

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.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1858.

SIXTH VOLUME--NUMBER 310.

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WESTERN DEMOCRAT.
Published every Tuesday.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:—
If paid in advance, \$2 00
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If paid after the expiration of one ninety-ninth of a second, 55 00
If paid after the expiration of one hundredth of a second, 55 50

Legal Notices.
SAM: P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
W. A. OWENS,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
R. P. WARING,
Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.
S. W. DAVIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.

Medical Notices.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.
PRACTITIONER OF
MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
Office No. 5, Granite Row,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DRS. FOX & WHITE,
CO-PARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF
Medicine and Surgery.
DR. R. WYSONG,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.
MRS. WHELAN respectfully informs the ladies of
Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and
offers her services to her old customers and friends.
Residence one door above the Post Office.
June 30, 1857.

Town Taxes.
I now have the Tax Lists for 1857 ready for settlement.
Persons liable to pay tax will please call on the
undersigned and settle forthwith. It is hoped that this
notice will be sufficient, as the money must be collected.
June 16, 1857. A. HARRIS,
Tax Collector.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,
BY S. M. HOWELL,
THREE DOORS SOUTH OF THE MASSION HOUSE.
D. P. McDONALD,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
For the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds, Real
Estate, Negroes, &c.
Office 198 Exchange Row,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Particular attention will be given to the Sale of
Merchandise and Produce generally.
Refers to Fisher & Burroughs, J. & E. B. Stowe, and
S. M. Howell, Charlotte.
April 27, 1858.

NOTICE.
OUR NOTES AND ACCOUNTS are in the hands of
W. A. OWENS, Esq., for collection; and those
wishing to save time and money, must settle by CASH
before the 1st of July, 1858.
MAY 4, 1858. FILLINGS & CO.

Tan Bark Wanted.
1000
CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED,
for which the Cash will be paid.
MAY 30, 1858. BOONE & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Spring Stock.

BOONE & CO.
ARE now receiving and opening the CHEAPEST
stock of BOOTS and SHOES they have ever had
the pleasure of offering to the public, and as they wish
to do an entire cash business,
they will offer

Rare Inducements to Cash buyers.
In every instance where goods have to be charged, an
additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

Ladies fine black Lasting Gaiters
at \$1 cash, at BOONE & CO'S.

Gents' fine Calf (kid top) Gaiters,
for \$2—plain do. \$1 75. BOONE & CO.
MILERS' best Ladies' Goat BOOTS and Baskins, for
\$1 40, cash. BOONE & CO.

MISSISSIPPI, Boys, Youths, children's and infants
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters
in endless variety, and at unprecedented low prices.
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

GENTS' FINE CALF pegged BROGANS,
\$1 25 to \$1 50—Extra \$2, cash, at
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

GENTLEMEN who wish a fine pair of Boots or
Gaiters, and have the CASH, can be suited at
BOONE'S for less money than at any other house in the
State. We mean what we say. BOONE & CO.

FAIR NOTICE.
ALL Notes and Accounts due us, not settled by the
first of May next, will be put out for collection.
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

Men's un-bound Kip Brogans,
Good article, at \$1—prime do. \$1 25.
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.
BOONE'S is the only House in town that
will sell Miles' fine DRESS BOOTS for \$7.

GENTS' Boy State SLIPPERS,.....\$1 00
" Engemelled " 75
" Rouan " 65
April 6, 1858. BOONE & CO.

LADIES' fine Kid Baskins and Slippers, at \$1 cash,
for sale at BOONE'S.
Ladies' fine col'd silk Lasting Gaiters, \$1 25—Con-
gress do. \$1 50, cash. BOONE & CO.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership
for the purpose of carrying on the
CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY, FRUIT
AND RETAIL
Grocery Business,
Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Char-
lotte and surrounding country to their new Stand on
Trade Street, between Brien's and Frankenthal's, at
Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be
pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.
MOODY & NISBET.
January 25, 1858. 93-4f

SCARR & CO.,
Druggists & Chemists,
No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
INVITE the attention of Physicians,
Planters, Merchants, &c., to their new
and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEM-
ICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they
have received from the Physicians of Char-
lotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee
of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by
them.
March 30, 1858.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—SILVER'S PLASTIC
PAINTS:
Cheap, Durable and Protective: Weather and Fire
Proof. For sale Wholesale and Retail by
Feb. 9. SCARR & CO'S, Druggists.

LATEST MEDICINES just received from the Ware-
house, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rogers' Liverwort
and Tar, Wistar's Balsam, Guyssot's Sarsaparilla and
Yellow Dock, McLaue's Pills, Strong's Pills, Ayer's
Pills, &c., at SCARR & CO'S, Druggists.
April 1st.

Wood's Hair Restorative.
A fresh supply of this invaluable preparation for the
hair has just been received direct from New York, by
March 16. SCARR & CO.

SAVAGE'S FRISHA, or CANADIAN BEAR'S GREASE,
An elegant application for imparting a beautiful
gloss to the hair, for sale at
March 16. SCARR & CO'S Drug Store.

Bouquet D'Orleans, or XX BOURBON,
From groves of sweet flowers this perfume was culled,
Where deep golden sunbeams exalt the perfume,
Where the breeze from the South in the deep glen is
lulled,
Where flowers exhale, but forever resume—
To impart this aroma, 'tis the sweetest, the best,
It steals our senses like the nectar of Love,
To the bouquet of beauty it gives a new zest,
Is the pride of the toilet and the perfume of love.
Distilled with great care from the choicest flowers of
the South, expressly for the Boulevard, Toilet and Hand-
kerchief. For sale in Charlotte by
March 16. F. SCARR & CO.

KID GLOVES.
LANCASTER'S KID GLOVE CLEANER, an un-
fading preparation, easy and simple in application,
removing all stains and grease from the Glove at
March 16. SCARR & CO'S Drug Store.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED
FEMALE PILLS,
PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a
sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and
Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although
a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the
constitution. TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly
suited.
These Pills have never been known to fail where the
Directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observ-
ed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, gratis, of the
Agent.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any au-
thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50
Pills, by return mail.
Sold in Charlotte by F. SCARR & CO., sole Agents,
and by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Whole-
sale Agents.
March 2, 1858.

Western Democrat.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Frank Leslie's paper gives the following in
reference to distillery milk in New York:
*Frightful and loathsome Disease among the Cows
in the swill stables.*

With regard to the cows that are kept and the
milk that is produced in these stables, we find that
a distemper broke out in the swill stables near the
South Ferry about twelve years ago, and from them
it spread through all the swill stables in New York.
At first it was almost uniformly fatal. It was an
uncommon thing for a milkman to milk his cows
in the morning, and on his return find two or three
dead. Cows which took the disease lived from
two hours to a month, and were generally milked to
the last. The disease still prevails to an alarming
extent in the swill stables, and bears the same
character. A cow that dies suddenly generally
swells to twice her natural size. On opening it
the inwards are found highly inflamed with all the
appearance of consumption, with cough and fever.
On opening them the lungs will be found destroyed
except a part about as large as a man's hand; this
swims in a mass of purulent matter.

This disease, which we have just described, has
prevailed for the last twelve years in these stables.
Cows still die in it daily from it. The only
remedy that has been found, is to cut a slit in the
cow's tail, and insert some of the matter from a
dead cow's lungs. All fresh cows that are
introduced into these stables, are so inoculated.
The tail generally rots off, and about one cow in five
dies. On removing the skin, the whole of the
hind part of the body will be found, in many
instances, to be mortified.

During the time the cows are under the influence
of the inoculation they are milked with the others,
and the milk sold. One milkman in these stables
had twenty-five fresh cows inoculated at one time;
and the milk from those cows, during the time
they were under the influence of the operation, was
sold with the other milk.

WHITE SLAVERY IN NEW ENGLAND.—We
extract the following from a letter published in the
Richmond Enquirer, and dated the 5th inst., at
Lowell, Massachusetts:

As a freeman (?) of the North—a laborer—I
desire to pen a few lines for the perusal of your
readers. You know that we are all freemen here
in name. You are also aware that we have a
great army of philanthropists (great in number)
and anti-slavery champions. Now, to show you
how they practice the theories of freedom they are
so ready to preach, allow me to cite a few facts:
We have in New England a large class of people
who are necessitated to hire away their labor for a
livelihood. Many of them, especially the operatives
in our cotton mills, are, as Hon. Jas. H.
Hemmond of South Carolina, has said, "essentially
slaves." And at no time has this fact been more
true than now. Our "cotton lords," who own our
"cotton mills," all good Black Republicans, (?)
take advantage of the times, and actually force
their operatives, making necessity their "fugitive
slave law," to work for starvation wages. These
very people, whom they so oppress, are so poor
that they cannot get away, or do otherwise than
submit. I ask what kind of slavery can be "black-
er" than this for the time being?

THE FIRM OF FULLINGS & CO. was dissolved by
mutual consent on the 1st day of January last. In
retiring from the firm, allow me to return my sincere
thanks to the citizens of North and South Carolina for
the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and to request
a continuance of the same for Messrs. SPRINGS &
HEATH, who have associated themselves with E.
Fullings under the firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS &
CO., who will conduct the Clothing business on the
same terms and with the same advantages as heretofore.
The Notes and Accounts of Fullings & Co. will be
found in the hands of W. A. Owens, for collection.
JOHN TOWNLEY.

NEW FIRM.
THE NEW FIRM OF FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.
beg leave to present themselves to the citizens of
North and South Carolina, and in so doing, would
earnestly solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage
bestowed on the well known firm of Fullings & Co.
We would say with much assurance that we have the
Largest, Neatest and Cheapest
Stock of Gents' & Boys' Clothing
ever offered in this State!

It is a bold assertion but nevertheless true; because we
buy the materials and manufacture our own goods,
thereby saving the manufacturer's profit, which is at
least 25 per cent. Moreover, every article of Clothing
passes under the supervision of one of the firm, and if
not well-made it is not received. We can, therefore,
guarantee the making of all goods that we can offer.
MAY 4, 1858. FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

At any price you may want.—Another bold assertion,
but nevertheless true. Nothing like being connected
with a manufacturing house.
FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

Raglans! Raglans!!
We are receiving by every steamer all kinds of
materials imaginable.
FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

CASSIMERE SUITS,
Shirts, Shirts,
Boys' Clothing.

Trunks! Trunks!!
A good assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Trunks,
Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. at low prices,
MAY 4th. FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

TAXES.
The Tax Lists for 1857 are now in my hands ready
for inspection.
Those owing Taxes for past years are earnestly re-
quested to make payment.
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.
April 20, 1858.

DISCUSSION ON DRESS.

We see it stated that a discussion took place in
the General Conference of the M. E. Church, now
in session at Nashville, upon a resolution recom-
mending the striking out of the Discipline the sec-
tion "On Dress." Some of the Reverend speakers
were very pointed, severe and sarcastic in their re-
marks. One of them declaimed in a most eloquent
manner about gold studs, gold shirt buttons, gold
spectacles, gold headed canes and five hundred
dollar breast-pins. His style rose to the sublimity
of his theme, and his speech throughout was
fraught with a most refreshing fervor. Methodist
preachers, he said, would haste to meet the rich,
loaded down with jewelry, when they came for-
ward to join the Church, while the poor and af-
flicted were neglected and unlearned for, etc., etc.

Another, in replying, said: "If I understand
the General Rule, it is against the putting on of
gold simply as an ornament, which certainly does
not apply to such things as spectacles and canes.—
And if these things were forbidden, there is not a
word in the Scripture against men wearing, but
only 'the women,' so that on scriptural ground we
might claim an exemption from the law."

"We may carry as many gold dollar pieces in
our pockets as we please; but if we happen to stick
a little bit of it about here somewhere, [laying his
hand upon his breast,] somebody is greatly scandal-
ized. We may store up as much of the gold as we
can in our coffers; but if we should make a hole in a
gold dollar and hang it to a button-hole, some one
would immediately be offended. I heard the
eccentric Mr. Maffit say, that when some one
asked why he did not preach against dress, he re-
plied, that when he went bird-shooting, he al-
ways tried to shoot down the bird, and not to
shoot off the feathers. I never did preach against
dress: I always found enough else to preach about:
I prefer to preach Church and him crucified."

Another, C. F. Deems, spoke in favor of ex-
punging the rule, and among other things, said—
"The rule might do for some little band, the parasite
of an established Church, that dared not call
itself a Church; but for us it was contemptible.—
It would do for the regulation of a society, but for
the Church to assume to be the mantua-maker,
milliner, and tailor of her members, was a con-
temptible desecration of her sacred office."
After considerable debate the whole subject was
indefinitely postponed.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

A gentleman in Henderson county, Ky., writes
to the Louisville Journal as follows:
"I have just returned from a visit to one of the
most extraordinary curiosities ever known in the
history of the human race. A negro woman, be-
longing to Mr. Samuel Stites, of this place, gave
birth, eight days ago, to four living children joined
together by pairs in a still more peculiar manner
than the Siamese Twins. The two boys are con-
nected at the shoulder, and from the hip to the
knee joint, leaving the lower joint of the legs and
the feet of each perfectly free. The girls are
joined at the shoulder with this difference from the
boys, that they have but one arm issuing from
the junction of their shoulders. They are joined
from the hip down to the foot—the two legs
ending in one foot.

In regard to the color of the children, nature
seems to have been quite as eccentric as in their for-
mation, one of the boys being black and the other
as white as the child of a white woman; and so
with the girls. They all seem to be perfectly
healthy, and the mother is doing uncommonly
well.

Mr. Stites, who is a man of wealth, takes great
pleasure in showing the twins to his friends, and
their 'leaves' have been greatly crowded for the
last day or two.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—Under this head, the
Petersburg Democrat says that if the Delegates to
the Commercial Convention will take note of the
following particulars on their way, perhaps they
may find food for valuable reflection:
They will start in some stage or railroad coach
made in the North; an Engine of Northern manu-
facture will take their train or boat along at every
meal they will sit down in Yankee chairs, to a
Yankee table, spread with a Yankee cloth. With
a Yankee spoon they will take from Yankee dishes
sugar, salt and coffee which will tribute to
Yankee trade, and with Yankee knives and forks
they will put into their mouths the only thing
Southern they will get on the trip.

At night they will pull off a pair of Yankee boots
with a Yankee bootjack; and throwing a lot of
Yankee toggery on a Yankee chair, lie down to
dream of Southern independence, in a Yankee
bed, with not even a thread of cotton around them
that has not gone through a Yankee loom, or out
of a Yankee shop.

In the morning they will get up to fix them-
selves by a 12x14 Yankee looking glass, with a
Yankee brush and comb, after perhaps washing off
a little of the soil of the South from their faces,
with water drawn in a Yankee bucket and put in a
Yankee picher, on a Yankee wash stand, the partner
in honorable exile with a lot of Yankee ware
that make up the sum of furniture.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—A disciple of the
prophet Miller has arrived at the conclusion that
the present year is to witness the end of all sub-
lunary things. According to a Syracuse Journal,
the result is reached by a mathematical process.—
The square root of the cost of Ezekiel's chariot was
8,568. From this, extract prophetic value of script-
ure, 1,287, and we have 7,281.—Take from this
the cube root mentioned by the prophet as "pushing
westward," 4,757, and we have for remainder, 2,524.
Deduct from this "the number of beasts" mentioned
in the Apocalypse, 666, and we get the result, 1,858,
in which the end of the world is to take place. Re-
markable egotism truly, but who knows what a day
may bring forth. We must confess to some scepti-
cism nevertheless.

ONIONS.—Dr. Hall says, onions are one of the
most nutritious, healthful, and detestable articles
of food found in our markets. A few grains of
roasted coffee, eaten immediately afterwards, or a
teaspoonful or two of vinegar swallowed, removes
at once the odor from the breath.

SALT MARSH PONIES.

It is known to comparatively few, especially of
the younger people of this part of the State, that
there is a section of the country in North Carolina
where Ponies are reared. The passengers in their
voyage from Newbern to Beaufort saw many of
these ponies feeding in their pastures on the salt
marshes of the mainland, and on the marshes of the
sand bar which stretches along our coast, separating
the waters of the sounds from those of the
ocean. Many of these marshes afford very exten-
sive pasturage of the best kind for cattle, under
summer and winter; and those of them best adapted
to the purpose, are used for pony pastures, and
then the inhabitants of that part of the State raise
what they call the "Marsh Grass" or "Bank Pony"
a species of small horse, native to the soil; for
we were told they had been reared there since the
time the memory of man runneth not to the con-
try; and tradition says that Sir Walter Raleigh's
men found them there, and that great man imported
the Stock to England, whether as a curiosity or for
crossing with the English Stocks, we are not
informed.

The pure blooded marsh pony is small, though
considerably above the average size of those of the
Shetland variety, sometimes seen in this country.
They differ in color, and vary in size. In
winter their hair is long and shaggy; but in sum-
mer, short and sleek. They are tough, hardy and
durable, far beyond the fine bloods of the country,
generally; and some of the most perfect models of
the Horse have been found among them. They
are nearly all "natural pacers," and cannot often be
excelled as saddle horses—carrying the rider with
surprising ease and comfort—carrying him hand-
somerly and speedily, day after day.

We have heard of a physician in one of the
Eastern counties who did a large and extensive
practice on one of these ponies, using no other
horse, and afterwards sold him for a very large
price. The only care this horse required after a
hard day's work, was to be turned loose on the
common to shift for himself. He was always
ready for service next morning. During all that
time his owner never fed him a ear of corn or a
blain of fodder.

Many of them will not eat corn, and there is a
risk to run in attempting by starvation to teach
them to feed on the provender usually fed to
other horses. The slender feeding they require
when taken beyond the reach of their native
pastures, if allowed to graze on the common
makes them the cheapest horse known. At home,
they require, and receive, nothing beyond what
they can gather from the marshes. In former
times they were highly esteemed; but of late
years, a first rate pony will readily command from
\$150 to 200. They are used either in harness or
under the saddle; but are not, we think, depended
on for heavy work.

There are two days in each year when the
owners of the ponies visit the pastures and have
what they call "pony pennings." These are very
public days, and large numbers of people usually at-
tend them. The objects in view are, either to
brand the colts which have been dropped during
the Spring, or to take away such of the horses as
the owners may wish to use or sell. Last Saturday
(May 15th) was one of those days, and on the 15th
July is the other. These two days of excitement
and fun, as well as of business. It is said to be
rare sport to catch and confine the ponies. Foal-
ed and reared on the sand banks and marshes at
some distance from the habitation of man, they are
as wild as mountain goats; and to capture them re-
quires skill, courage and strength.

The first thing necessary to be done to catch
them, is to build a strong pen on a point of land
jutting out into the water, leaving the land side
open so that the ponies can run into it. Mounted
drivers are then sent out through the pasture, to
drive up the herd while the people, who have as-
sembled on the occasion, arrange themselves in two
rows, leading from the rear like the wings of a
bird net. After a while the yelling of the drivers
and the cracking of their long whips, are heard
in the distance; and soon the ponies are seen
tearing through the tall grass. The people at the pen
remain quiet, and in due time the drove rush into
the pen, when, so far as that goes, they are secure.
The two wings come together, and the pen is then
closed up on all sides. The ponies are trembling
with fright, and pack themselves so closely
together in one end, that it is no uncommon thing
to see one pressed up above the rest and floundering
on the backs of the herd.

But to catch them, one by one, and bring them
out, is said to be the work of difficulty and daring.
It requires a strong and fearless man to do this
successfully. The mode is to enter the pen and
catch them by the head or around the neck, and
by physical strength overcome them, and lead
them out. [We think a better plan could be
adopted.] The man and horse struggling amidst
the herd, is sometimes on top, and then under,
the rest—all of them rushing, rearing, and jump-
ing, in the wildest confusion, so that spectators are
alarmed for the safety of the man. But having
once overcome one of them and secured him with
a bridle or halter, he is submissive, and yields
without further resistance. In a few weeks they
become tame and confident, and are then ready for
service.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

TORNADOES.
ST. LOUIS, May 16.—A violent tornado occurred
in this vicinity on Wednesday last. The train
on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad was
blown off the track at Lexington, Illinois, and
many persons were seriously injured. Towns in the
vicinity were half prostrated, and some persons
were killed. Another tornado occurred at
Springfield, Ill., and many houses were destroyed.

A PATENT "KILLER."—The Buffalo papers tell
of the exhibition in that city of a little brass gun
so constructed that a rotary cylinder constitutes the
breach which contains four charges, replenished
by means of a hopper, and fired as rapidly as a man
can work an ordinary lever backward and forward.
The piece is discharged by electricity. By means
of the battery and wires connected with the
cylinder by which ignition is caused, the cylinder
becomes perfectly electrical, which keeps it as cool
as if continually bathed with ice. Some two hun-
dred rounds were fired in rapid succession, at the
rate of 30 rounds per minute, at the end of which
time, without using the switch once, the breach was
much colder than when the firing commenced.

MARRIAGES OF CONSANGUINITY.

We find the following in the proceedings of the
National Medical Association of May 6:
Dr. S. M. Bemis, of Kentucky, read an able and
learned report on the "influence of marriages of