

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
SOUTH 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

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 751.

## 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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\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

### MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President,  
Assisted by accomplished instructors in all the Departments.  
The buildings and grounds known as the N. C. Military Institute, located in Charlotte, having been secured for a term of years for the purpose of a Female College, the Institution will be opened on such January 29th, 1867.  
The first school year will be of irregular duration. It will comprise one long Session of Twenty-six weeks.  
This Session, or scholastic year, will be divided into two Terms of Thirteen weeks, each.  
Rates per Term, payable in advance in lawful currency of the United States:  
Board with Lights, \$60 00  
Tuition—Collegiate Department, 16 50  
Tuition—Primary Department, \$11 00 to 13 00  
EXTRAS:  
Music on Piano or Guitar, 32 Lessons, \$20 00  
Latin, Greek, French, German, etc., each, 8 00  
Painting, Drawing, Embroidery, etc., at fair rates.  
Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow cases, towels, table-napkins, and counterpane.  
The standard of Scholarship will be high, and the instruction thorough.  
The building is eligibly situated with more than twenty acres of land attached, the premises being delightfully adorned with native oaks. Ample means of exercise and recreation will thus be afforded. For Circular apply to  
A. G. STACY,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Dec 17, 1866

### VANCE & DOWD, 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 any where in the State.  
April 2, 1866

### HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my business, I will sell 250 Acres of LAND in and adjoining the Town of Charlotte, (40 acres in corporation) On the Tract there is a good Mill site, 22 feet fall, with a first rate Dam recently built, and race dge, and all the large timber for a Mill House on the ground. The Tract can be divided. It is worth the attention of any one wishing a paying property, or as an investment. Any information can be had by applying to the subscriber.  
W. F. PHIFER,  
Sept 10, 1866.

### Tailoring. JOHN VOGEL, PRACTICAL TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Opposite Kerr's Hotel, next door to Brown & Stitt's store.  
January 1, 1866.

### REMOVED.

We take this method of informing our friends and the public, that we have moved to the large and commodious Store Room formerly occupied by KAHNWEILER & BRO., where we will continue to carry on the General Mercantile Business in all its various branches, and will respectfully call attention to our variety and styles of Goods, unsurpassed by any other House in the State, which we offer at exceedingly low prices.  
CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!  
French black and colored Cloaks, Basques and Circulars, Silk Sacques and Gowns.  
RICH DRESS GOODS.  
We have now in store one of the largest Stocks of fine Dress Goods ever offered in Charlotte. Our Stock consists in part of all Wool Delaines, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Pouterettes, Alpaccas, Lustrés, together with a general assortment of all the low priced Domestic, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c.  
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.  
Best Kid Gloves in all colors, Ladies' furred lined Silk Lisle, Bull and Woolen Gloves, Merino Gloves. Superior English Hosiery for Ladies and Misses', all of which are equal to any ever offered in this city.  
WHITE GOODS  
Of every description Table Cloths and Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Knappkins, &c., &c.  
CLOTHING  
Of every description. Frock and Sack Coats, Cassimere Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, and a complete line of  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.  
Boots, Shoes and Hats, all of which we offer at enormously low prices at Wholesale and Retail.  
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS  
Of every description received every week, and sold at prices warranted to prove satisfactory to purchasers. We take great pleasure in showing our Goods to those who will favor us with a call.  
A. WEILL & CO.,  
Kahnweiler & Bro's Old Stand, Trade St.  
NOTICE.  
We take pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that we will attach to our House early in the Spring, a first class French Millinery Establishment, of which due notice will be given.  
A. WEILL & CO.  
A CARD.  
Having retired from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, A. WEILL & CO., as practical, attentive and experienced business men, and ask that the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us be continued to them.  
Kahnweiler & Bro.  
Nov 26, 1866.

### 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	22.00	60.00	
April	1.50	5.00	20.00	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	14.00	26.00		
November	\$1.10	15.00	30.00		
December	1.15	2.00			
Dec. 1 to 10th inclusive				35.00	
Dec. 10 to 20th inclusive				42.00	
Dec. 20 to 31st inclusive				49.00	

### THE TRUTH.

We are now receiving a new Stock of all kinds of Goods, and in addition to our large Stock we will be receiving goods all this week. We will have one of the most complete Stocks of Goods to be found in Charlotte, to-wit: Delaines, all Wool Delaines, Calicoes, Bleached Domestic, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, Silks, black and colored; Ladies' Cuffs, Collars, Hair Coils, Head Netts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Merino Gloves, Thread Silk Gloves, Shawls and Cloaks, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, ROCK ISLAND GOODS, a large Stock of Hardware, Corn Shellers, Mill Saws, Wood and Hand Saws, Axes, Files, Iron, Nails, Brads, Braces and Bits, Augers, Every thing almost from a Needle to the heaviest Hardware.  
Call and examine our Stock. We are Mecklenburg Boys, and will give you to understand that we will sell, and don't intend to be run out by any one. Come, save your money, and invest it where it will do you some good. Give us a fair show. We thank our friends for what they have done for us, and ask them to continue.  
GROCERIES of all kinds, except Whiskey. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.  
Dec 10, 1866.

### Something New and Attractive. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

McLEOD & STEELE  
Have just received another addition to their stock of WINTER GOODS, comprising many of the latest and most desirable styles of Empress Cloths, Repe, Poplins, French Merinos, Mohair Lustrés, Alpaccas, Delaines, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, Black Silks, Ladies' and colored Cloths, &c.  
Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks.  
Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Nubias, Embroideries, Real China Lace Collars and Sets, Plain and Embroidered Linen Sets, 1st and 2d Mourning Sets, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Cloak Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Black French Cloth, Cassimeres and Vests, Table Linen, Damask Merino Table Covers, Opera Flannels, white and colored Flannels, bleached and brown Sheetings, Blankets, Rock Island Cassimeres, Hoop Skirts, (Empress Trail) Balmoral Skirts, &c.  
Call soon and buy.  
McLEOD & STEELE.  
Dec 10, 1866.

### E. FULLINGS, Merchant Tailor, Charlotte, N. C.

Will sell his Stock of Gentlemen's Clothing at Cost, till the 1st of January. Those wishing bargains are invited to call and supply themselves.  
Dec 10, 1866.

### Milinery and Ladies Fancy Goods.

MRS. E. FULLINGS is offering her Stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine these Goods and hear prices.  
Dec 10, 1866.

### LEONARD H. SMITH, (For many years at the Corner Drug Store.)

Having purchased of Williams & Covert their entire Stock of Goods in this city, consisting of  
Hats, Caps, Straw Milinery,  
and other Goods too numerous to mention, would solicit a share of public patronage from his friends and the public generally.  
Mrs. L. A. NORRICE, a Lady of experience and taste, has been engaged to attend to the Millinery Department, and will trim all kinds of HATS and BONNETS in the most approved and latest styles at the shortest notice.  
I expect soon to carry on the MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches on a large scale.  
Three doors above National Bank, Carson building,  
Dec 10, 1866

### State of N. Carolina, Cleveland Co. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1866.

Joseph H. Hunt vs. Robert Hunt.  
Attachment Levied on Land.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Hunt the defendant in this case, is now a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Robert Hunt to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cleveland, at the Court House in Shelby, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1866, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the land levied on shall not be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts and costs.  
Witness, S. Williams, Clerk of said Court at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866.  
S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.  
48-6t [pr. adv. \$10.]

### Christmas and New Year's Presents.

Some very handsome, selected in Europe by one of the firm. If you want beautiful French and English GOODS for the Holidays, call and see them at Dec 17th.  
ELIAS & COHEN'S.

### Ladies and Gents' Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Purses, Portemonnaies, Bags, Pearl Card Cases, Pearl Boxes, Portfolios, &c., in beautiful variety and at low prices, at

Dec 17th. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

For Christmas, from \$2 to \$60, at  
Dec 17, 1866. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

### Just Received,

50 Kegs Superior White Lead,  
40 Boxes Cheese,  
800 Bushels Corn,  
2,000 Lbs. Castings.  
For sale by  
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.  
Dec 2, 1866.

### The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

LAWLESSNESS RAMPANT—Murderous Proceedings.—Two gentlemen of the first respectability, who reached the city from a visit to Wayne and other counties, represent that outrages and even murder are of frequent occurrence. In a large majority of instances, the sufferers are freedmen, and we are told that though they know the perpetrators of these misdeeds, such is the terror the regulators inspire, that the outraged almost invariably refuse to disclose names. Indeed, the statement is put forth that the civil authorities confess they are afraid to pursue such villains with the remedies provided by law. Their intrepidity grows out of apprehension that, if part of the outlaws should be arrested, others of the gang would burn down the houses or otherwise injure the magistrates and officers who took part in the transaction.—Raleigh Progress.

### We record the above announcement with deep regret.

Such occurrences will cause the State to be again garrisoned with Federal soldiers.  
So far, in this section, we have had peace and quiet. But the strangest thing is, people are moving from this and adjoining counties to Eastern counties where lawlessness prevails.

### We commend the following sensible and practical remarks to the attention of all:

STUNG—Almost everybody in this part of the State who have anything due them, are resorting to legal process for its collection. Thousands upon thousands of writs and warrants have been, are being, and will be shortly, sued out, involving thousands upon thousands of dollars cost. Now we think that this is all wrong. It causes a deal of unnecessary trouble and anxiety as well as cost, all or nearly all of which, might be saved by the prompt rendering of debtors when called upon to pay. Let them go to their creditors and show them honestly all the means they have in their possession with which to pay, and show with it, a willingness to pay to the uttermost, pleading for the best possible terms. No one has a right to show resentment when his creditor becomes importunate, because no one has a moral right to defer payment beyond the interest or pleasure of his creditor. But it is the privilege of the debtor to exert himself to appease and satisfy his creditor; which, if done in a proper spirit will, ninety-nine times in a hundred, be successful in a more satisfactory adjustment than is possible by legal process.—Salisbury Watchman.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I'm only like the prodigal son; I shall reform by and by." "And I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father," and, accordingly, off she went.

### NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Samuel J. Lovrie are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to that Estate must make payment to the undersigned.  
C. DOWD, Administrator.  
Dec 24, 1866.

### Davenport Female College.

The Spring Term will commence on the 15th day of January, 1867, with a full corps of instructors.  
TERMS:  
Board for 20 weeks, \$75 00  
Tuition in English course, 20 00  
Music and use of Instrument, 25 00  
Tuition in Ancient and Modern Languages, 7 50  
Oil Painting, 25 00  
Drawing and Grecian Painting, each, 10 00  
Incidental fee, 2 00  
For Catalogue, address,  
Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,  
Jan 7, 1867 1m Leonoir, N. C.

### CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The current session commenced on the 1st October, 1866, and will continue until 30th June, 1867. Pupils are received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Ministers' daughters received free of charge for Tuition.  
Expenses per Term of Twenty Weeks:  
Board, including every expense except washing, \$105 00  
Tuition in Collegiate Department, 25 00  
In Primary, 10 00  
Music, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, taught by competent and thorough instructors.  
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars, address  
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,  
Jan 7, 1867. Charlotte, N. C.

### THE BINGHAM SCHOOL, MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

The Session of 1867 begins MARCH 6th. Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL. Address,  
COL. WM. BINGHAM.  
January 7, 1867 2m

### JAMES HARTY & CO., Next Door to the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.

Have just received a new Stock of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tea, &c. They also have a good assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, at reduced prices.  
JAMES HARTY & CO.  
Just Received.  
A good article of Linen Bottom Shirts; also, Linen and Paper Collars, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c.  
JAMES HARTY & CO.  
Dec 24, 1866.

### Application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to charter "Mecklenburg Female College at Charlotte, N. C."

Jan 1, 1867.

### STOVES, TIN-WARE, &c.

D. H. BYERLY, Springs' corner building, keeps for sale a general assortment of WARES in his line, such as Stoves, Tin, Japan and Sheet Iron Ware, &c.  
New work made to order or Repairing done at short notice.  
January 7, 1867

### DRUNKENNESS AMONG FEMALES OF NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.  
One of the worst indications we have yet had of public demoralization was exhibited in the streets of our metropolis the day after New Year's. The vice of intoxication has heretofore been almost wholly monopolized by the men; but heretofore there is, it would appear, to be less difference between the sexes in this particular, and the consumption of spirituous liquors has received a new impulse from an entirely unexpected source. For some time past there have been mysterious hints that social morality was at a very low ebb, and certain features in the style of dress were severely criticized in some of our city journals. However, as "progress" in the watchword now in everything except principle and virtue, the evils denounced have continued to grow space, and in some respects we have already surpassed the most notorious cities of the Old World. It is not, we believe, the task of the journalists to deal with these loathsome subjects in their details, and it is to be regretted that some of the papers do so; but such as force themselves on the public attention cannot be passed over in silence. Of such a character is the painful exhibition that took place in New York on the day referred to, when women of otherwise respectable appearance literally reeled through the public thoroughfares as they proceeded from house to house making their new year's calls. Had there been a few isolated cases of the kind the matter might have passed over without remark, but it was too general to permit it to remain unnoticed. In some instances the intoxicated persons were not more than sixteen years old, and the sight presents a disgusting in the extreme. What homes these unfortunate creatures represent, where licentious indulgence usurps the place of parental authority, and the old and the young are alike steeped in vice and crime.

It is a sad reflection that the greatest license prevails in society, and men and women fling off the restraints imposed by general respect and public opinion. The liberty to do right is superseded by unrestrained license, and the good and the virtuous long for the day when men shall recognize the principle of authority in the moral as well as in the political world. However much people may differ as to the cause of this demoralization, there is no controversy in regard to the character of its effects on the rising generation. Here in New York, if what we hear be true, the prolific source of many social and moral evils is to be found in our public schools, those much vaunted institutions which were to give us a race of beings superior to any that had yet been seen on earth. But we must confess we do not care to speak of what we have been told in this particular, and will content ourselves with the expression of the hope that the people will one day take the question of the education of their children out of the hands of politicians into their own. We would warn them that there is no time to be lost if they would check the evil before it is too late.

### CANDY ADULTERATIONS.

Our new health espionage is bringing to light some queer things. The common candies and confectioneries of commerce are not altogether toothsome nor wholesome, if recent investigations are to be believed.  
The adulteration of sugar candies and spices is a trade largely and regularly carried on in this city. Instead of plaster, which till lately entered so largely into the manufacture of confectionery, in place of sugar, a new article has been discovered called terra alba, or white earth. It comes from Ireland, and costs by the barrel one and a half cents per pound while loaf sugar costs about seventeen cents. The bodies of candies, the coating of almonds and lozenges are made from this earthy material. It is whiter than plaster, and is very much used in the adulteration of flour used in this market. A glue paint and oil manufacturer of New York has sent round his annual circular, which I have seen, to the principal confectioners, calling attention to the fresh arrival of this white earth. I have seen an ounce of lozenges dissolved in water, in which two-thirds of an ounce was of terra alba, and not a particle of sugar in the lot.

The common method of flavoring candies, almonds, sugar plums, etc., is with deleterious substances. The pine apple flavor, the banana and the peach are made from fusel oils, which are very poisonous. Bitter almond flavor is made from prussic acid undiluted. Pine apple flavor is obtained from rotten cheese, very rotten, and nitric acid.  
Quarmonic for pure gum drops is costly. An article has been invented of the most beautiful appearance, that is used instead of the gum. It is very cheap and very poisonous.  
In pure candy, cochineal is used to color red, and saffron for the yellow. But in the common candies, poisonous coloring is put, the same that is used to color wines and liquors: One of the most common is "earlet," into which arsenic largely enters. A few grains of the substance will color a cask of wine. Licorice drops for the "trade" are made of poor brown sugar, blue and lamplblack, flavored with licorice. And for the western trade much of this vile stuff is packed and sent west to be put up in boxes to suit the market, of which from seventy-five to ninety per cent is terra alba. This material enters largely into the common chocolate and spices. Much of the cream of tartar used for bread is made of terra alba and tartaric acid.—Boston Journal.

A NEW PROJECT.—We learn from the Charleston News that the lines of railroad from Norfolk and Richmond South are talking of extending the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Southwest to Millen, Ga., by which they will secure an independent passenger train to Macon, Columbus and Central Alabama. The South Carolina railroad to Branchville will be used to perfect this connection if it is made.

A Pew in a Boston church sold recently for \$5,400.

### CURIOUS CHINESE STORIES

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette.]  
There is a well known Greek story of a penniless man who going out with a rope in his hand to hang himself, found a purse of money, which induced him to throw the rope away, whereas the owner of the purse coming back to look for his property, and finding only the rope instead, straitway hanged himself.  
A still more curious tale, of a similar kind, is told by the China papers. In the native city of Shanghai, the parents of a young lady lately married, having fallen into distressed circumstances, applied to her for assistance, and her husband allowed her to give them a coat for the purpose of being pawned. The daughter, however, being anxious to render further aid without her husband's knowledge, secreted \$61 in the pocket of the coat. The old man did not discover this, and took it to a pawnbroker, who, noticing the money on unfolding the garment, kept his counsel, and quietly advanced \$2.—Soon after the husband discovered that the wife had given the \$61 to her father, and made so much noise about it that the young lady disposed of herself by hanging.

In this way the news of the robbery committed by the pawnbroker became known to the parents, and the old mother took the matter so much to heart that she poisoned herself with opium. Lastly, the pawnbroker, on hearing that his dishonestly had already caused two deaths drowned himself in a well. This story is very characteristic of the Chinese feelings in regard to life and similar incidents not infrequently occur.

Some years ago, for instance, an accomplished young lady at Canton, who had been unfortunately married to a coarse and stupid husband, was bewailing her fate to a party of sisters and a female cousin, and declared her intention of committing suicide. On this the young ladies declared that, since such was married life, they would die too; and so the whole party of them joined hands together, and walking into a fish pond, deliberately drowned themselves.

Again, three men imprisoned in Hong Kong on charge of piracy determined to make way with themselves rather than have the bother of a trial. At some height in the cell where they were imprisoned was a small window guarded by two iron bars, and the problem, which these worthies had to solve was how the three of them were to be hanged upon the two bars. From the position in which they were found in the morning it would seem that the third man had assisted the two others in hanging themselves from the bars by their tails, that he had cut down one of them by knocking through the tail with his teeth; and, using the dead body as a stool, to be afterwards kicked over, he had contrived to suspend himself. And this too, was done so quietly as not to attract the notice of a sentry who was pacing outside beneath the window.

### ANECDOTE OF GENERAL LEE.—The editor of the Galveston Citizen has from General Longstreet (who pronounces General Lee "the best man in the world.") the following anecdote of the great Confederate chieftain:

On one occasion General Lee called Colonel L., one of his staff officers, into his tent, and commenced dictating while Colonel L. wrote.—Colonel L. had in his mouth a pipe, and was smoking. The General inhaled the noxious vapor until his patience became exhausted, and then said, "Colonel L. you can retire and send me Colonel—; he does not smoke." Colonel L. retired, and in a few moments Colonel entered, to whom the General commenced dictating, but after inhaling the atmosphere of the tent for a while, he discovered it to be considerably impregnated, not with the perfume of roses, but the odious smell of villainous whiskey, which he could not stand. "Retire, Colonel—, and send me an officer who neither drinks nor smokes; I would rather endure the smoke of tobacco than the smell of whiskey."

### TOO OLD TO BE TRIFFLED WITH.—An old army surgeon, who was very fond of a joke if not perpetrated at his own expense, was one day at a mess after the deacon had performed sundry perambulations of the table, when a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the officers:

"Doctor are you acquainted with Captain G?"  
"Yes, I know him well," replied the doctor, "but what of him?"  
"Nothing in particular," replied the officer, "I have just received a letter from him, and I'll wager you a dozen of old port that you can't guess in five guesses how he spells out."  
"Done," said the doctor, "it's a wagger."  
"K-a-d-o-n-b-l-e," "No," "K-a-t-e."  
"No, try again," "C-a-t-e?" "No, you have missed it again."  
"Well, then, returned the doctor, "it's a double-t." "No, that's not the way; try it again—it's your last guess." "C-a-g-h-t."  
"No," said the wagger, "that's not the way; you have lost the wagger." "Well," said the doctor, "with much pertulance of manner, how does he spell it?"  
"Why, he spells it c-a-t," replied the wagger, with the utmost gravity amid the roars of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the doctor sprang to his feet exclaiming: "Gentlemen, I am too old to be trifled with in this manner!"

Deacon P. lately took occasion to administer a reproof for swearing, to Joe I., a particularly well fellow, but not intentionally "transgressive." Joe listened attentively to his words, and seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he had concluded replied as follows:—  
"The fact is, deacon, that I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it."  
The deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of the most total depravity.

The total amount of tobacco annually produced throughout the world is estimated as follows: Asia, 269,000,000 pounds; Europe, 281,344,500; America, 248,280,500; Africa, 24,300,000; Australia, 714,000; making in all 995,089,000.

The railroads in this country employ 200,000 men, and at least 1,000,000 of men, women and children depend for their support upon the railroad interest.

### GUANO AND PLASTER.

I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject of great importance and special interest to every farmer, viz: Guano and Plaster. There are many of our farmers that have not used it at all, or only in small quantities. We think when more experiments have been tested, and their advantages more generally understood, that their use will become general. In this communication, I give the results of my own experiments for this and last year. I have tested them well. The spring of last year was wet; this spring I had no rain from the 16th of April to the 3d of July.  
Guano and Plaster, (and they should be used together,) are valuable for every quality of land, but I think they are best upon a light sandy soil.  
Before using Guano, pass it through a sieve, and break all the remaining lumps up. You can do this by putting it in a box or trough and using a maul. Then mix the Guano and Plaster, putting down alternately a layer of Guano and then of Plaster; (the Plaster will be ready to use from the Tierce,) add a little water and toss over and mix up, and it will, when thoroughly mixed, be ready for use.  
My cotton land is principally a light sandy soil. After preparing my compost as above described, putting from 80 to 125 lbs. Guano and from 40 to 60 lbs. Plaster to the acre, I run furrows as wide apart as I wish my rows to be, say from 32 to 36 inches, then I drill my compost of Guano and Plaster regular, and follow close after with plows, laying two furrows on the compost, covering it from two and a half to three inches deep. This is done about April 1st. It remains so until I am ready to plant my cotton, which is usually from the 8th to the 20th of April, at which time cotton should be in the ground, in order to make a good crop, experience teaching that the sooner we have a good stand and the cotton a good start, the greater will be the crop. Guano and Plaster are great stimulants for this purpose. They are excellent to start cotton in cold moist land. They hasten the maturing and ripening of the crop, not only of cotton, but of all other crops on all kinds of land. Before drilling cotton seed, take from 10 to 20 lbs. of Plaster to the bushel, rub the seed well in it, and your cotton will be more regularly drilled, will come up strong and long and grow off fine; use from two and a half to three bushels of seed to the acre; the failure of a stand often arising from the fact that not enough seed is sown. Rough land should be well broken up and put in good order before the compost is used. Never suffer green weeds to be growing when the cotton is planted.  
Through the dry season, the cotton I had used the Guano and Plaster upon kept green and growing, while my other cotton was injured by the drought. It did equally as well the year previous.

For wheat, rye, barley and oats, use from 100 to 150 lbs. Guano and from 50 to 75 lbs. Plaster to the acre. The hands broad casting the compost, should follow close after the one sowing the grain, and the plows close after, so that all may be plowed in together. The compost should not be exposed to the sun. For corn cast it broadcast as for wheat, or what is better apply it to the hill. In planting corn, put about a tablespoonful of the compost one or two inches from the grain, and cover with the plow from one and a half to two inches deep. At the second plowing run a furrow close to the corn, drop about two tablespoonfuls of the compost opposite the corn, and let the plows burst out the middles over the compost. By sowing seed corn twelve hours in a decoction of Guano, Plaster and Salt-petre, you will not be troubled with crows or other birds.

The application of Guano and Plaster as above described, will give an increased yield of from 300 to 500 lbs. of cotton to the acre, an increase of from 10 to 15 bushels wheat or other small grain per acre.

There are three kinds of Guano; the Peruvian, Chilean and African. Peruvian is the best, and the kind I have used. I do not think it advisable to use ashes or lime with Guano. Charcoal is excellent with it.

Messrs. Editors, I must close for fear I weary my brother farmers.  
There has been a great improvement in the Agriculture of our country for the last twenty-five years, but there is still room for it. Whatever I can do to add in its improvement, I will do cheerfully. When we use Guano and Plaster freely, we will cease hunting up the fertile valleys and rich lands of the far west, and will make old Carolina blossom as the rose. I must close, for fear I tire my brother farmers.

Messrs. Editors, you may hear from me again upon the culture of cotton.  
JOHN P. KINARD.

A LION IN HIS OLD AGE.—When a young lion reaches the age of two years he is able to strangle or pull down a horse or ox; and so he continues to grow and increase in strength until he reaches his eighth year, and his talons, teeth and mid are perfect, and he grows as more.  
For twenty years after he arrives at maturity his fangs and his talons show no signs of decay; but after that he gradually becomes feeble, his teeth fall him, and he grows "sub-bish." He is no longer a match for the tremendous buffalo; he is overmatched even by the peaceful ox, so he prowls around the cattle kraals, and snatches a lamb or a kid just as he did when he set out with his parents nearly thirty years before. A woman or a child at night shares the same fate. His strength and sight now decline more and more, till the mighty lion grows lean and mangy, and crawls about from place to place, eating any offal he can pick up, and despising not even so small an animal as the field-mouse; so he starves and dies; or is fallen on and slaughtered by a few cowardly hyenas; or is discovered, unable to move, beneath a tree and knocked on the head by some wandering hunter.

The railroads in this country employ 200,000 men, and at least 1,000,000 of men, women and children depend for their support upon the railroad interest.