

# 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

\$3 Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866.

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## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

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

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.  
\$2 for six months.  
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### MEDICAL CARD.

DES. GIBBON & McCOMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. From a large experience in private as well as in Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches. Office in Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House. ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. Dec 11, 1865. J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.

### FULLINGS & SPRINGS

Have removed their CLOTHING and MERCHANT TAILORING STORE, to No. 4 Granite Row, lately occupied by J. S. Phillips. We are offering our stock of

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

at cost for cash. Our former friends and patrons will do well to supply themselves at once. We will keep at all times a good supply of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, which will be made to order in the best style and manner. We will keep also a good stock of Hats, Shirts, Drawers and other furnishing Goods.

### FULLINGS & SPRINGS.

Jan 29, 1866

### Hutchison & Springs,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Agents of the most reliable **INSURANCE COMPANIES** in the United States. Be on the SAFE SIDE and insure your property against loss or damage by fire. Also, INSURE YOUR LIFE for the benefit of your wife and children. RISKS taken at moderate rates. Call on Hutchison & Springs, No. 4, Granite Row. E. NYE HUTCHISON, J. M. SPRINGS, Agents. March 5, 1866

### Stenhouse & Macaulay

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., and 66 Pearl St., NEW YORK.  
Prompt attention to the sale of cotton, cotton yarns, naval stores, &c., and the purchase of merchandise generally. REFERENCES—John Wilkes and T. H. Brem, Esq's, Charlotte, N. C.; Jordan Womble, Esq, Raleigh, N. C.; O. G. Parley & Co, Wilmington, N. C.; P. Paul & Co, and Robt. Mure & Co, Charleston, S. C.; Wilcox & Hand, Augusta, Ga.; Dunlop, Moncreaf & Co, Richmond, Va.; Tannabill, Melwane & Co, N. Y.; Partridge, Wells & Co, New York. February 26, 1866.

**The Southern Express Company,**  
For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c, for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention. Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c, &c, apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway. H. B. PLANT, President. Dec 18, 1865.

### HYMN BOOKS of all kinds.

1. Presbyterian.  
2. Methodist (Southern)  
3. Baptist Psalmody.  
4. Lutheran Hymns.  
5. Note Books of different kinds.  
The Hymn Books are of every variety, from very cheap to the most costly styles. R. N. TIDDY & CO., New Book Store, next to Seagr's Drug Store, March 5, 1866 3m Charlotte, N. C.

### BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

The subscriber informs the public that he is engaged in making BOOTS & SHOES, in the Brick Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Stephens & Schutt, a few doors above the Methodist Church. His work is WARRANTED to be of the best material and workmanship. REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch. Feb 26, 1866. E. H. WHITE.

JAMES W. OSBORNE, RUFUS BARRINGER, OSBORNE & BARRINGER, Attorneys at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Union, Iredell, Lincoln and Gaston; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State. Office in the Brick Building near the Court House, up stairs. April 23, 1866. 4tpd

### J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco. Highest cash price paid for Cotton. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. J. Y. BRYCE, W. H. BRYCE. March 6, 1866.

### BLANKS

FOR SALE AT WESTERN DEMOCRAT OFFICE. Conveyance Deeds, just printed on superior paper, Marriage Licenses, Indentures, Appearance Bonds, Sheriff's Deeds, Forfeiting Bonds, Co. and sup. court, Courtbooks' bail Bonds, Warrants, Jury Tickets, Guardian Bonds, Scira Facias Writs, Ca Sa Bonds, Witness Tickets, Attachments, Fi Fas, or Executions, Subpoenas, county court. Promissory Notes Capias ad Satisfaciendum, (for clerks)

### SCALE OF DEPRECIATION.

Adopted by the Legislature of N. Carolina.

Scale of depreciation of Confederate Currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from Nov. 1st, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

MONTHS	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00	
February	1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00	
March	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00	
April	1.50	5.00	26.00	100.00	
May	1.50	5.50	19.00		
June	1.50	6.50	18.00		
July	1.50	9.00	21.00		
August	1.50	14.00	23.00		
September	2.00	14.00	25.00		
October	2.00	14.50	28.00		
November	1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	
December	1.15	2.50	20.00		
Dec. 1 to 10th inclusive				35.00	
Dec. 11 to 20th inclusive				42.00	
Dec. 21 to 31st inclusive				49.00	

Z. B. VANCE, C. DOWD, R. D. JOHNSTON.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlotte, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts. Claims collected anywhere in the State. April 12, 1866

### CHINA, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,

At China Hall, Next door to the Court House.

We have just received a splendid assortment consisting of China Gilt-Band Tea Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, Ham and steak Dishes, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Creamers, Tumblers, Goblets, Decanters, Preserv. Stands, &c. Also, a good assortment of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Seives, cocoa-Dippers, Rolling Pins, and numerous other house-keeping articles, which will be sold low for cash. JAMES HARTY & CO. March 12, 1866 2mpd

### IRON AND CASTINGS.

30,000 lbs. wrought and rolled Iron, Castings, &c, for sale for cash or barter for corn, oats, peas, cotton yarn, and cloth of different kinds. My Blast Furnace is now in operation and I am prepared to fill orders for Machinery, Cooking Ware, &c. Terms cash. I want to employ some good hollow-ware Moulders and some good Miners. I wish to make contracts for the cutting of 5,000 cords wood; also for coaling. Apply soon at my Furnace six miles East of Lincolnton, N. C. J. W. DEER. February 12, 1866 6mpd

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Accumulated Fund \$2,000,000.—Annual Income \$1,000,000.

### PURELY MUTUAL.

### ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

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

The officers of this society desire to present to the public for their consideration five modes of dividing surplus premiums or profits, some of which were never before granted to Policy-holders by any Life Company, and present advantages obvious to all: 1st. The dividends may be applied to the purchase of additional assurance for a term of years.

2d. Dividends may be applied to reduce the premium coming due next. At the last dividend, upon a similar plan, premiums were reduced one-half upon some policies.

3d. The dividend may be applied to provide for the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same success as heretofore, a paid up policy will be secured by quite a moderate number of premiums. To illustrate—A man assuring at 25 years old would, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payment after 45—and probably at an earlier age—and thereafter receive an annual dividend in cash.

4th. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it.

5th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of the future premiums during the continuance of the policy.

Hereafter dividends on the first annual premium may be used as cash in the payment of the second annual premium, and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other companies must wait four or five years before any advantage can be derived from dividends. Call at No. 4, Granite Row, and get books and papers for further information. HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents. For N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Georgia, Feb 26, 1866. Charlotte, N. C.

### HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants, NEWBERN, N. C.

Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will receive our prompt attention. We have a weekly line of Steamers from Newbern and Morehead City, which sail from Newbern every Friday and from Morehead City every Saturday at 4 P. M. T. J. HUGHES, NEWBERN. G. W. DILL, MOREHEAD CITY, August 1, 1865

### Southern Express Company.

The Southern Express Company has opened communication with all Northern and Western States, and is now prepared to forward Freight, Money and valuable Packages safely and promptly. Messengers leave Charlotte daily, connecting at Raleigh with Adams' Express Company, and at Richmond with Adams' and Harnden's Express Companies. Letters will be forwarded by this Company to all points South and North having mail facilities. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Charlotte, June 19, 1865

## The Western Democrat.

REDUCTION  
In price of the Western Democrat.  
For twelve months, in advance, \$3 00  
For six months, in advance, 2 00

### MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS IN RELATION TO PARDONS AND CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—At

Washington on Friday, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reply to a resolution of the House requesting information as to the names of persons worth more than twenty thousand dollars to whom pardons have been issued, and also, as to the amount of property which, as abandoned land, had come into possession of U. S. Government, and which has been returned to the original owners. The President transmits, in response to these inquiries, reports on the subject from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, together with a copy of the amnesty proclamation, and other documents relating to the subject of the inquiries.

The leading facts embraced in the reports transmitted by the President are these: Over 7,100 pardons have been granted under the amnesty proclamation, of which between six and seven hundred have not yet been issued. As to property seized under the act of Congress of 1862, all such property has been restored in the cases of persons pardoned, except in the cases where legal proceedings instituted for the condemnation of such property have been brought to a conclusion. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General state that they have no record in their respective departments showing the amount of property, real, personal and mixed, which has been restored; but the first named says that the lands which have been seized were transferred to the Freedmen's Bureau for the use of the freedmen. The Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, in the documents submitted, estimates the number of acres which have been restored to the original claimants at over four hundred thousand. Quartermaster General Meigs says that the railroads which had been seized as a military necessity have been restored on the condition that their affairs be placed in the hands of local directors. The reports are voluminous, covering upwards of five hundred pages of manuscript.

The list of pardons granted under the amnesty proclamation of the President under the 13th exception (\$20,000 clause) is as follows: Georgia 1,228; North Carolina 482; Texas 269; New Mexico 1; Mississippi 765; Louisiana 142; Alabama 1,361; South Carolina 638; Arkansas 41; Missouri 10; Kentucky 12; Florida 38; West Virginia 48.

### THE OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.—In speculating upon the results

of the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing that Congressional representation shall be founded upon the population, deducting a proportion for citizens above the age of twenty-one years who are not entitled to vote, the New York Tribune, taking the census returns of 1860, makes a table in which it is shown that from seventy-five members of Congress, the number before the war sent from the States in which the blacks are the most numerous, the representatives would be reduced to 50. Alabama would lose three members; Georgia, three; Louisiana, two; Maryland, one; Mississippi, three; Missouri, one; North Carolina, three; South Carolina, four; Tennessee, two; Texas, one, and Virginia, two. Arkansas, Delaware and Florida would retain their present representation. There might be some difference in the Northern States in which colored people abound, but these are not computed.

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington City is a very bad one. It is impossible yet to say what amount will be lost by private depositors. The Government will lose about \$600,000, on account of the deposits of Paymaster Paulling, who, in disobedience of an order of the War Department, had deposited over \$750,000 in the Bank, upon an arrangement by which, as is alleged, he derived a large sum as interest.

### The Latest and the Cheapest.

McLEOD & STEELE, Are now receiving their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK. Their stock is complete, and they hope that all who wish to purchase or look at THEIR GOODS will give them a call. They will charge nothing for showing them. April 23, 1866

### LATEST BY EXPRESS.

Cochrane, Wilson & Co., Have just received large additions to their

Spring Hats, a great variety. Elegantly trimmed Spring Bonnets, Beautiful French Flowers, Dress Trimmings, a good assortment, Fine Solid and Fancy Crease Marrettes, Spring Bonnets, and Fancy Delaines, Muslins, of all kinds, And every style of Goods found in a well furnished store.

Just received a splendid lot of SIK MAN-TELS. C. W. & CO. April 9, 1866.

### Ladies' Hats.

These beautiful new styles of Ladies' Hats have arrived at A. SINCLAIR'S May 7, 1866

### DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Spring and Summer Goods for Ladies at A. SINCLAIR'S

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes, all prices, just received at A. SINCLAIR'S

### HON. BEDFORD BROWN.

In the report of evidence before the Reconstruction Committee at Washington, we find the following concerning this State:

Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, was examined in respect to that State. Although he had served the people of North Carolina in a legislative capacity during the war, he had always been Union, and non-secessionist in principle. He thinks two-thirds or three-fourths of the people of the State are unitedly opposed to secession. The mass of the people at the time of Lee's surrender were more gratified than otherwise, because they saw that the result was inevitable. Many of them were for peace and believed there was no safety out of the Union. They were gratified the question had been settled in some way. Of late they had become very despairing, perhaps, in part from the loss of slave property, though chiefly from the long delay in being admitted to the Union. There is a wide feeling of discontent even among Union men. The great mass of the people are exceedingly anxious to have the relations between the State and the Federal government restored. Some few persons would, perhaps, be gratified by a foreign war, but the great mass are perfectly willing to live under the laws of the United States, provided they can have political equality with the other States. The longer this is procrastinated the worse the feeling of discontent will become. Some portions of the people, in the event of a war with Great Britain or France, would probably engage in another attempt at secession and the establishment of Southern independence; but a great majority would suppress such an attempt if there was a reasonable expectation that they could be admitted to equal political rights in the Union. The best way to remove the feeling of discontent among the people would be to declare the State a member of the federal Union, and admit her representatives to their seats, Congress, of course, judging of the members to be presented themselves separately. Disloyal men should be excluded, but men should be admitted, even if the great majority of their constituents were actual disloyalists. The question of admission should depend rather upon the character and qualifications of the claimant than upon those of his constituents. If his district was manifestly disloyal beyond question, it would perhaps be a justification for his exclusion. The witness thinks a majority of the people would be willing to pay the federal debt, although the tax-payers do not regard it as a pleasant subject; a very decided and overwhelming majority would be opposed to the payment of the Confederate war debt. He does not know of any combination, open or secret, to make further resistance to the government or renew the war in any shape. He believes that Northern men going into North Carolina to invest capital in lands, manufactures, &c., would be received in a friendly manner and treated with justice in the State courts. The freedmen in his part of the State were acting very well, and the general sentiment among the farmers and planters is to treat them with fairness. There is a disinclination for promiscuous schools for whites and blacks, but the better class of the people do not object to schools for blacks separately. The officers of the Freedmen's Bureau have generally been liberal toward both the freedmen and the white people; but he hardly thinks there is any further necessity for maintaining the Bureau, as black men would stand as good a chance in the State courts as white men, if they were of good character, and there are no particular prejudices against them. The poor whites are generally considered as having a higher claim to creditability than the negroes. Universal negro suffrage would be regarded as very objectionable and wholly inadmissible; but a good many persons would have no objection to seeing qualified negro suffrage. He does not think it possible to establish restricted suffrage among the whites, and thinks none of them would ever surrender the right to vote if they could avert it.

### UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Hon. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, has been compelled to decline the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University at the approaching Commencement.

Ex-Governor Vance has now been solicited, and it is hoped that he will be able to accept.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Our thanks are due to a friend for a ticket to the commencement ball complimentary to the graduating class at Chapel Hill, on Thursday evening June 7th, 1866. We observe that the Managers of the ball are as follows: Willis Alston, of Halifax, J. S. Battle, of Tarborough, W. R. Dortch, of Camden, Ala., Chas. F. McKesson, of Morganton, A. Phillips, of Orange, and John B. McLaue, of New Hanover. Honorary Managers: Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Fortress Monroe, Gen. W. R. Cox, of Wake, Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, of Canada, Gen. R. D. Johnson, of Charlotte, Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Lexington, Va., and Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Charlotte. We do not well see how two of the Managers, Mr. Davis and Gen. Breckenridge, can attend. The latter is at present sojourning in Canada, and the former is confined for cause at Fortress Monroe.

We heard at one time that it was desirable that President Johnson should be invited to attend Commencement. Presidents Polk and Buchanan were present by invitation on former occasions. If the Managers would invite the President, and his duties would allow him to attend, and if Mr. Davis, Gen. Breckenridge, Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance could be present, the latter as the orator of the day, the occasion would certainly be both cool and peculiar. It would indeed be a scene for the pen of the historian.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The New York Post (Radical), speaking of Judge Sharkey's statement about the mortality of the negroes since the war, says if they have fair play and die out naturally, no one need trouble himself about it. Exactly so. That is about the amount of your sympathy for the negro.

### A FASHIONABLE REVIVAL.

The inexorable law of fashion has carried our ladies one step back towards the past. In the goodly days of Queen Anne, when powdered hair prevailed, and the female head resembled a meal bag, it was eminently a la mode to bedeck the face with small black patches which were first intended to subvert the purposes of female vanity, and which afterward was adopted as the universal fashion. The origin of that custom was due to the possession on the part of the vain fair one, of a dimple in the cheek; which, perhaps, not receiving its due meed of attention, was recalled to the wandering eyes of the beholder by a small black patch deftly stuck on in its neighborhood. The eye, alighting on the unusual spot, immediately took in the accessory dimple; and so the purpose of the wearer was achieved.

But in course of time, the impetus given to this custom of disfiguring the face with these patches led to other and more progressive improvements. Thus, stars and flowers followed the plain and unpretending circular spot. Thereafter, after a while, were added figures of men and women; and finally a chariot and four, driven at full speed, was the most prominent ornament of the beautiful faces of that time.

The elegances of our day, we must confess, seem to be following closely in the footsteps of their sisters of that earlier age. We have already had, and we still have the hoop. The powdered hair had a spasmodic reign. Long trains to dresses, a yard or more in length, to be carried by a negrillon, are quoted in the latest fashionable intelligence from France. And now comes the black patch upon the face to assert its position in the unity of a modiste toilette. With the combination of all these (and with fashion no combination is impossible) the outward make up in this practical age, of our modiste elegant, will be a spectacle of wonderful interest. Whilst the uninterested public—the wary bachelors who ponder over the fantasies of the sex and congratulate themselves that they are well out of it—may laugh at the sight that such a revolution in the wheel of Fashion would precipitate upon us, no such laughter would wrinkle the cheek of the fond husband and the dotting father who would find himself compelled to foot the bills. There would be a "deadly lively" feeling about him when the day would come for the financial settlement. He would understand, in more respects than one, how dear the wife of his bosom, or the daughter of his affection was to him; and he would possibly linger with a more regretful interest upon the memory of those days when the question of a new dress, or the suggestion of a new bonnet, never entered into his daily existence to disturb with their persistency the current of a peaceful life.

### PORTABILITY OF CHOLERA.

Contagion and portability are often confounded by writers. A disease may be portable and not contagious, which, in our opinion, is the case with cholera. The facts connected with the breaking out of cholera on board of the two ships, the Swanton and New York, that are supposed to be the sources through which the disease was conveyed to this country in the latter part of 1848, offer strong argument in favor of the portability of cholera. On board of the New York, some days before it broke out, there was a sudden change in the atmosphere, the weather being quite cold, which induced the emigrants on board to open their baggage to procure warmer clothing, and before the disease actually made its appearance the weather again became exceedingly warm. On board the Swanton, before it broke out, there was a similar condition of temperature. Yet the vessels were one thousand miles apart. Now what does this imply? On board of these vessels were passengers that had left infected localities, and we would naturally infer that the seed of the disease was conveyed in their baggage, which may have germinated after being conveyed on board the vessel, and before the baggage was opened, or may not have germinated until brought in contact with an atmosphere of an elevated temperature. The ransacking of the baggage, it is stated, only took place on board of the ship New York; therefore, how was it that the disease made its appearance on the Swanton, when it is not stated that there was unpacking of baggage. We would suppose that as the weather was excessively warm before the outbreak took place, there was more or less seeking for lighter clothing, which would bring the poison already germinated in contact with the emigrant passengers. If it was lying in the dormant state, the contact with the atmosphere, at an elevated temperature, would be sufficient to propagate it and favor its spreading.

The cholera germ may be conveyed in this way from one locality to another, and remain dormant for some time, or until atmospheric and thermal conditions favor its propagation. We can, in the same way, account for the erratic course the disease sometimes takes, skipping thickly settled localities and attacking less densely populated sections of country. Cholera is portable in another way, which may more clearly explain its erratic course of travel than by supposing it to be conveyed in clothing. When there is an impaired innervation, the secrets of the alimentary canal become so modified, from what they are in health, that when dejected, and come in contact with the deoxygenated atmospheric air, they undergo fermentation, and a spore is generated, which becomes wafted in the air, and absorbed by water, and therefore imbibed by man, and the disease is thus propagated in certain localities. A person with premonitory diarrhoea, to leave Hamburg for New York, may be the means of locating the disease in the latter city. We can thus perceive how a case premonitory diarrhoea may become a centre point or nucleus from which may be propagated the most malignant type of this disease, providing there is a predisposition of system, for without it the disease cannot lay hold. I have no doubt, in my own mind, that it is in this way the disease is frequently conveyed from one country to another, and suddenly assumes a violent form, and its cause or source seemed unaccountable.—*Dr. Pancoast, of New York.*

### THE LEVEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The levees on the Mississippi river measure about 750 miles, or 1,250,000 yards, and one single yard of levee giving way will bring about the inundation of a whole section of country, and destroy property to the amount of millions of dollars.

The very best levees are liable to break at times from crevasses entirely beyond human control, and which are in a great measure, owing to the sandy material we are compelled to use in building them. For instance, the Haganan levee, near Lake Providence, which gave way in 1855, was considered to be one of the best levees ever built.

Levees have been known to break from the effect of rat and crawfish holes, from the effects of wind, of rain, of waves, &c.

Sometimes the cause of the break lies within the levee itself, and cannot be suspected until after the levee has given way. Some eight or ten days after the upper crevasse had occurred, the levee gave way about five acres below, and a new crevasse took place. Upon examination it was found out that the levee was nothing but a mere shell, the substance of which had leaked out through a hole about three inches in diameter, near its base on the river side. The intermittent action of the waves, injecting water through the hole and sucking it away as soon as it was saturated with the sand forming the substance of the levee, had carried off the entire inside and left a mere shell or crust.

Another cause of crevasses is land-slides. These are owing to the fact that our soil is formed entirely of deposits of alluvial sand, which, having no adhesive or cohesive properties, is rubbed off and carried away by the friction of the current of the Mississippi against it. In this way the banks of the river are undermined by slow but sure degrees, until the upper structure, having no more foundation to stand upon, slides into the river, and, of course, carries away the levee built on it.

Another peculiarity very noticeable, and at the same time very perplexing, in caving banks and land-slides, is that, changing their locality all the time, they shift from one place to another, and may endanger next year the very place that was considered the most secure the season previous.

In 1844 a landslide took place close by the French market in this city, and threatened the very structure itself; but the next season the river commenced making at the same spot, and it has, by this time, restored more than it had taken away then.

These land-slides take place without any signs indicating their approaching appearance. For instance, some 20 years ago, Mr. Andry, a well known citizen of this place, was passing on horseback on the levee, when, all at once, a land slide took place, and carried away levee, horse and rider, and they have never been seen or heard of since.

The changes in front of New Orleans are such that the former shape of the crescent to which our city is indebted for its surname, is daily disappearing, and many of us can remember that Western flatboats used to make fast to a tree then growing a few feet from the spot where the south corner of the Custom House now stands. The river is now about 800 feet distant from that spot.

Our city has already sold, and will sell before long, some 15 or 18 whole squares of ground thus formed by the continued shifting of the river eastward. As a counterpoise, Algiers is losing every year about as much ground as New Orleans is making.

That feature of the Mississippi restoring on one side what it takes on the other, is fully demonstrated by the following example.—Some twenty years ago, Mr. Valcour Aime's dwelling-house, parish of St. James, was right on the river. Almost opposite, on the other side, stood the residence of Mr. George Mayer, built about one mile from the bank. To-day Mr. Valcour Aime's house stands one mile from the bank, and Mr. Mayer's has been engulfed by the river.

These changes assume, sometimes, proportions really astonishing, as in the following case: In the early times of this country, Natchez, the camping grounds of the Indian tribe of that name, stood at the distance of three hundred measured miles from New Orleans; since then the Kaccocti cut-off, the Shreve cut-off, and others have shortened that distance more than sixty miles. Still the river has so very nearly re-established its own regimen, that the distance between the two cities, which by the laws of arithmetic ought to be three hundred less sixty, or two hundred and forty miles, is yet, this very day, two hundred and eighty measured miles.

PEANUT CULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—For years past the ground-pea has been a most important element of commerce in the Cape Fear country—the annual exportation to the Northern States and Canada considerably exceeding 100,000 bushels. A single planter in one of our eastern counties obtained from a yearly income of \$6,000. He raised from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, and cultivated five acres to the hand, which at \$1 a bushel—the ordinary price, though \$1.25 was frequently realized—yielded an income of \$250 to \$300 on the hand. No such result under the old system of labor could be obtained with staples on similar soils. The cultivation of no crop is so easy, and only the simplest implements are required—first the plow to break the land, and then the sweep and weeding hoe. The average crop, as we have before stated, is from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, besides which there will be left in the ground enough to fatten one hundred pounds of pork. The vine, when the pea is removed, makes an excellent forage for cattle—said to be equal to the best northern hay. From the nut is expressed a most valuable oil.</