

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1869.

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Western Democrat

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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.

Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Mrs. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Office for professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in the Brantley Building, opposite the Charlotte
Hotel.
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays and Fridays.
March 23, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tye Stuffs, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the
very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

DENTISTRY.
Traynick & Bland,
Having formed a co-partnership, tender their profes-
sional services to the public at large. Their office will
be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them
will visit patients at their residences when called.
Office over McMurphy, Davis & Co's Store, Brye's
Building.
August 10, 1868.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868.

WALKER & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Gray's Building, Trade Street, No. 6.
Prompt and strict personal attention given to the
sale of Merchandise, Stock and Produce generally,
and to all business entrusted to their care.
Consignments Solicited.
Dec. 14, 1868.

**New Firm and
NEW GOODS.**
The undersigned having formed a Partnership
under the style of

J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
for the purpose of conducting the
**Merchant Tailoring
And Gents Furnishing Goods Business,**
Would respectfully inform their friends and the pub-
lic generally, that they are now receiving their stock
of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades
of French, English and American
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
In great variety of makes and colors.

Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Under-
wear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.
In fact everything usually found in a FIRST
CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of
which were selected with great care, and warranted
to give satisfaction.

Special attention will be given to the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
and all goods sold will be made up in the very best
style and at a fair guarantee.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of all kinds, kept
constantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale
prices.

CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds,
promptly attended to and satisfaction given.
We will be found at present in the room over the
Express Office, where our friends are invited to give
us a call.

We will occupy the Store at present occupied by
First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House
is completed.
**J. S. PHILLIPS,
JAS. H. ORR.**
Oct. 5, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 10, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

QUERY
receiving, daily, his Fall Stock of
Millinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.
Which he asks the Ladies and the public generally,
to call and examine.

MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her
friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in Bonnets, Hats, Dress making, &c.
Oct. 5, 1868.

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,
TRADE ST. SPRINGS BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier,
C. N. G. BUTT, Teller.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.

This Bank has enlarged and refitted its Banking
House, and with a large, modern improved Fire and
Burglar Proof Safe, offers superior inducements to
Depositors. Receives Deposits on Interest or other-
wise, buys and sells Gold, Bullion, Exchange and old
Bank Notes, and draws directly on all principal
places in the world on New York rates.
July 6, 1868.

CONSUMPTION—A writer in the Atlantic
Monthly gives some startling evidence to prove
that consumption is mainly caused by the damp-
ness surrounding the abodes of those attacked by
the disease. He says that extended and repeat-
ed observations in England and Massachusetts
show beyond doubt that, other things being
equal, consumption among the people is in direct
proportion with the moisture of the localities
where they live. He thinks that consumption is
in no ordinary sense a hereditary disease, and
believes that with proper precautions in build-
ings in dry places, and in draining wet places
where houses are already built, this terrible dis-
ease may be robbed of full one third of its vic-
tims at once, and may be eventually banished
from among men entirely.

S. Grose & Co.
Respectfully repeat those who are indebted to them
to come forward and settle immediately, as the firm
will change on the 1st of January.
Dec 28, 1868. S. GROSE & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
In accordance with a decree obtained at Fall Term
of Mecklenburg Superior Court, I will sell at the
Public Square in Charlotte, on Saturday the 16th
day of January, 1869,
One Tract of Land on the Catawba River, contain-
ing 240 acres, joining A. B. Davidson and Andrew
Henderson.
One Tract known as the Jane Barry place, contain-
ing 320 acres, joining Mrs. A. B. Davidson, Andrew
Barry and others.
One Tract containing 83 acres, joining David Allen
and Dr. Wm. Davidson.
One Tract known as R. B. Montie's home place,
containing 206 acres, joining J. N. Patterson, Dr. I.
Wilson and others.
One Tract known as the Montgomery place, con-
taining 92 acres, joining Dr. I. Wilson, Mrs. Asten
and others.
One Tract known as the Howe place, containing
100 acres, joining Mrs. Asten, Mrs. Ewert and others.
One Tract known as the Kellogg place, containing
164 acres, joining Joseph Woodside, Mrs. Ewert and
others.
One Tract known as the Gibbs place, containing
17 acres, joining John Morris, Mrs. Goodum and
Joseph Woodside.
One Tract known as the Goodrum place, contain-
ing 55 acres, with the widow Goodrum's encroach-
ment on 18 acres, joining Joseph Woodside and Holbrook.
One Tract known as the John Montie place, con-
taining 208 acres, joining Miss Minty Maxwell, Mrs.
Jane Montie and others.
The Mill Tract, containing 124 acres, joining J. N.
Patterson and A. A. Alexander.
Being the Real Estate of the late R. B. Montie,
deceased. Terms, 12 months credit, interest from
date with approved security.
A. A. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
Dec 21, 1868. 4wpd.

Groceries and Confectioneries.
NISBET & MAXWELL are now receiving a large
and well selected stock, consisting in part of
Coffee, Bagging, Cigars, Snuff,
Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Spice,
Molasses, Bacon, Leather, Cheese,
Rice, Tobacco, Soda, &c. &c.
In fact, everything in the Grocery line, cheap for
cash or exchange for country produce.

Nisbet & Maxwell,
Candy Manufacturers and Dealers in Confectioneries,
Toys, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., have a large
stock and offer them low for cash.

Nisbet & Maxwell, Bakers.
Parties supplied with plain and ornamental Cakes
at short notice. Orders promptly executed to.

Just Received,
Fresh Buckwheat Flour.
Nov. 16, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session will commence on the 1st October,
1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks
each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole
session or for one term.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
REV. R. BURWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental
and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
JOHN B. HENWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy,
Chemistry and Ancient Languages.
MRS. M. A. HENWELL, English Branches and Super-
intendent of Social Duties.
MRS. SALLIE C. WHITE, English Branches.
MISS MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and
French.
MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on
Piano.
PROF. A. BARMANN, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MISS JULIA C. PATTON, Music on Piano.
PROF. R. E. PIGLET, Drawing, Painting and Modern
Languages.

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:
Board (with every expense, fuel, lights, wash-
ing, &c.) with tuition in English Branches, \$130.00
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00
Tuition, day scholars, Collegiate " 25.00
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and
Painting, extra, at usual charges.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particu-
lars as to terms, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 27, 1868.

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
(In Bryce's New Building),
Have just received a full Stock of Goods, consisting of
**Groceries, Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c. &c.**
In their general assortment can be found
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Syrups,
Bacon, Lard, Rice, Cheese,
Cotton Ties, Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Salt, Leather, Candles, Crackers, Pickles,
Soda, Soaps, and Wooden Ware.

Hardware.
Axes, Nails, Shovels, Spades,
Hoops, Trace Chains,
Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Confection-
eries, &c.
Thankful for past patronage, they invite their
former customers and all others who want to pur-
chase on fair terms, to give them a call and examine
Goods and prices.

Produce and Cash taken in exchange for
Goods.
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
Oct 26, 1868.

WILLIAM BRYCE & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
29 Chamber and 5 Reade Streets,
NEW YORK.
Devote special attention to the sale of Cotton in New
York. All consignments to their address are covered
by insurance from points of shipment, with or with-
out advice.
Shipments solicited through their correspondents
in Charlotte, Messrs. J. Y. BRYCE & CO., who will
make liberal advances on same.
June 2, 1868.

Virginia Recognizing Negro Suffrage.
A two days conference of some of the leading
Southern men in Virginia was held last week,
attended by A. H. Stuart, Hon. T. S. Flournoy,
formerly the whig candidate for Governor; John
L. Mays, Jr., the present Conservative candi-
date for Attorney General; Wyndham Robert-
son, formerly whig acting Governor of the State;
Geo. W. Bolling and James T. Johnson, formerly
whig Senators; Frank G. Ruffin, General Jno
Ehlers, W. T. Sutherland, and others. They agreed
on a preamble and resolutions which set forth
that while the people of Virginia do not believe
that the negroes, in their uneducated condition,
are as yet fit for suffrage, yet, in view of the ex-
pression of public opinion in the recent National
election, and in the hope of restoring harmony
and union, they are willing to accept universal
suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty.

A Committee of nine was appointed to visit
Washington and urge Congress to legislate so as
to secure these to the people of the State. The
Committee is composed of A. H. Stuart, Wyndham
Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, James Nelson, W. T.
Sutherland, Jno. L. Mays, Jr., J. P. Slaughter,
J. F. Johnson and W. L. Owen. A resolution
was adopted recommending the people of the
State to hold a Convention on February 10th, in
Richmond, to receive the report of the Commit-
tee, and arrange for the canvass.

This conference is the result of a movement,
on the part of the "Do-nothings," as distin-
guished from the "Do-nothings." The former
desiring to make some advance toward meeting
the reconstruction acts and avoiding the disabili-
ties, text oaths, &c., of the new Constitution, and
the latter believing that the people of the State
should, under no circumstances, sanction negro
suffrage, which they believe disastrous and de-
grading.

[If the white people of North Carolina and
Virginia had recognized negro suffrage, in some
form, long ago, the elections heretofore held
would have resulted differently; but they refused
to conform to the "situation" until too late to
accomplish much good. Prejudice and stub-
bornness has greatly injured our people.]

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.**

JAMES HARTY,
(Next Door to the Court House)
Is just receiving a very large stock of
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.
Together with a good assortment of House-keeping
articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons,
Cups, Butter Plates, Larders, Teas, Churns, Buck-
ets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Servers, Tea
Kettles, Sew Pans, Griddles, &c.

House Furnishing Goods
Of every description.
I have the most complete assortment of LADIES'
BASKETS to be found in the City—Market, Travel-
ing, Key and Pic Nic Baskets in every variety—and
Willow Ware generally.
Call and examine my Stock.
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

THE CELEBRATED CHEAP STORE,
IN COTTON-TOWN, CHARLOTTE,
(Next Door to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.)
Kept by the Celebrated

Orderly Sergeant, H. M. PHELPS,
Company B, 1st N. C. Regiment,
Who has in Store a full and complete stock of For-
eign and Domestic

Dry Goods,
Which will be sold as low as by any other man in
Charlotte. Come and try me before you buy any
where else. "By chewing the rag you can tell the
taste of the pudding." That is to say, by coming to
my Store first—where everything kept in a First-
Class Dry Goods Store can be had—you will find
everything, with prices to suit your purpose.

Save Your Rags.
"Save the pennies and the dollars will take care of
themselves."
RAGS—Cotton and Woolen Rags Bought.
Beeswax, Dried Fruit, Old Copper and Brass,
Goose Feathers, Chicken Feathers, Turkey Feathers,
Dry Hides, and Rusty Five or Ten Dollar Gold
Pieces, at full price.
H. M. PHELPS.

Wall Papering.
Just received 1,000 pieces of Wall Papering. Also,
100 pieces Bordering Paper, 200 pair Window Cur-
tains, 100 Fire Screens, &c., for sale at New York
prices.
H. M. PHELPS.
November 23, 1868.

REMOVAL.
New Store and New Goods.
Having removed to the new Store in McADEN'S
IRON FRONT BUILDING,
And fitted it up in the most approved manner, I am
now prepared to furnish you with all kinds of Men's
and Boy's

Boots and Shoes,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes, at the lowest
market rates. Also, French Calf Skins, Upper and
Sole Leather, Rubber Belling of all sizes, Shoe Find-
ings, Hats, Trunks, &c.
I buy nothing but goods from the very best man-
ufacturers, and guarantee them to turn out as repre-
sented.

Hoping that you will favor me with your orders,
and call and examine my Stock, I remain very re-
spectfully,
S. R. MEACHAM,
Dec 14, 1868. Sign of the "Brass Boot."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have now in store one of the largest Stocks of Goods
ever brought to this market.
They keep a full assortment of all kinds of Goods,
and will sell at remarkably low rates.
Country Merchants and wholesale buyers
generally, as well as retail purchasers, are request-
ed to examine this magnificent stock of Goods.

Millinery and Dress-Making.
A separate department is devoted to Millinery and
Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done
promptly and in the latest styles.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,
Between the two Drug Stores,
Oct. 5, 1868.

WEST GREEN NURSERY.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
10,000 Apple, 10,000 Peach, 10,000 Strawberry,
Currants, Gooseberries and Green House Plants.
Catalogues sent on application.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Proprietor,
Sax's T. Nursery, Superintendent,
Greensboro, N. C., Dec 7, 1868.

An Earthquake.
WILKESBORO, N. C., Dec. 19, 1868.
On the 15th inst., about 15 minutes after 3,
p. m., I was sitting in my room at Wilkesboro,
with several other gentlemen, when we were
startled by a rumbling noise, and a terrific
shaking of the house. After the building ceased
shaking, which continued for several seconds,
we went out into the street and heard the noise
for more than a minute, which had a sound simi-
lar to distant thunder. I had supposed that it
was general, but have not been able to ascertain
that it was noticed beyond the ranges of moun-
tains which encircle our valley. It is evident
that this subterranean commotion was local.
Some of our oldest citizens assert that they do
not remember such an occurrence before. Need
we be surprised if there should be an eruption
from one of our mountain peaks at any time?
—Statesville American. A CITIZEN.

The Bankrupt Act.
Even now much misapprehension seems to re-
main in the public mind as to the provisions and
permanence of this law.
By an amendment made in July last, the origi-
nal provisions concerning voluntary bankrupts
were extended to January 1, 1869. In all vol-
untary cases filed after that date, the assets of
the bankrupt must pay 50 per cent of his liabilities,
or he must obtain the written consent of a
majority of his creditors to whom he is indebted
as principal debtor in order to be discharged.
The involuntary side of the law does not change;
and with the change on the voluntary side, which
we have mentioned, the entire act remains a part
of the permanent law of the land.

Some complaints of the law are made, but
curiously, most of them are made on account of
the *limited term of credit*, which the act enforces,
and on account of the provisions which prevent
preferences and sales of entire stocks of goods,
by which, often heretofore, all or nearly all credi-
tors were left without recourse.

Few dividends in voluntary cases have been
made, for the obvious reason that most of the
voluntary bankrupts, thus far, are men who have
long since been hopelessly insolvent. Creditors
of these men, whose liabilities have been long
ago charged to profit and loss, can hardly expect
an assignee to find assets, where they themselves,
with judgments and executions, have for years
looked in vain.

It does sometimes seem that opposition to the
discharge of dishonest bankrupts results rather
unfavorably, but this is chiefly due to the indif-
ference and inattention of creditors. They need
but exercise the same zeal and diligence in these
as in other suits, to succeed in meritorious cases.

The costs are sometimes spoken of as excessive.
This is a mistake. Including all publica-
tions by marshal and assignee, the costs in vol-
untary cases, we are informed, do not exceed,
for clerk, marshal, register and assignee, one
hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty dol-
lars, unless in cases having assets. The custody
and disposition of assets costs no more than in
cases of administration.

Surely a bankrupt, who cannot meet readily
those expenses, cannot be materially benefited
by a discharge from his liabilities.

As an engine for defeating and preventing
frauds, the act has no rival in any of our enact-
ments. The honest debtor it touches gently; on
the dishonest one it lays a hand of iron, if credi-
tors so choose.—Raleigh Standard.

Several prominent iron mills in Pitts-
burg have introduced a process of making iron
without puddling. A larger amount of iron is
yielded from a given quantity of metal, and by
dispensing with puddlers altogether the cost of
production is materially reduced.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—R. W. Hobson, Ex-
Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Dan-
ville, Virginia, was brought here to-night, charged
with defrauding the Revenue, by not accounting
for 26,000 dollars received by him. He was
bailed in the sum of \$10,000 to answer.

Don't wait to be asked to do a good act. That
cheapens its merits. Sail in from your own good
 motive, and receive your pay at the moment in
the deed itself. Never ask yourself or anybody
else whether it is best, or politic, or expected,
or proper. Be sure that it is, and go in.

Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.
D. H. BYERLY,
(In the Basement Store under Mansion House.)
Keeps for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every
description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware,
&c. &c.

Special Anti-Dust Cooking Stove is a superior article,
and has given general satisfaction. I have sold
a large number within the past year.
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron work executed at short
notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

I return my thanks for the liberal share of
patronage heretofore received.
D. H. BYERLY,
March 16, 1868. Under Mansion House.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO., has
been this day dissolved by mutual consent—M. E.
Alexander retiring. The business will be continued
by M. L. Barringer and S. C. Wolfe, under the name
and style of Barringer & Wolfe.
Any member of the old firm is authorized to settle
up the claims due the firm, and some member of it
may always be found at the counting room of Bar-
ringer & Wolfe for that purpose.

M. L. BARRINGER,
S. C. WOLFE,
M. E. ALEXANDER.
Dec 19, 1868.

The undersigned in retiring would take this
method of returning his grateful acknowledgments
to his friends and former patrons; and takes pleas-
ure in commending the new firm as in every respect
worthy of their confidence and support.
Dec 21, 1868. M. E. ALEXANDER.

KNOX & GILL,
Cotton Factors and
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 125 South's Wharf,
Baltimore.
Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited,
and liberal advances made thereon.
Orders will receive prompt attention,
October 5, 1868.

School.
The next session of J. H. Horner's Classical and
Mathematical School, Oxford, N. C., will begin the
first Monday in January.
Dec. 28, 1868.

The Telegraph a North Carolina Invention.
A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel
writes as follows in regard to the invention of
telegraphing:
All honor should always be given to inventors,
and especially to those who have given the world
such wonderful and such useful inventions as the
Telegraph and the Steam Engine. It is singu-
larly strange, however, that while several
really great inventions have originated in North
Carolina minds, but few of the inventors have
had the credit, even of their labors.

I venture to assert that some of the most use-
ful inventions of the age have originated in our
State. Our people do not invent profusely as
the New Englanders, but *strikingly and usefully.*
The Telegraph is certainly a product of North
Carolina mind. Thirty odd years ago, Julius L.
Clemmons then a student at a Virginia College,
originated the idea of communicating thoughts
and words by means of electricity. For several
years he pondered and worked and matured the
thing in his own mind, but unsuspecting as to
the greatness of the thought, he communicated
his idea to Prof. Morse, who was then a man of
some aspirations in the scientific world.

When Clemmons suddenly learned that Morse
had obtained a patent, thunderstruck and
chagrined at the betrayal of confidence, and the
unfairness of a man of whom he had attempted
to make a friend, he at once left the State, and
found a new home in Louisville, Kentucky.
Morse, however, has assumed the entire honors
of the invention and pocketed the pay.

Clemmons' Telegraph should be this day as
familiar all over the world as household words,
while Morse should be known as a pedler of
other men's thoughts and ideas to fill his pockets.

A number of students in College with Julius
L. Clemmons can testify this day to the fact that
Clemmons worked on this great idea, while a
mere school boy, and long before Morse was
heard of in connection with the Telegraph.

We want to show, by this and other similar
instances which can be produced, that the inven-
tive genius of North Carolina is unsurpassed in
richness.

The Revolver, the Engraving Machine, the
Type Setter, and several other valuable things,
I intend to discuss, when I have time and op-
portunity. Our young men have genius unsur-
passed, and of which I, at least, am proud; and
if the State will only foster and encourage home
talents, so as to keep our population on the soil,
we may be as great a people as any other; all of
which I devoutly hope will come to pass.

For further information as to Clemmons' Tele-
graph, I would refer you to the citizens of Clem-
monsville, N. C., and especially to my friend,
Lewis Hanes, late Editor of the Old North State.
Rev. Baxter Cross, now President of some West-
ern College, could possibly give still more ac-
curate information on this subject of State pride.

Yours truly,
B.

Consumption Infectious.
Dr. Henry Bowditch writes as follows in the
last number of the Atlantic Monthly:
It was our fortune to attend a man slowly
dying of consumption, who, while hopelessly and
helplessly ill, was devotedly cared for by his
wife, who, at the time felt herself, and seemed to
be, in perfect health. Years after her husband's
death, and when bravely battling against the
disease which commenced its insidious attacks
immediately subsequent to his death, she related
to me the following facts. It seems that often,
in wintry nights, that faithful woman would arise
from the side of her husband, who was lying
with his dress drenched with the chilling sweat
of increasing disease, and would persuade him
to take her warm clothing and lie down in the
dry warm place she had just left, while, simply
throwing a blanket over it, she would take the
spot previously occupied by him. Upon our ex-
pressing a horror at the thought of the danger
she had run, and which apparently had told with
so much power upon her, she quietly remarked
that she knew at the time the danger she was
incurring. She had no thought of danger to
herself, and only of her husband's comfort.
"But," added she, "I then got what I never re-
covered from." A certain vitality seemed to go
out of her; and although her nature contended
for many years against the encroachments of the
disease, she finally died, always believing that
she had taken consumption from her husband,
but with a certain martyr-like joy that such had
really been the fact.

We have now in our mind other and analogous
cases, as, for example, husbands having their
first wighs when "inhaling the breath of their
sick wives," while ministering to their neces-
sities. We have known daughters and sisters,
who, full of apparent health and strength, when
consumption has seized a mother or sister, who
continued to sleep with the invalid and to breathe
the same closed up atmosphere at night, and to
watch all day without, perhaps, a moment of
healthful out-of-door exercise. And we have
been distressed to find not a few of such healthy
young persons gradually beginning to suffer with
indigestion, debility, and finally cough, and all
the symptoms of consumption. In some in-
stances, in fact, the attendant has died before
the life of the original patient has ended. These
facts are very significant, and although we are
well aware that, in some of them, other elements
of disease may have had their fatal influence,
still the cases have been full of suggestions as to
the necessity of greater precautions than we, in
this country, have usually taken in this matter.

Genuine N. O. Sugar & Molasses.
5 Hbls. genuine new crop N. O. Sugar,
20 Barrels new crop N. O. Molasses,
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

15 Hbls. Demerara and English Island Molasses,
50 Hbls. brown Sugar, different grades,
15 Hbls. clarified Sugar, A, B and C,
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

200 Sacks N. C. extra and family Flour,
100 Barrels double extra Ohio Flour,
50 Boxes English Dairy and State Cheese,
75 Drums Seedless Raisins,
75 Boxes Layer Raisins,
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

120 Boxes extra No. 1 Boston Family Soap,
85 Coils Rope suitable for baling Cotton,
On consignment and for sale low
by STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Dec 21, 1868.

AN ATROCITY.—An English gentleman con-
versant with the process of adulteration in his
own country informs us that old coffins have been
ground up in London and mixed with coffee to
give it a peculiar and much affected flavor. We
have not yet been able to ascertain if the prac-
tice is in vogue here, though we fear our poison-
ers of food are none too good for such an atrocity.

FIGS.—Our readers have observed the small
boxes of figs sold at the street corners all over
the city at low prices. They are old, damaged
and wormy figs, steamed and fixed over and put
into new boxes. They are unhealthy and
should be shunned, particularly by children.

Deep Plowing.
In addition to the advantages that we have
often stated of deep plowing, it remains for us
to consider its vast importance in times of great
drought.
Mr Dalton, of England, has proved that a
cubic foot of earth may contain seven inches of
water in depth, and that it may part with one-
half of this water and not be too dry for support-
ing vegetation. He used a cylindrical vessel
ten inches in diameter, three feet deep, filled with
gravel, sand and soil, having a discharge pipe at
the bottom, by which to measure the quantity of
water that ran off, and which gave perfect drain-
age, the top of the soil being covered with grass,
the whole buried so that the top was even with
the ground, shows that earth that is moderately
moist will take up three inches of water without
carrying it beyond the point of saturation. This
amount had in the preceding dry month been
taken up by the plants and evaporated, and
without making the soil too dry, had so drawn
upon it that it could imbibe three inches that
fill in four days. Land plowed only six inches
deep holds only one and a half inches of water,
subject to the use of vegetation, if no account is
made of water rising up through the hard earth
beneath. Ten days of dry weather in June,
July or August, will tell injuriously on plants
that have only six inches of earth beneath them
from which they can draw moisture;