

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 925.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
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.)

Dr. W. H. Hoffman,
DENTIST,
(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia, during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REVENUES—M. P. Pagan, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAllen, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat, Jan 31, 1870.

M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
Charlotte, N. C.
Successor to Alexander & Bland.

Office as heretofore, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Satisfaction warranted. Gas administered.
Feb 28, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 1870.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his 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.

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 Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over B. Koopmann's Store.
Dec 13, 1869

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
Office nearly opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.
Feb 7, 1870.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANSION HOUSE,
Charlotte, N. C.
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
Omnibusses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Murchison & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. Y. Bryces & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Deates & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Marchison, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue until 30th of June following.
A full course in teaching in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869 Charlotte, N. C.

LARGE STOCK.
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.

Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
March 15, 1870.

A NICE SORT OF WIFE TO HAVE ABOUT THE HOUSE.—It is related that a great deal of excitement was occasioned in Chichester, N. H., last week by an attempt on the part of the wife of a respected citizen of that town to strangle him while in bed. She arose in the night and made a noose of twisted cotton cloth, one end of which she tied around the bed post, and coiling it around his neck, pulled hard upon the other end; he was awakened, however, and succeeded in getting clear. She claims to have been acting in a fit of somnambulism.

Attachment Notice.
State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County.
John C. Angell, Plaintiff, against the Cabarrus Copper and Gold Mining Company, Defendant, (a foreign corporation.) To the above named defendant:

You are hereby notified that the above named Plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against your property, returnable to the next Term of the Court of Cabarrus county, to be held on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1870. The demand is for Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifteen 1-100 Dollars, with interest on \$6,150 1-100 from the 22d day of June, 1867, due by a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court for the city and county of New York. You are further notified to appear at the time and place aforesaid and answer the complaint which was filed on the 6th day of May, 1869, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of May, 1870.
JOHN A. McDONALD,
Clerk Superior Court.

no SECRETS.
At Smith's Shoe Store.

You can buy the best and cheapest Boots, Shoes, Leather, Hats, Trunks and Tobacco.

April 4, 1870. S. P. SMITH & CO.,

Scuppernong and other Wines.
A full stock of Scuppernong, Madeira, Port and Sherry Wines, Corn and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, Rum, Gins and Tobacco, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Lard and Molasses in large quantities.
May 16, 1870. W. J. BLACK.

1870. **HARRIS & PHARR,** 1870.
AT
Old China Hall,
Between Tate & Devey's and First National Bank,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, Crockery and all other Household Furnishing Goods to be found in any first-class Crockery House.
Our Goods have been selected with care and with the intention on our part of meeting, to the fullest extent, the wants of Merchants making purchases for retailing, and also for the wants of families, all of which we offer for Cash.

We solicit orders by mail or otherwise, and a call from buyers, when they visit our City, before making their Spring purchases.
Jan 31, 1870. HARRIS & PHARR.

E. M. HOLT & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
20 BARRELS prime Corn Whiskey,
10 Barrels North Carolina Mountain Dew,
10 Barrels Old Rye for medicinal purposes,
1 Barrel Old Scuppernong Wine,
Pure Cherry Wine, Champagne, &c.
10 Cases Canned Peaches,
10 Cases Tomatoes,
20 Barrels Crackers, fresh,
20 half boxes M. R. Raisins,
20 one-eighth boxes M. R. Raisins,
200 bags Family Flour, Holts and others, warranted good.
Feb 14, 1870.

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills.
Cures Diseases of the Liver and Stomach.
Tutt's Expectorant,
A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.
Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,
The Great Alterative and Blood Purifier.
Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,
Warranted the best Dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by Druggists everywhere.
Feb 14, 1870. 6m

Notice.
GASTON & MOORE,
Successors to Wiley & Gaston,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Tinware, Zinc, Tin Plate, SOLDIER, &c.
We contract for Roofing, do Repairing and all work in our line.
COOKING STOVES on hand of all sizes from \$15 to \$50, to which we invite attention.
GASTON & MOORE,
Next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Goods Store
March 21, 1870.

NEW FIRM.
MORRIS & DAVIDSON,
At "the New Furniture House," opposite Scarr's Drug Store.
Having, on the first of this month, associated with me in the Furniture Trade here, Mr W. H. Morris of Petersburg, Va., and lately of Raleigh, N. C., we hereby inform the public that we expect to carry on the above business more extensively than ever before, at greatly reduced prices. Mr Morris is an old dealer in the Furniture Trade, and in addition to keeping every article usually found in a first-class Furniture Establishment, we will engage to furnish Dwellings, Hotels, Schools, Colleges, &c., on better terms than parties, "not posted," can buy in New York. A large stock of
All kinds of Furniture
Will be constantly kept, embracing Parlor and Chamber Suits, together with a full supply of Mattresses, Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes and styles, and Mahogany, Walnut and Pine Coffins, at prices to suit the times.
Call at the "New Furniture House," opposite Scarr's Drug Store, and examine our Stock.
Repairing will continue to be done at the old stand opposite the City Clock, and Cane Seat Chairs re-bottomed, as good as new, by competent workmen.
ROBT. F. DAVIDSON,
W. H. MORRIS,
Charlotte, N. C., Dec 1, 1869.

Notice.
The subscriber, thankful for past patronage, asks a continuance of the same to the new firm, and now calls upon all indebted to him to come and close up their Accounts, as my old business must be settled up. Claims contracted before and during the war and still outstanding will be settled on liberal terms. If those indebted cannot at once pay the money, I will close up by Note to their satisfaction.
Dec 20, 1869 R. F. DAVIDSON.

The late A. Lincoln.
A statement has recently been going the rounds of many newspapers to the effect that President Lincoln was an Atheist. In reply to this, Rev. John Tyler, a colored clergyman of Newark, writes the following letter:

"Having noticed an article in a paper in this city imputing infidelity to Abraham Lincoln, per se, I am, to state, briefly, some facts of my own personal knowledge. In the year 1865, while a chaplain at freedman's village, on Arlington Heights, after the assassination, but three weeks before Mrs. Lincoln left the White House, I dined with the servants employed at the house, some of whom had been engaged in personal attendance upon Mr. Lincoln. My object was really to know more about him whose memory is still dear to me. I asked the servants how Mr. Lincoln treated them. I was told that frequently, late at night, Mr. Lincoln came down stairs to teach them to read, and often took such occasions to draw their thoughts towards the Saviour of all mankind. He also often prayed with them. I saw the tears fall from the eyes of those freedmen and women, and am thoroughly convinced that in the heart of Abraham Lincoln dwelt the principles of Faith, Hope, and Charity. They also mentioned their belief that he did not wish to attend the theatre, but Mrs. Lincoln 'insisted.'"

Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students, "Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that 'dirty grease spot' on our coat, and it undergoes a chemical change, and becomes soap. Now, rub it with a little water, and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it, and it is no longer dirt. Everything you call dirt is worthy of notice, as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will separate into very clean elements. Dirt makes corn, oorn makes young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So after all, you are kissing dirt, particularly if she whitens her skin with chalk, or Fuller's earth. There is no telling, young gentlemen, what is dirt."

Land Plaster, for Corn & Clover,
50 BARRELS NOVA SCOTIA, just received and for sale by
May 30, 1870. BURROUGHS & SPRINGS.

SMITH & HAMMOND,
(Successors to Smith & Brem.)
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Granite Corner, opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
T. C. SMITH, M. D.,
H. B. HAMMOND.
March 28, 1870.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spear's Chloride, Excelsior, Columbia and Live-Oak Cooking Stoves.
Box and Parlor Stoves,
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,
Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various
Housekeeping Articles.
All wares and work warranted as represented.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Feb 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 16, 1870.

Save two big Profits.
LEATHER! LEATHER!!
Buy your Leather from the manufactory at Peter Brown's Tan Yard on Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C., just below the N. C. Railroad.
Harness Leather at 40 cents per pound;
Upper Leather at 50 "
Kip and Calf Skins equally low.
Tan Bark and Hides wanted.
May 23, 1870 3m McALPINE & CO.

Iron Frame Double-Shovel Plows
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
DIXON'S STEEL SWEEPS
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
STEEL COTTON SCRAPES
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
SIDE HARROWS,
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.

FIELD THRESHERS & HORSE-POWERS
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
PRICES REDUCED.
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
Plow Shop, Charlotte, N. C.
May 2, 1870.

Books, Stationery, Music, and FANCY ARTICLES,
Now opening at
TIDDY'S BOOK STORE.
School Books.
Grammars, Geographies, Spelling Books, Definitions, Speakers, Histories, Arithmetics, &c.
Miscellaneous Works.
Poetry, History, Biography, Tales, Dictionaries, Scientific and Religious Works; New Novels by Victor Hugo, Charles Reade, Mark Lemon, Annie Thomas, Amelia B. Edwards, Anthony Trollope and other popular writers.
New Music, &c.
A good assortment of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, in costly and cheap styles.
In good variety, a full line, from satin finish writing paper, down to paper of the old Confederate times. Pens, Ink, Pencils and Fancy Articles.
The latest and most popular
Newspapers and Magazines
Are daily received, and will be delivered at residences, offices, or mailed to order.
DAVIDSON MONTHLY (for April) and XIX CENTURY (for May) are now ready and for sale at
TIDDY & BROS.
Charlotte, N. C., May 16, 1870.

Preaching in New York.
The N. Y. Herald, every Monday morning, gives a synopsis of the sermons preached by prominent ministers on the preceding Sabbath. In a late number we find the following notice of Rev. C. F. Deems' sermon at the Church of the Strangers, a sort of independent Church organized by Dr. Deems some years ago. Dr. Deems preached in this State a number of years as a member of the North Carolina Conference, and we believe he still holds his membership in that Conference.

But here is a description of Mr Deems' rather curious sermon preached on Sunday, May 22d:

The Lord's Scapegoats—Keep Alive.
A large, fashionable and highly intelligent audience assembled yesterday in the Church of the Strangers to hear a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Deems.

The text was selected from Matthew xxiv, 28—"Wherever the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together." Dr. Deems thought that this passage was often misapplied, as when it was supposed to mean that wherever there's a game there's a hunter, or wherever there's a chance for sinning or cheating, cheaters would be found ready. He believed there was a deep, general truth in these words of Jesus, which he should try to bring out.

Men often complain of their benefactors—such as flies, worms, caterpillars, and some birds like buzzards, that follow an army. Rust, fermentation, corruption are offensive. They are not nice, but they are useful. We should be surprised if we could learn how many scavengers God employs, and that sometimes things did this unwise work of cleaning up God's beautiful world. The deaths we mourn over are merely the getting out of the way of things no longer useful. Nothing dies that is useful; but when its functions have been discharged it dies and is removed. Then the first thing we learn is that

God is the God of Clean Life.
He can't bear a corpse—a dead, useless thing. And he can't bear waste. All the flies around the markets eat up the matter which in its decay would breed disease. And even if there are no flies the decay will throw the elements into other combinations. This very disease, that comes of what we call miasma, is proof of the activities engaged in using up what otherwise would be waste and always be festering and producing offensiveness. God's good mills are always silently grinding filth into beauty and making everything finer. The dead horse on the battle field attracts the ugly buzzard, and the carcass is consumed; but even a live buzzard is better than a dead horse. So a fly, whose wings are so beautiful when examined in the microscope, is better than the decaying vegetable fibres or animal muscle on the market stall. God cleans up the universe, but throws nothing away. He transmutes, but does not waste or annihilate. The second lesson is that to keep from being carried off

We must keep Alive.
The vultures hover around a putrefying man who is barely alive, and so long as strength is in him he can carry them off, but the moment they see that his strength has failed they pounce on him. God has made them so that they scent the carrion from afar. But our most beautiful friends, kept to the last, embalmed, locked in air-tight caskets, put away in marble sarcophagi, never to be seen or touched, are like that, do, nevertheless, corrupt—that is, set loose their elements for new combinations. God has put inside us what will change the dead into the living. It must be carried away. So with

A Dead Member of Society.
While he is actively alive he keeps his place. When he succumbs to death he must be carried away. He cannot hide himself from the carrion crows. So with all dead institutions, such as dead churches. They may have members, wealth, fine edifices, but the Lord cannot spare place for a dead church any more than the husbandman for a dead tree. If you want to keep your candlestick from being moved out of its place the light must be kept shining. When anything becomes utterly useless to us we throw it away. He gathers up these very dead churches and transmutes them into something useful, as he changes the vegetable deposits into coal. But it is no longer a church any more than the coal is still leaves of tropical plants. So with a dead nation. When any nation discharges the function of its individual nationality, it is carried away by some process which reproduces it. So the old empires of Nineveh and Babylon; so Greece; so the Jewish people. That nation was to discharge the functions of a theocracy. When they would not God let the eagles in on them. The Lord was never so in love with any elect nation, or man or woman, that He would preserve the corpse. He is so sickly sentimental. He loved the Jews, but when the Hebrew nation died, though Jesus loved it unto tears, He did not lift a hand to drive back the Roman vultures that from Britain, Gaul and farthest Germany scented the carrion and flew down on the prey. The third lesson is that there is no use in

Worrying over Nuisances.
God will abate all nuisances. Everything that has life ought to be living, and has a right to live. If it die nothing can keep it. A mother holds her dead baby in her arms in wild grief of bereavement. But at last her babe becomes such a horror that she must put it out of her arms. So with any institution. Being dead it rots. Do not, therefore, worry. If you feel called to the office and work of a vulture, which is an honorable work, eat up the dead thing, but be sure that you turn it into glossy feathers and delicate nerves and splendid eyes, such as the Lord's winged scavengers have. Do not worry about Mohammedanism. If it has any life it is so for doing good, and has a right to live. When dead it will disappear. So some Protestants would move the Roman Catholic Church out of the way. Why? And they worry. Why? If that church has life it ought to live, and will probably live. If it dies, all the councils and emperors on earth cannot save it, for wherever the carcass is there the eagles gather. But do not try to bury anything alive.

The discourse concluded with descriptions of the beauty and grandeur of living, the usefulness of dying, and the infinite sense of purity in the Heavenly Father.

Farmers' Clubs.
From Coleman's Rural World.
Come, brother farmers, let us have a plain talk. I have the floor now, and when I am through, I hope you will speak. I will try "nothing to extenuate, nor set against in malice." My proposition is, that we, as a class, are behind the age. Do you concede the point, or do you require me to prove it? Well, in the first place I would say that all other industrial classes require an apprenticeship, or an education, to fit them for their peculiar business. What merchant or company of merchants, who had never been on the ocean? Who would ever think of appointing a man who was unacquainted with letters, to a chair of professorship in an institution of learning? In all our various manufacturing skilled workmen only are employed who have served a long apprenticeship to their business. Only such labor there can be made profitable or even available. In short, all industrial classes except the agricultural, regard a careful, thorough educational preparation necessary to success. It is not necessary to go more into detail on this point. Every reader can do this for himself. Please think of it.

Now for the practical results. The first idea is to procure this nice home in the country. One is found that does partially, and may be made to come up to the real ideal of this country paradiisal home. It is purchased, though the means of the purchaser are not quite commensurate with the cost, but what of that, the owner is willing to give a credit on a part, and the surplus products at the rate the purchaser had been accustomed to pay for such products, will soon enable him to pay this balance and not miss it. Nearly all the purchaser's means are expended in making this first payment on his home, and hopefully and enthusiastically he takes possession. He now soon begins to learn what he had not sufficiently thought of before; in order to cultivate his land he must have horses or oxen, plows and various other necessary implements; he must have cows to give the pure milk and to make the fresh butter; he must have a little stock of hogs to produce his pork and bacon; he must have a little stock of fowls to produce the fresh eggs and the tender chickens for his table; he must have feed for these animals until he can produce it; he must have seed, plants and trees from which to raise his first grain, vegetables and fruits. A thousand, yes, ten thousand questions will here arise in his mind for the first time in his life. Of course he wants the best of everything, for he is going to be a model farmer, but how is he to know what is best of anything that he wants? Where has he learned? who has taught him? Of course he has subscribed for and been reading an agricultural paper—perhaps two or three of them—but knowing nothing practically himself, he cannot understand fully what he reads; but this is not all, he there finds what seems to him conflicting theories and facts on the same subjects, and if he attempts to draw conclusions of his own—they are more apt to be wrong than right, and to involve him in loss, disappointment and trouble. He would consult his neighbors, but in the start he had carefully given them to understand that he was not going to be the careless slipshod farmer they were, but was going to set them an example worthy to be followed. Of course it will not do to go to them now for advice. In short he soon finds out that he has fatally mistaken his calling; that he is grossly ignorant of and totally unprepared for the pursuit he has chosen, and heartily wishes himself safely back in his old pursuit for which he had early prepared himself by a suitable apprenticeship or education. He gets back finally, but not in the position he left, and not the least of his sufferings is the thought that he has foolishly squandered the hard earnings of his life by embarking in a business that he did not understand. I could name a number of instances like this, and doubtless my readers could do the same. But what lesson can we learn from such cases? Why, first, the general idea prevalent, that to be a farmer needs no previous education or apprenticeship. This idea prevails not only among the people of other industrial pursuits, but too generally among farmers themselves. Hence the many poor farmers. Hence the business does not pay, and hence it is degraded by those in its pursuit. And yet it is the very corner stone of all other pursuits. For all other pursuits, whatever be their grade or importance, a previous preparation and training is conceded to be necessary, and yet not one can be named or thought of that requires so much preparation and training as an agricultural. Then are we not as a class behind the age?

But this is not all in which we are behind. Manufacturers consult together as to the best means of promoting their interests as a class. They adopt means, and unite their energies and influence to carry them into effect.

Then my brother, let me say our duty is plain. We must educate the farmers. This may be a tedious and hard task, but it can be, and it must be done. Admitted that it is a great work, and it may take a long time, but industry, energy, patience and perseverance will accomplish it certainly. But I hear you ask where and how shall we begin? I answer, in the primary school—the farmers' club. Then let there be one organized forthwith in every township in the State. Surely no township can be found that is so destitute as not to have one or two leading spirits that can give direction, energy and interest to such an organization. Their meetings ought to be held once a week, but if they can only be held semi-monthly, or at farthest monthly first, great good may be accomplished. These

meetings can be made intensely interesting. Subjects for discussion are almost infinite. Make it a matter of primary importance to get every farmer interested, and to secure their attendance. Once a year, say in the month of January, let each Club send one or more delegates to a county Convention to discuss agricultural topics. These may be called our graded schools. Let these provide for an annual State Convention of farmers and this may be called our high school or college. Let it be impressed on the minds of all, that, "with charity for all, and malice toward none," these are farmers' institutions, and intended exclusively for the promotion of their interests. Let it be impressed upon the minds of all, that the agricultural class is a mighty power in this land, and that this power must be organized for the paramount good of all classes. In these Clubs we may discuss in detail all the practical operations of the farm, orchard, vineyard, garden, apiary, stock raising, etc., etc. Old unfounded and unreasoned prejudices will be broken down and give way to fellow sympathy and social feelings, of worthy character. What say you, brother farmers? If you have a better plan let us hear from you. If not, will you adopt this?
Feb 28, 1870.

Andrew Johnson—Incidents in the Life of the Ex-President.
The following is an extract from an article in the May number of the XIX Century, from the pen of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina:

President Johnson came to Laurens C. H., South Carolina, in 1827, and remained there two years, working as a journeyman tailor. He came from North Carolina, where he was born and served his apprenticeship. Whilst working at Laurens he became engaged to a young lady in the neighborhood, and went one Sunday morning to ask her mother, who was a widow lady, for the hand of her daughter. He told Gov. Orr that he saw by the old lady's manner that she was not favorably disposed toward him. It was late in the evening before he could muster up courage to "pop the question." When he did so, the old lady told him plainly that her daughter should not marry a tailor and intimated that she suspected he wanted some of her negroes. The young tailor boy and future President of the United States, was so much mortified at the rebuff he had received, that he determined to quit Laurens, and did so the next day.

How unfortunate for the daughter was the ill-judgment of the mother. Had she given her consent, her daughter might have been the occupant of the White House, mistress of ceremonies and fashion in Washington, receiving and entertaining foreign ministers and their ladies, instead of being as she is, the humble wife of a poor and obscure man. On the other hand, it might have disappointed the high destiny of the tailor boy. Instead of being President of the United States he might be still pursuing his humble vocation. But this is not very likely. A man with President Johnson's natural endowments, intellectually and morally, could hardly pass through life in this American republic, without elevating himself and acquiring honor and distinction.

It is a remarkable and most wonderful fact, that President Johnson never went to school a day in his life! His father, who was a most worthy and excellent man, filling the office of town constable in Raleigh, North Carolina, messenger of the bank and sexton of a church, died when his son was only two years old. The family were left in poverty, and at the age of ten years, Andrew was bound as an apprentice to the trade of a tailor. Whilst working as an apprentice, some one came into the shop with a book of speeches, and read one to the boys. This speech delighted Andrew Johnson so much that he determined to read himself. The book was given to him, and in this book, with the assistance of his fellow apprentices, he learned his letters and learned to read; and after that a book of some sort was ever his constant companion. His wife taught him to write and cypher after they married. In the meantime he must have had his mind well stored with a great deal of useful reading.

It has been said, and widely circulated, that President Johnson was intemperate. There never was, perhaps, less foundation for such a calumny. He has always been a most temperate man throughout his whole life. This will be testified to by all who knew him intimately, whether friends or foes. Messrs. Burt, Ashmore and other members of Congress, who served with him for many years, assure me that no such thing was ever suspected whilst he was in Congress. Col. Williams of Greenville, Tenn., who has known President Johnson all his life and resided with him in the same village, told me that between whom there is a bitter feud, told me not long since that no one ever saw Johnson drunk. When inaugurated as Vice President he was in feeble health, and just before making his speech he was advised to take a glass of brandy. Not being accustomed to the use of spirituous liquors it did affect him, and the effect was noticed. This first gave birth to slander.

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References—Reg' J. Rumpke, Geo. B. Wetmore, Maj. W. M. Robbins, Salisbury; Rev. Prof. L. A. Biskie, N. C. College; Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., Rev. Mr. Bronson, Rev. Mr. Griffith, Rev. N. Aldrich and Mr. W. H. Houston, Charlotte, N. C., and many letters of Recommendation.
May 23, 1870.

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