
Jan 1, 1868.

### J. P. McCombs, M. D.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.  
January 27, 1868.

### A. W. ALEXANDER, Surgeon Dentist,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
(Office in the Bradley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)  
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.  
March 25, 1868.

### Dr. JOHN H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
May 20, 1867.

### DENTISTRY.

### Traywick & Bland,

Having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public at large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called.  
Office near the Court House, Trade Street.  
August 10, 1868.

### JOHN T. BUTLER, PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock Maker,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### ANOTHER NEW STORE.

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,  
Have opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building, and invite attention to their  
Stock of Groceries.  
They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and wanted by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware, Irish Potatoes, Meal and Corn.  
Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.  
Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care.  
J. W. McMURRAY,  
J. N. DAVIS & CO.  
March 16, 1868.

### A. HALES, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
If your Watch needs Repairing,  
Don't get mad and go to swearing;  
Just take it into HALES' shop,  
He will fix it so it will not stop.  
He warrants his work all for a year,  
When it is used with proper care.  
He will do it as low as it can be done,  
And do it so well it's sure to run.  
January 1, 1868.

### NEW ARRIVALS At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store.

5,000 POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON,  
1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,  
25 Sacks of Rice Coffee,  
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,  
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,  
5 Tiers of Sugar Cured Hams,  
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,  
10 Hog-heads of Molasses,  
10 Barrels of Syrup.  
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

### Fresh Rice.

Prime Carolina Rice at  
July 27, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL'S  
Sugar,  
All grades, at  
July 27, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

### Preserves.

A fresh lot of Ginger Preserves at  
July 27, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL'S.

### WANTED.

Every person who desires Cheap Goods and Good Goods, is wanted at Springs Corner, where, for the next thirty days, I will sell at a slight advance over New York cost the remainder of my well selected Spring and Summer stock.

### Great Bargains in Millinery.

Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Bargains in Summer Dress Goods. Bargains in Shoes, and in Gents' Ready-made Clothing for Summer wear.  
Gents' Hats, Hardware, &c., &c.  
Aug 10, 1868. A. SINCLAIR.

### OUR SUPPLY OF FOOD.—The N. Y. Times comes to the conclusion, after a review of the foreign harvest reports, that—

"Whatever may be the extent and condition of the wheat crop, it is very manifest that an immense supply of food of all kinds will be required by Great Britain. And as the drought reached other localities, in which it is spoken of as severe—Russia, and parts of Spain and France—and as our country has been wonderfully blessed by a kind Providence in the crops gathered and expected—we can feel all England with our surplus—we may be sure of an active demand for all the various products of our farms, and at such remunerative prices as to insure great activity in all the departments of business."

### LAND FOR SALE.

As Commissioner, I offer for sale 102 Acres of Land, 2 1/2 miles South of Charlotte on the West side of Town Creek—all heavily timbered, well watered, but without buildings. The neighborhood is one of the best in the county. The tract adjoins the Lands of B. F. Morrow, A. A. N. M. Taylor and others. Call on B. F. Morrow who will show the Land.  
Terms—Part cash and balance in one and two years.  
M. L. WALLIS, Com.  
August 24, 1868.

### REMOVAL. Hammond & McLaughlin

Are removing their Grocery Store to the corner Store in Oates' building, formerly occupied by R. M. Oates & Co., where they will be pleased to see their customers and friends.  
Aug. 24, 1868.

### Equitable Life Assurance Society.

This company, which has been under its present able management from the time of its organization, has been progressing steadily until it is now in the foremost ranks of Life Insurance Companies.  
During the past year its increase in business has been enormous, the amount of policies issued being over forty-seven millions of dollars.  
It is a purely mutual company, declaring its dividends yearly to all policy-holders.—New York City Paper.  
August 3, 1868.

### Astonishing Increase.

The sum insured by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, 92 Broadway, New York, during the last year, nearly doubles the total amount of business transactions by the four companies organized about the same date as "The Equitable." Is a purely Mutual Society—has \$7,000,000 assets—Income four millions—and divides all profits among policy-holders yearly.—N. Y. City paper.

### Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!

Purple Top, White Norfolk, White Globe, Large Yellow or Golden Globe, Ruta Baga, and other varieties, just arrived and for sale at the Corner Drug Store, by  
July 20, 1868. J. H. McADEN.

### THOS. W. DEWEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.  
Bank Notes.  
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

### Revenue Stamps,

For sale at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

### Deposits

Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

### Gold and Silver Coin

Bought and sold at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.  
February 17, 1868.

### WHEAT! Wheat Wanted.

The highest cash price will be paid for good Wheat, in any quantity, by  
May 18, 1868. J. Y. BRUCE & CO.

### Charlotte Female Institute, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the 1st October, 1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.  
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole session or for one term.  
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:  
Rev. R. BURWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.  
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Ancient Languages.  
Mrs. M. A. BURWELL, English Branches and Superintendent of Social Duties.  
Mrs. SALLY C. PATTON, English Branches.  
Mrs. MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and French.  
Mrs. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on Piano.  
Prof. A. BAYMANN, Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
Mrs. JELLY C. PATTON, Music on Piano.  
Prof. R. E. PICKET, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.  
Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:  
Board, with every expense, fuel, lights, washing, &c., with tuition in English Branches, \$130.00  
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00  
" " " Collegiate " " 25.00  
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, extra, at usual charges.  
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address  
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,  
July 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

### A Growing Society.

The advantages accruing to the policy-holder by the procurement of a policy in The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 92 Broadway, New York, exceed the advantages gained in any other company. During the past year it has added over two millions of dollars to its securely invested fund, is purely mutual, and divides all its profits among the assured every year. Policies non-forfeitable.—N. Y. City paper.

### Pictures! Pictures!!

The undersigned Photographic Artist, of Baltimore, Md., calls the attention of his friends, and the public in general, to his newly opened PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now prepared to take a No. 1 Pictures of each and every style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in every picture. Copies taken from the smallest into the largest portrait. Also pictures neatly fitted in Rings, Breastpins and Lockets. All I ask is, "give me a trial."  
N. B.—Parties desiring to learn the trade and art of taking Pictures can do so by applying to  
HENRY BAUMGARTEN,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Photograph Gallery over James Henry's Store,  
Feb. 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house.

### [FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.] Mica, or Isinglass.

MR. EDITOR:—In a late number of your paper a short article is published announcing the discovery, in Catawba county, of a vein of mica, or isinglass. Taking an interest in all such discoveries, and having investigated, to a considerable extent, the minerals of our State, and more particularly those of Western North Carolina, permit me to submit a few observations, in connection with this subject, which may be of service to some of your readers. Mica, or isinglass, is one of the constituents of granite, and its associated rocks, gneiss, syenite, and mica slate. It also occurs in more recent aggregates, and frequently in imbedded crystals in limestone, and certain volcanic rocks. It varies in color from pearly white to pale green, violet yellow, and dark brown, or nearly black, being composed of laminae, or plates which are flexible, elastic and very tough. Fine crystallizations of mica occur in several of the Northern and Middle States; those found at two or three localities in New Hampshire are particularly large, measuring from one to three feet across, and perfectly transparent. Coarse lamella aggregations often form the matrix or parent rock of topaz, tourmaline, and other minerals. A belt of this micaceous aggregate traverses Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston counties, and the adjoining portion of South Carolina. The town of Lincoln is built upon an elevated ridge, mainly composed of this rock, in a disintegrated state, the particles of which are coarse and sharp. It is in a continuation of this belt in Catawba county that the fine specimens of mica, in large, transparent plates, have been lately found. The railroad cut near Lincoln passes through this rock, adjacent to strata containing numerous well-defined crystals of white feldspar (albite). Proceeding Eastward from the town, indications of the same coarse material are encountered for upwards of three miles, at which point it unites with strata of soft talcose slate, generally containing plumbago, or black lead. It is probable this latter mineral may yet be found, of sufficient purity, to be profitably worked. Indeed, this whole section of country, embracing not only the micaceous, quartzose belt, above alluded to, but much of the adjoining territory, east and west, may be confidently regarded as a depository of many valuable minerals yet undiscovered. Many developments, upon careful examination, will no doubt be hereafter made of our hidden resources. Not only gold, already discovered in numerous localities, but also the diamond, corundum or sapphire, topaz, beryl, silver, copper, lead, manganese, and other valuable minerals may all be found within our limits, to administer to the wants, and assist in building up the shattered fortunes of our people. Mica, or isinglass, in large, transparent laminae or plates, is now valuable for its power of resisting intense heat in stone furnaces, not breaking like glass; and will, in all probability, be yet converted to other useful purposes. Many minerals, now trampled under foot and regarded as worthless, will eventually be brought into requisition, and claim their due share of economic importance.  
C. L. H.

### Lincolnton FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 17th August and close on the 27th November.  
Board, Washing and Fuel, \$90; Tuition in English from \$7.50 to \$15; French and Latin, each, \$20; Music, (vocal and instrumental), each, \$18.75; Use of Piano for practice, \$3.  
The Board, and half the music, payable in advance. Each young lady will be expected to furnish 1 pair sheets, 1 pair pillow cases, towels, napkins and lights.  
For further particulars, address  
Aug 17, 1868 T. W. BEYARD, Principal,  
Gwpd Lincolnton, N. C.

### Superior Starch.

Just received, in pound papers, a lot of Superior Starch.  
July 27, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

### Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL, NEWTON, N. C.

The next Session will commence the 1st Monday in JULY next. No pains are spared in fitting pupils thoroughly for the best Colleges in the country, and in giving them a thorough business education. Special attention given to MATHEMATICAL TRAINING.  
Tuition per Session of 20 Weeks from \$9 to \$22.50 in currency.  
Board in families from \$8 to \$12 per month; in clubs at about half these prices.  
For Circulars and particulars, address J. C. Clapp, Newton, N. C.  
June 8, 1868. J. C. CLAPP, A. B.  
S. M. FLINER, A. B.

### THE CITY DRUG STORE OF Kilgore & Cureton,

No. 2, Granite Row, next to the Express Office and opposite the Mansion House.  
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.  
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.  
T. K. CURETON, M. D.  
June 15, 1868.

### Notice to Debtors.

In order to help those that I thought deserved help, I credited a number of persons during the past year. I now need the money, and respectfully call on those indebted to me to come forward and settle. I shall be obliged to enforce collection where no disposition is shown to pay up.  
July 20, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

### Bank Money.

The highest market price paid for old Bank Notes, and orders for the same collected, at the City Bank of Charlotte.  
July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

### J. E. STENHOUSE, ALLAN MACAULAY, Stenhouse & Macaulay, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 42 Stone Street, NEW YORK.

Prompt personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Merchandise generally.  
Consignments solicited.  
June 10, 1867.

### Music Books.

Just received at the new Book Store next to Witt-Rowsky & Binet's, 6 doz Timbrel of Zion; lot of Presbyterian Psalmist; Southern Harmony; Christian Harmony; Diapason; Sacred Harp; Carmina Sacra, both Round and Shape notes, for sale by the dozen or single copy. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Special terms made with dealers and Teachers.  
TIDY & BRO., Trade Street.  
Aug 10, 1868.

### The Wise Men of the East.

We are surprised that so sharp a people as the New Englanders do not see the danger to which they are exposing themselves in excluding the South from the Union, except upon the terms which it is the interest of New England to grant. Her people do not seem to feel alarm from any reflection that such a policy is furnishing a precedent for possible action towards the six Eastern States in future years. We do not say that the cup will be presented to their lips in precisely the same manner in which it has been presented to ours; but we do say that it is not outside of the range of possibility that the representation of those small States in the Senate will be placed upon a different basis as regards the rest of the Union.

We see here six States with altogether a population not equal to that of the State of New York, yet possessing six times its power in the Upper House of Congress. Or to put the inequality in another and more glaring shape, we behold New England's vote in the Senate balancing those of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.  
Does any one presume, if we had to enter into a new compact of States, that any such overwhelming power would be granted to a section of the country that can never much exceed its present amount of population, while the States we have named are capable of supporting on an average each ten millions of souls—which will in time be the case.

We have seen this small district of the Union opposing ten States and preventing their entering the Union except under such conditions as suit to build up the present interests of New England. No patriotic principle is involved in this exclusion, but simply bondholders and manufacturers are fostered at the expense of a virtual disruption of the Union, of the degradation of the South.

New England may be taught, when she least expects it, that the rest of the Union is not over friendly to her, and that were the people of the remainder of the nation consulted as to their simple wish as to whether she should be reduced to the power that equitably belongs to her, the response would be an almost unanimous *aye*.

New England has voted for an amendment to the Constitution, depriving the Southern States of their power over suffrage, and thus indirectly diminishing their representation in the lower House. It is by no means impossible that at some future day the boundless West may resolve to diminish the power of her six little States in the Senate. Does she suppose that the great Middle States would not heartily join in such a movement?

This contingency has not arisen, and we hope that it will never arise. The people of all the rest of the Union are in favor of equality of representation, and it is but their respect for the compromises of the Constitution that has prevented their insisting upon this long ago.

We warn these Eastern States that the men who have engineered the 14th Amendment may see another amendment offered that will reduce the dimensions of their representation in the Senate to something like fairness to the rest of the Union. If one section of the country is for its own moneyed interests, always keeping the nation in hot water, the people of the Union will see if there may not be some method devised to lessen its power of mischief.—*Norfolk Journal*.

### Sensible to the Last.

It has long been observed by medical writers that death is preceded by insanity—a fact which had occasioned the remark that when folks get madder, they were about to die. This reminds us of a case which occurred many years ago in a Philadelphia court, wherein a pretty young widow was in danger of losing two-thirds of her husband's estate—his relatives grounding their claim on the alleged insanity of the defunct. It may be as well to premise that the presiding judge was not only convivial, but also very gallant.

"What were your husband's last words," inquired the attorney.  
The pretty widow blushed, and looking down, replied: "I'd rather not tell."  
"But, indeed, you must ma'am. Your claim may be decided by it."  
Still blushing, the widow declined to tell. At last a direct appeal from the bench elicited the information.  
"He said, 'Kiss me, Polly, and open that other bottle of champagne.'"  
We know not whether it was admiration for the deceased husband or the living wife that inspired the judge at that instant, but he at once cried with all the enthusiasm of conviction: "Sensible to the last!"

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—The report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives shows that the expenses of the U. S. House of Representatives for stationary, pen-knives, &c., being waited upon, &c., exclusive of the pay of members, cost the nation, from 1st July 1867 to 1st of July 1868, \$725,550!!  
Col. Wm. Selden, formerly United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, and now Collector at Norfolk, Va., reports to Secretary McCulloch that his investigation of the books and accounts of his Radical predecessor disclosed a defalcation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It is estimated that the total crop of Rice in the Southern States this year will amount to only about 80,000 tierces.

### Mecklenburg Superior Court.

By a recent Act of the General Assembly all suits heretofore commenced and all executions either in the County or Superior Courts are required to be made by the Plaintiffs in such cases, and the payment of a fee of one dollar in each case; and unless such application is made within six months from the passage of said act, said cases shall stand dismissed at the cost of the Plaintiffs. Those who are interested in this matter will please send in their instructions and their fees as soon as practicable, as no case will be so transferred without the payment of said fee according to law.  
E. A. OSBORNE,  
Aug. 31, 1868 3w. Clerk of Superior Court.

### Seed Wheat.

We have a lot of fine SEED WHEAT for sale.  
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.  
August 24, 1868.

### The three Jolly Husbands.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown, and Bill Walker, sat one evening drinking at a village tavern, until, being pretty well corned, they agreed that each one on returning home should do the first thing that his wife told him, in default of which he should next morning pay the bills. They then separated for the night, engaging to meet again the next morning and give an honest account of the proceedings at home as far as they related to the bill.

The next morning Walker and Brown were early at their posts, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first.

"When I entered my house the candle was out, and the fire gave a glimmering light. I came near walking accidentally into a pot of batter that the pan cakes were to be made of next morning. My wife, who was dreadfully out of humor at sitting up so late, said to me sarcastically: 'Bill, do put your foot in the batter!'"

"Just as you say, Maggy, said I, and without the least hesitation, I put my foot in the pot of batter and then went to bed."  
Next Joe Brown told his story.

"My wife had already retired in our usual sleeping room, which adjoins the kitchen and the door of which is ajar. Not being able to navigate perfectly I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture, and my wife in no pleasant tone bawled out—  
"Do break the porridge pot, Joe!"  
"No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the bail of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jam broke it in a hundred pieces. After this exploit I retired to rest and got a curtain lecture for my pains."

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself, which he did with a very long face, as follows:  
"My wife gave me the most unlucky command in the world; for I was undressing up stairs in the dark, when she cried out—  
"Do break your neck, do Tim!"  
"I'll be cursed if I do, Kate," said I, as I gathered myself up, "I'll sooner pay the bill. And so I landed here's the cash for you; and this is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."

### A Valuable Widow.

The chief boarding-house—in fact the hotel—of Hyko City is kept by a comely young Norwegian widow, who is celebrated for the excellence of her table, and for having refused more offers than any other woman in Nevada. About four years ago her husband died in Kansas. She remained there long enough to pay from her own earnings every cent of his indebtedness; then came west to try fortune in a newer country. Inferior cooks had been paid \$100 a month in this region, and wretched hired girls about \$10 a week, so our widow does herself all the labor pertaining to supplying the inner man of from twenty to thirty boarders, assisted by only an Indian or two in some of the simple drudgery. She milks her own cow, does her own washing, and finds time, in the crush of all this routine, to come out every evening in a neat toilet. Women are scarce in Nevada—such women are scarce anywhere—and report says there is not a bachelor within a hundred miles who has not sought the hand of the fair relic. She dodges, politely but firmly—prefers single independence, and but one voice of authority in the business she has built up. Her conduct is unexceptionable; and if I have taken an unwarrantable liberty in this paragraph, it is to show what an unprotected female may do for herself in a wild country, if she has the energy and pluck.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

### Greatly Surprised.

A gentleman and wife, who reside in Virginia, about one and a half miles from Alexandria, started out to take an evening's ride, leaving \$4,000 in the house. After riding a short distance, the lady remarked to her husband that she had forgotten something and would have to return to the house, which she did, staying but a few minutes, when she rejoined him, and they proceeded on their pleasure trip. On returning home they missed the money and searched for it, but in vain. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the gentleman called on detective McDevitt, at his residence, in south Washington, and stated the above facts to him. This energetic officer, as usual, put his head to work, and in a short time came to the conclusion that the wife must have taken the lost treasure. The husband could not think so, notwithstanding there was a difficulty existing between them. The detective knowing human nature better than the applicant, assured him that such was certainly the case, and gave him advice as to how he should ascertain whether or not she was in possession of it. The victim proceeded according to direction, and lo and behold! she acknowledged her guilt and "forked over."  
Washington Republican.

The widow of Stonewall Jackson has presented to Mr David Macrae, of Glasgow, the coat worn by that soldier when he fell on the battlefield of Chancellorsville. It was preserved and sent by General Lee to the widow, bearing the marks of the fatal bullet. The sad relic is accompanied by a beautiful and touching letter, in which Mrs. Jackson, referring to the country from which Mr Macrae had come to see the South and its people, speaks of it as "the dear old land beyond the sea—that land which, of all beyond the sea, I admire and love the most—good, honest-hearted, Presbyterian Scotland!" It is Mr Macrae's intention to place this, and the other relics he has brought from America, in some public museum, should there be a prospect of securing other private collections, and forming an historical museum of the late war, accessible to the public.—*English Paper*.

A statistician says married women live two years longer than spinsters. An exchange, therefore charges that every man who refuses to marry shortens some woman's life just two years, and thus practically commits homicide, and follows up the allegation by calling on the grand juries to find bills against bachelors over thirty years old.

### Agricultural.

#### Manures, Composts, &c.

We copy the following letter from the Raleigh Sentinel, addressed by the State Geologist, Prof. Kerr, to a committee of the State Agricultural Society:

With the view of promoting the manufacture of manures in a small way, by all our farmers, and the saving of an enormous amount of material which annually goes to waste for want of a little care and a little instruction, it is desirable to place in their hands a few simple compost formulae, applicable anywhere in the State, and calling for only such materials as are accessible.

Here are two which should be prepared in summer or fall, to be used the following spring; the materials may be either thoroughly mingled and then thrown into heaps, or laid down in alternate strata.

Formula 1. Peat, 1 cord.  
Ashes, 10 bush.

For ashes may be substituted twice the quantity of marl, or of leached ashes.

Formula 2. Peat, 3 cords.  
Lime, 5 bush.  
Salt, 1 "

For peat may be substituted muck, leaf, mold, pond mud, &c. Dissolve the salt, shake the lime with the solution, and then mix with the peat, &c.

The following may be prepared in any season, and in warm weather will be ready for use in two or three weeks; over-heating should be prevented by watering, and occasional turning:

Formula 3. Peat, 2 cords.  
Stable Manure, 1 cord.

This will give three cords, nearly as rich as stable manure itself.

Formula 4. Peat, 10 bush.  
Night-soil, 1 "

For night-soil, may be substituted the same quantity of guano (Peruvian), hen manure, cotton seed meal, fish, fish-offal, or any putrescent animal matter. A dead horse will convert 5 cords of peat into excellent manure, sufficient to enrich an acre of land.

Formula 5. Straw, 3 tons.  
Ashes, 3 bush.  
Plaster, 1 "  
Night-soil, 5 "  
Salt, 1 "

The result will be nearly equal to so much guano. For straw, may be substituted leaves, weeds, potato vines, corn stalks, Chinese cane, &c.

Plaster is an excellent addition to any of the above formulae. To any of them also may be added with great advantage, yard sweepings, scrapings of hen house, smoke house and privy, kitchen and chamber slops, animal offal of all sorts, soot, ashes, waste brine, &c.; all of which are turned to valuable account, instead of being allowed to pollute the air by their noxious exhalations, and to poison the wells by their leachings, as so often happens, especially in towns. These may seem small matters, but they are not so to those who look for the "causes of things," and cannot be so regarded by any to whom the health and wealth of society are not also such.

Perhaps you will not consider it an intrusion if I add a few suggestions on the subject of the revival of agricultural Societies in the State, and the best means of promoting the ends which your Society has in view.

I desire to call your attention to some considerations on the propriety of organizing three subordinate Agricultural Societies, corresponding to the three natural divisions of the State, viz: Eastern, Middle and Western. These regions are as diverse in their leading geographical, climatic and agricultural features as if separated by half a continent. The Eastern division is characterized by the prevalence of level or slightly undulating plains and by peaty, alluvial and sandy soils; the middle, by a rolling and hilly surface and clayey and gravelly granitic soils; the western by a succession of lofty mountain ranges with infinite cross-canyons and spurs, intersected and divided by narrow valleys and elevated plateaus, with various soils, generally gravelly and open, often clayey. And these differences are accompanied by climatic features quite as distinctive, the western section being, in this respect, as strongly diverse from the eastern, as the latter is from New York. And it is apparent the agricultural products, the modes and implements of cultivation, the means and sources of fertilization—in a word, all those matters which constitute the staple of the discussions of agricultural societies, must show a corresponding diversity. What interest have the farmers of Buncombe in the discussion and experimentation of marls and peat,