

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS.

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ROBERT P. WARING, Editor.

"The States—Distinct as the Willow, but one as the Sea."

RUFUS M. HERRON, Publisher.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1855.

NO. 35.

Business Cards, &c.

R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law,
Office in Loring's Brick Building, 2nd floor,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON

HAVE just opened a splendid stock of WATCHES and FANCY GOODS of all kinds. No. 5, Granite Row. Oct. 27, 1854. 14tf

J. B. F. BOONE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, LINING AND BINDING SKINS, SHOE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 20, 1854. 1y

ELMS & JOHNSON.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants, NO. 10 VENDUE RANGE, CHARLESTON, S. C. W. W. ELMS. C. JOHNSON. June 23, '54. 45tf

R. HAMILTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner of Richardson and Laurel Streets, COLUMBIA, S. C. June 9, 1854 1y

BREM & STEELE,

Wholesale and Retail MERCHANTS, TRADE STREET, Nearly opposite Elms & Spratt's Grocery, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Dec 15 20tf

RHETT & ROBSON,

FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C. Liberal advances made on Consignments. Special attention given to the sale of Flour, Corn, &c. and from a long experience in the business, we feel confident of giving satisfaction. March 17, 1854. 24.1y

Dry Goods in Charleston, So. Ca.

BROWNING & LEMAN, IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, Nos. 209 and 211 King street, corner of Market Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. Plantation Woolsens, Blankets, &c., Carpetings and Curtain Materials, Silks and Rich Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls. Terms Cash. One Price Only. March 17, 1854. 31.1y

CAROLINA INN,

BY JENNINGS B. KERR, Charlotte, N. C. January 28, 1853. 28tf

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN GOODS, MATTRESSES
Paper Hangings,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

THE subscriber has in store, of his own manufacture and importation an enormous stock of WINDOW SHADES, Gilt Ornaments, Paper Hangings, Mattresses, Satin Delaines, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, Looms, &c. All of which are offered at prices that are appreciated by all close buyers and economical house-keepers. H. W. KINSMAN, 177 King st. Mar 24, '54 1y Charlotte, S. C.

"Mining Machinery,"

CORNISH PUMPS, Lifting and Forcing, Cornish Crushers, Stamps, Steam Engines, and general Mining work, made by the subscribers at short notice. LANG, COOK & CO., Hudson Machine Works, 84 on N. Y. Refer to Jas. J. Rodge, Esq., New-York. June 2, 1854 45-y

Norris Works,

Manufacturers of Mining Machinery, as follows, viz: TAIL ROSES, PORTLAND CEMENT, and all kinds of Machinery, Pumping, Hoisting and Hoisting Engines, Cornish Pumps, Stamps, Crushers, Wagon Wheels, Iron Blocks, Pulleys of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes. THOMAS, COLEMAN & WEST, June 2, 1854 45-1y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has associated his son, DR. JOSEPH W. CALDWELL, with him in the Practice of Medicine. Office, 2nd story in Elms' new brick building, near the Courthouse. March 24, 1854. 35-1f

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. BEG to announce to my friends, the public, and present patrons of the above Hotel, that I have leased, for a term of years from the 1st of January next, after which time, the entire property will be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and the house kept in first class style. This Hotel is near the Depot, and pleasant, airy, and commanding a desirable house for travellers and families. Dec 16, 1853. 22t C. M. RAY.

MECKLENBURG HOUSE,

BY S. H. REA. HAVING purchased the building on the corner, a few doors north-east of Kerr's Hotel, and repaired and fitted it up in first-rate style, I would respectfully inform the travelling public that it is now open for the reception of regular and transient boarders. Drivers will find ample accommodations at my house. Jan. 12, 1855. 25-1y S. H. REA.

A. BETHUNE,

TAILOR, No. 5, Springs Row, 4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Feb. 16, 1855. 30-1f

Railroad Hotel,

CHESTER, S. C.

By J. R. NICHOLSON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his house, known as the "Railroad Hotel," opposite the Chester Depot, is still open for the reception of regular and transient boarders and the travelling public; and that he is making every exertion to decrease and secure a continuance of the kind and liberal patronage which has hitherto been extended to him. He flatters himself that every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of all who stop with him—his rooms are airy and well-furnished, his servants are attentive and obedient, and his table constantly supplied with the best of the season, so that his friends will not want any attention necessary to make their sojourn pleasant and agreeable. His stables are furnished with good horses and an abundance of provender, and he is prepared at a moment's notice to supply his customers with private conveyances of every sort, to any part of the surrounding country. He desires to return his acknowledgements to the public for past favors, and solicits for the future an equally liberal share of patronage. JOHN R. NICHOLSON. Aug 20, 1854. 5tf

Charlotte Marble Yard.

HAVING disposed of our entire interest in the Marble Yard to Messrs. Wm. Tiddy & Son, we recommend them to our friends. STOWE & PEGRAM. September 26, 1854.

THE subscribers having bought out the interest of Messrs. Stowe & Pegram in the Charlotte Marble Yard, respectfully tender their services to the people of Charlotte and the country generally in this line of business. They are fully prepared to furnish

Monuments, Gravestones, Marble Steps, Table Slabs,

and other patterns cut from Marble, according to the most approved taste and style, and upon the most accommodating terms ever offered in the Southern country. The Yard is situated on the North West corner of the Charlotte Depot Yard, where the subscribers, or their agents, may always be found. WM. TIDDY & SON. September 26, 1854. 10tf

WILKINSON'S

DAGUERREIAN GALLERY.

THE subscriber having permanently located in Charlotte, respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his gallery.

PICTURES,

and would respectfully say that he is now taking Daguerrotypes upon an improved plan, which will not only do to the

BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE

of the Picture, but will render it DURABLE AND BRILLIANT FOR AGES.

He would also respectfully invite strangers visiting Charlotte to call and examine his specimens, as he is determined they shall compare favorably with any that can be taken North or South.

R. N. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he carries on the Tailoring Business, and is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style. Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashions and styles of the day. Warrants his work to fit, and well made. Shop in No. 4, Springs' Building, Robinson's old stand. Charlotte, Feb 2 25tf

Mrs. Shaw

BEGS leave respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Charlotte and its vicinity that she has opened a large assortment of new

French Millinery,

consisting of the latest styles of BONNETS, CAPS, AND HEAD DRESSES, and a well-selected stock of Dress Trimmings and Patterns.

She also continues to carry on the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, and feels she can give satisfaction in both branches. No pains will be spared to please. Orders promptly attended to. Oct 12, 1854 13tf

SCARR & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
(LATE FISHER & HEINITSCH.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlotte and vicinity, that they have just received a fresh supply of MEDICINES, which are offered with confidence to their approval, regard having been paid more to the purity and strength of the Drugs, than to the price.

A full stock of the various Proprietary Medicines constantly on hand. Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Malaga Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes. Paints, Varnishes, Fluid, Camphene, &c. Landreth's Garden Seeds. Feb 16, 1855. 30-1f

WELL DONE,

OR No Pay. THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a BLACKSMITH SHOP on College street, opposite the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Depot, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of Blacksmithing, Horse Shoeing, Repairing Boilers, making Mill Irons, &c. All orders to J. R. Hand or Messrs. Irwin, Huggins & Co., or myself will be speedily attended to. Refer to Mr. C. Davis, on the North Carolina Railroad, and Wm. Glaze & Co., Palmetto Foundry, Columbia, S. C. S. J. PERRY. March 2, 1855 32 Gm

W. S. LAWTON & CO.,

Factors, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Dr. R. M. Normont

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. He hopes by devoting his entire attention to the duties of his profession to merit patronage. He may be found at all hours, at his office opposite the American Hotel, when not professionally engaged. March 2, 1855. 32tf

Removal.

W. BECKWITH has removed his Jewelry Store to No. 2, Johnston's Row, three doors South of Kerr's Hotel. Feb 16, 1855. 30-1y

Smoking Song.

Floating away like the fountain's spray,
Or the snow-white plume of a maiden,
Our smoke-wreaths rise to the star-lit skies,
With blissful fragrance laden.

Chorus—Then smoke away, till a golden ray
Lights up the dawn of the morrow,
For a cheerful cigar, like a shield, will bear
The blows of care and sorrow.

The leaf burns bright, like the gems of light
That flash in the braids of beauty;
It nerves each heart for the hero's part,
On the battle plain of duty.

Then smoke away, &c.

In the thoughtful gloom of his darkened room
Sits the child of song and story,
But his heart is light, for his pipe beams bright,
And his dreams are all of glory.

Then smoke away, &c.

By the blazing fire sits the gray-haired sire,
And infant arms around him,
And he smiles on all in that quiet old hall,
While the smoke-curls float around him.

Then smoke away, &c.

In the forests grand of our native land,
When the savage conflict's ended,
The pipe of peace brought a sweet release
From toil and terror blended.

Then smoke away, &c.

The dark-eyed train of the maids of Spain
Nearth their arbor shades trip lightly,
And a gleaming cigar, like a new-born star,
In the clasp of their lips burns brightly.

Then smoke away, &c.

It warms the soul, like the blushing bowl,
With its nose-red burden streaming,
It drowns in its bliss, like the first warm kiss,
From the lips of love-bliss dreaming.

Then smoke away, till a golden ray
Lights up the dawn of the morrow,
For a cheerful cigar, like a shield will bear
The blows of care and sorrow.

A Flight.

A lady whose bearing, more gay than discreet,
Enchanted a beau whom she happened to meet,
Grew wroth at the freedom her manner invited,
And with virtuous scorn his advances repudiated.

"Good lady," he answered, most humble and meek,
While a genuine blush stole over his cheek—
"Of my obvious fault I've the painfullest sense,
And deeply regret that I gave you offence;
But then—for your own and for gentlemen's sakes,
To prevent in the future such awkward mistakes—
This bit of advice don't impart to a deuce:
Pray seem what you are, or be what you seem."

Work for March.

Corn planting will occupy the attention of the farmer for the first part of this month. This crop disposed of, the plows are engaged in BEDDING COTTON LAND.

There is quite a difference among planters about the distance which should be given to cotton rows. Of course we can prescribe no particular distance as the best, because that must be regulated by the quality of the land, the distance being increased in proportion to the strength of the soil. The best general rule which can be laid down, is that the rows should be at such a distance, as to allow the branches just to interlock, when the crop is grown. This matter being determined, the rows should be laid off with a scooper plow, and if manure is to be applied in the drill, a round shovel should follow the scooper, opening a wide furrow, into which the manure should be strewn. If no manure is to be applied, the bed may be commenced on the scooper furrow. In stiff soils, the preparation would be more thorough, to run a coultter after the scooper, and the first furrow, on each side of the row, should also be run with a scooper, followed by a coultter. In light lands this is unnecessary. We are in the habit of making our cotton beds with the common turn shovel, and all things considered, we prefer it for that purpose to any other plow. It is cheaper than the Dagon or Allen plow, does quite as good work, though not quite so easy to the hand, and is, in our judgment, altogether superior, for general use, to the Blue or Yankee turn plow. There is a great difference, however, in the turn shovels made by different smiths. The point of the plow should be sloped sufficiently to take the ground well, but, at the same time, if allowed to be too pointed, it is sure to cheat in the work it does—covering the earth without breaking it. The lap of the plow should not be too much bent, or it will carry the dirt before it, making the draught too heavy. The wind should have such a set as will roll the dirt off well from the plow. When properly made, we want no better turn plow.

If the land which is to be bedded is rough, or has much turf upon it, we would bed it out as we went; but if it is clean and mellow, we would simply list it, and break off the balance of the bed just before planting. Too high a bed is an injury to the crop, and affords no advantage to working it. If the soil is high and dry, a very slight bed, just sufficient to enable the hands to work the young cotton to advantage, is all that is required; if the soil is low and damp, a higher bed is necessary.

Those who were early in planting their corn crops, if the seasons have been propitious, may find an interval between the preparation of the cotton land, and the planting of cotton, to give the FIRST WORKING OF CORN.

In our opinion this is the most important working that is given to the corn crop, and it should be given with a great deal of care. The plow which we regard most suited to this working, is the square pointed scooper, which should be run close to the corn and very deep. Undoubtedly the best plan, is to plow out the entire row with a plow, and as it will consume a great deal of time, and as it is hard to make cotton planters believe that time spent in working corn is not thrown away, we would suggest that this plow should, at least, be run twice on each side of the corn, and the remainder of the middles may be plowed out with the round shovel. A small board may be fastened on the side of the plow stock to prevent the young

crop from being covered up, which there is danger of doing even with the scooper plow, in running as close as we recommend. The hoe should follow the ploughs, cleaning the row entirely, relieving the blades of the plant where they have been covered by the plow, and re-planting the missing hills. No more dirt should be put to the corn at this working, than is taken away from it in cleaning. The practice of banking up earth around the corn, at the early stage of its growth, is unreasonable and injurious.

We dare say some of our readers may commence cotton planting before the close of this month, but as we consider them out of season, we shall defer what we have to say on that subject till the idea of April.

Important Bill.

The following is the Bounty-Land Bill which passed both Houses of Congress, and has been signed by the President:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of lands as will make, in the whole, with what may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, That the person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service:

Provided, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantee, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to full-time men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve—fifteen.

The New Bounty Land Law.

The commissioners of Pensions has issued the following instructions for carrying into effect the new Bounty Land Law:

Where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of this act, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a minor child or children, is entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land under the provisions of said act, if now living.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 3d day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent and meaning of said act.

To obtain the benefits of this act, the claimant must make declaration, under oath, substantially, according to the forms hereto annexed. The signature of the applicant must be attested, and his or her personal identity established by the affidavits of two witnesses, whose residences must be given, and whose credibility must be sustained by the certificate of the magistrate before whom the applicant is verified.

No certificates will be deemed sufficient in any case unless the facts are certified to be within the personal knowledge of the magistrate or other officer who shall sign the certificate, or the names and residence of the witness by whom the facts are authenticated, be appended to the certificate.

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Whenever the certificate of the officer who authenticates the signature of the magistrate is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the signature to be authenticated, the certificate must be attached to said paper by a piece of tape ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper from being improperly attached to the certificate.

Applications in behalf of minors should be made in their names by their guardian or next friend. Where there are several minors entitled to the same gratuity, one may make the declaration. The warrant will be issued to all jointly.—In addition to proof of service, as in other cases, the minor must prove the death of his father, that no widow survives him and that he and those he represents are the only minor children of the deceased.

If a party die before the issue of a warrant to which he would be entitled, if living, the right to said warrant dies with him. In such cases the warrant becomes void, and should be canceled, and the party next entitled in right of the service claimed should make an application; and if there be no such party, the grant lapses under the limitation of the beneficiaries to the bounty. If the claimant die after the issue of the warrant, the title thereto vests in his heirs at law in the same manner as real estate in the place of the domicile of the deceased, and can only be assigned or located by said heirs.

Applications made by Indians must be authenticated according to the regulations to be prescribed by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Accompanying the above instructions are the necessary forms and declaration, together with an official copy of the law.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN THE PINEBARKS OF CAROLINA.—The passengers on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, in the northern part of South Carolina, enjoyed, on Friday night last, the exciting and magnificent spectacle of a fire in the woods, extending over a distance of ten miles, and showing first one side, then on the other, and frequently on both sides of the road. A passenger writes:

"Occasionally the scene rose to the dignity of sublimity. Many a tall yellow pine was on fire to the very top, waving in the strong wind like a vast plume of flame. Now the flames would crawl up and lick the wheels of the locomotive, rendering the air near the windows too hot to be endured, and filling the cars with suffocating smoke; and then, as we passed rapidly on, long wavering lines of fire would be seen sweeping on to attack some new and unburnt field. Now and then we would pass a large field which had been cultivated, but upon which great numbers of old stumps were standing—these, although not blazing freely, were still all on fire, the glowing coals standing out in the darkness like millions of colored lamps. Great showers of sparks would sail over us, glittering and dancing about like a cloud of fire flies. Sometimes a light-wood knot would ignite perhaps fifty feet from the ground—a gigantic torch in the dark green of the evergreen pine. Long reaches of fences were on fire, and once or twice we saw the bright embers remaining after the fences were consumed—an endless serpent of living coals.—This fire had commenced burning about ten or twelve hours previous, but so dry was the material that it had extended for miles when we passed, and the alarm in the vicinity was general and extreme. Farmers were out with their hands to protect their buildings and produce, and large numbers of men were watching the railroad, but it was generally thought some considerable portions of it must be burned. An immense amount of damage must have resulted, as there are large turpentine plantations in the neighborhood. The scene was one of the most thrilling and sublime I have ever witnessed, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

Encouraging. As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to set type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, besides her board, about two hundred dollars; and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editress of a popular paper, and is engaged to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio.

Now, a girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and to her country.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.—The Chinese are said to have labored for centuries under great embarrassment, from not knowing how to make a barrel. They could, without any difficulty, make the staves, set them up, and hoop them in; and, indeed with the help of a man inside, they could put the second head on; but how to get the man out after the barrel was headed—that was the question.

Courting is an irregular, active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls in town.

Professor Phoenix is said to be the first author of the famous toast—"The American Eagle, may we never be without one in our pockets."

The New Postage Law.—The Postmaster General gives notice that the new postage act requiring prepayment of letter postage, will go into effect on the 1st of April.

Hon. A. C. Dodge, the new Minister to Spain will sail from New York in about two weeks.