

## JEFF. DAVIS' LETTER

READ AT THE FAYETTEVILLE CENTENNIAL.

A Splendid Tribute to North Carolina by This Distinguished Confederate Chieftain.

The following letter from the Hon. Jefferson Davis, in reply to an invitation to be present, was read. It is addressed to Messrs. Wharton J. Green, James C. McRea, J. W. Broadfoot, Neill W. Ray and W. C. McDuffie, committee of invitation:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Oct., 30.  
—Sirs: Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's centennial to be held at Fayetteville on the 21st of November next, was duly received, but this acknowledgement has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches I find that cherished hope unrealized, and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration. It has been my sincere wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them, with just pride, to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the inalienable rights of the people, even when an infant successfully resisting executive usurpation, and in the defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter boldly defying king, lords and commons. Always self-reliant, yet not vainly self-asserting, she provided for her own defense while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British colonies of America. Thus she sent troops armed and equipped for service in both Virginia and South Carolina; also dispatched a ship from the port of Wilmington with food for the sufferers of Boston after the closing of that port by Great Britain.

HIS VENERATION FOR BRAVERY.

In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self-abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port. Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly declare for State independence, and from first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves. I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1775, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserve to be preserved as the outburst of a brave, liberty-loving people, on the receipt of news of the combat at Concord between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts.

The broader foundations referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsboro in August, 1775. Before this Congress convened North Carolina, in disregard of opposition to the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the General Congress to be held in Philadelphia, and had denounced the attack upon Boston, and had appointed committees of safety with such far-reaching functions as belong to revolutionary times only. The famous stamp act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of the highest reputation, a vessel bringing the stamps was seized and the commander bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who were not disguised and shunned no question.

Before the congress of the province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a people who, burdened but not bent by oppression, had resolved to live or die as freemen. The Congress at Hillsboro went earnestly to work, not merely to declare independence, but to provide the means of maintaining it. The Congress, feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make

laws for raising and organizing troops, for supplying money, and to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports, and offered bounties to stimulate the production of the articles most useful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being then in session, and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under this condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved "That the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to the colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony," etc.

FIRST TO DECLARE FOR FREEDOM.

This, I believe, was the first distinct declaration for the separation from Great Britain and State independence, and there is much besides priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina had, by many acts of resistance to the British authorities, provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead in defiance; but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation could make her accept cooperation save with the reservation of supremacy in regard to her own constitution and laws—the sacred principle of "community independence" and government founded on the consent of the governed.

After having done her whole duty in the war for independence and become a free sovereign and independent State, she entered into the Confederation with these rights and powers recognized as unbridled. When experience proved the Articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of good government she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the articles, but proceeded to form a new plan of government, and, adhering to the cardinal principle that government must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States to be adopted or rejected as each by and for itself should decide.

It is to be remembered that the articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that "the union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the said articles unless it should be confirmed by the Legislatures of every State." True to her creed of State sovereignty, North Carolina recognized the power of such States as chose to do so to withdraw from the Union, and by the same token her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect union, and in which it is to be observed the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers. She had fought a long and devastating war for State independence, and was not willing to put in jeopardy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination it was concluded that the proposed constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation by the usual resort to implication of powers not expressly granted, and declined to act upon the general assurance that the deficiency would soon be supplied by the needful amendments. In the meantime State after State had acceded to the new union until the necessary number had been obtained for the establishment of the "constitution between the States so ratifying the same." With characteristic self-reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation, and calmly resolved, if so it must be, to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized possession—community independence. Confiding in the security offered by the first ten amendments to the constitution, especially the ninth and tenth of the series, North Carolina voluntarily acceded to the new union. The tenth amendment restricted the functions of the federal government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were expressly stipulated. Beyond that limit nothing could be done rightfully. If covertly done under color of law or by reckless usurpation of an extraneous majority which feeling power, should disregard right, had the

State no peaceful remedy? Could she as a State in a confederation, the bedrock of which is the consent of its members, be bound by a compact which others broke to her injury? Had her reserved rights no other than a paper barrier to protect them against invasion?

PRAISING THE STATE.

Surely the heroic patriots and wise statesman of North Carolina by their sacrifices, utterances and deeds have shown what their answer would have been to these questions if they had been asked on the day when in convention they ratified the amended constitution of the United States. Her exceptional delay in ratification marks her vigilant care for the right she had so early asserted and so steadily maintained. Of her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that he was "always the first in a row and the last out of it."

In the peaceful repose which followed the revolution all her interests were progressive. Farms, school-houses and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mother's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and perseverance, and by the integrity without which all other gifts are but tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all which constitutes power until 1812 she was required, as a State of the Union, to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain. These seamen generally belonged to the New England States. None, probably, were North Carolinians. But her old spirit was vital still—the cause of one was the cause of all, as she announced when Boston was under embargo.

At every roll call for the common defense she answered, "Here!" When blessed peace returned she stacked her arms for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and not found wanting in the time of their need. Why should she anticipate hostility from them?

VALUE OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

The envy, selfish jealousy and criminal hate of Cain did not come near to her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity, it is knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and I could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this letter, already, I fear, tediously long. Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day the anniversary of which you commemorate.

If there be any, not probably to be found with you, but possibly elsewhere, who shall ask, "How then, could North Carolina consistently enact her ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the Declaration of Independence of 1776; to the articles of confederation of 1777 for a perpetual union of the States and the secession of the States from the Union so established; to the treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the constitution of the United States, with the first ten amendments; to the time-honored resolutions of 1798 and 1799, that from these, one and all, he may learn that the State, having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it or had ever attempted to delegate the inalienable rights of the people.

How valiantly her sons bore themselves in the war between the States the lists of killed and wounded testify. She gave them a sacrificial offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and had left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,  
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Chicago Girl—Oh, auntie, we've just been out shooting at the target. Boston Girl—I succeeded in perforating the bovine optic three times in succession.

## MAKING PORK.

Some Remarks on the Fattening of Swine for the Butcher's Block.

A farm of even small proportions can hardly be carried on economically without swine. Hogs are gross feeders, and will eat almost anything, as well as waste garbage and refuse of various kinds not suited to the wants of other animals.

The first thing in order to make first class pork is to start with young, healthy, thrifty hogs; perhaps there is not so much depending upon breeds as upon these conditions. However, the small framed, fine fleshed breeds are preferable to those of large frames and coarser flesh, and this preference seems to be growing; also a relish for more lean and less fat pork. Answering best this purpose, perhaps, are the Suffolk, Chester whites and the Berkshire, or grades of these breeds. However, on this point tastes differ, and by many the Yorkshires, Essexes and some others are thought best. A pig of either one of these breeds can usually be made to weigh 250 pounds, or even more, at 8 or 10 months, of the very best quality of pork. And here there is a considerable saving as regards the old time large hogs, weighing from 800 to 500 pounds, but taking from a year and a half to two years' time to make it.

Many pork producers are finding the best market for the small breeds, the spring pigs of which are fit for slaughter by New Year's or before, weighing when dressed 250 pounds on an average, and furnishing hams of about fifteen pounds weight. Thus the early maturity of the small breeds gives them a great advantage over the larger and longer maturing breeds.

To secure the best results begin feeding pigs when first weaned with skimmed milk, mixed with a little bran and oatmeal, and gradually increase the ration of oats till the pigs have attained sufficient size to answer putting on fat, when corn meal should be gradually substituted for the bran and oats. There is nothing excellent milk for young pigs, but for inducing growth the skimmed is fully as good as the unseparated article. Along with the milk, bran and oatmeal, should be given some young clover or grass, unless the pigs have access to a pasture. For they are very fond of, and relish very much, anything green and juicy, and will thrive better when their taste is so indulged.

Then, as cold weather comes on, the process of fattening should be pushed. This is done by giving more corn meal, for corn is the great fat forming food. Perhaps the best form to feed this to them is to cook the meal, making it into a thick mash, and feed it to them while warm, with a little shelled corn in it to force them to eat more slowly and not choke themselves. Hogs fed in this manner fatten very rapidly, claims J. L. Baird, who gave expression to the foregoing opinions, originally for the benefit of American Rural Home's readers.

## Manure for Orchards.

In an essay read before the Western New York Horticultural society J. Harris claimed that there is no difficulty about phosphoric acid and potash, but that the great point is to secure nitrogen. The cheapest way to accomplish this is by the thorough cultivation and pulverizing of turf. A thoroughly drained soil, well tilled, and thus repeatedly exposed to the air, effects a far cheaper way of getting nitrates than sending to South America for nitrate of soda. He recommends the plowing, harrowing and cultivation of orchards, exposing the matted sods to the air. He, however, says that if half the quantity of ordinary manure is applied, and then 200 pounds broadcast of nitrate of soda, it will be equivalent to a good dressing of the very richest compost, and a good deal cheaper. He has used this application with great advantage on peaches, strawberries, roses, currants, raspberries, asparagus, celery, onions and beets. It must be borne in mind, however, that variation in the character and composition of soils in different localities will materially affect the results in all such trials, and the only true way is to submit them to the test of actual experiment, although there is hardly any place where barn manure, thoroughly and copiously incorporated with the soil, will not produce very decided results on the several crops mentioned.

## Starving Plants.

Plants may be smothered while growing upon the richest soil. This is one of the best illustrations of the law of the survival of the fittest. A hundred oat plants, for example, may be growing upon an area only large enough for fifty. They all pass the period of germination, for contact with neighbors does not matter then. The early stages of growth may be safely passed, because all the plants are small, and require little space and a small amount of nourishment. But the time comes when the food is insufficient and the space too limited. It may be that if all are evenly advanced there will be a survival of them all, but in an imperfect condition. Oats or any other cereal sowed too thickly will not yield a good crop; each stem is slender and stunted.

## Agricultural Briefs.

Progress in horse breeding simply means something better than you have had heretofore. You cannot expect to reach the top of the ladder at one step.

The fence question is being rejected in a lively manner. "Fence or no fence?" is the query to which many are replying "no fence."

Grapes, picked and wilted, then buried in stone jars three to four feet below the surface, will come out with stems green and fruit plump and bright, says a prominent fruit grower.

Truck farming is increasing in Louisiana.

A cross may be better than a full blood for feeding, but never for breeding.

When prices are low is just the time to improve your farm animals.

No man ever reaped fool wheat from clean ground and clean seed.

## GIVE US YOUR EARS TOBACCO SELLERS

And Hear Us for Our Many Causes.

## To All "Alliance Men."

We want to say that we have ever been your friends, and not only say it other warehouses say it now, but we have proved it from the start. When you were insignificant (as they thought.)

## FARMER'S CLUBS

All asked for some reductions on the selling of your tobacco. We responded once and cheerfully offered you rates, and for so doing other houses endeavor to have us closed up. We this season come to you again when you have grown greater proportions and become ALLIANCES, and made so liberal an offer that a committee of Buncombe Alliance accepted it and their action was ratified in a public and full meeting with hardly a dissenting voice. We at once changed names

## FROM "RAY'S" TO ALLIANCE WAREHOUSE

The Buncombe County Alliance has a one third interest in the house and it is one of their own men to look after their interests. All other employees of the house are Alliance men. One from Buncombe, two from Madison, two from Haywood, one from Yancey. Haywood County Alliance has endorsed the house. Some of the Alliances of Madison have. It is also endorsed by Jackson, Swain, Yancey, McDowell and McDowell.

Now Alliance men be true to your obligations and stand together. Remember "That united you stand, divided you fall." To all not members of the Alliance we now ask attention. And we want to begin with that we will look to your interest as much as we will any Alliance man and give you as much off on commission for selling, being just the same as

## FARMERS' WAREHOUSE

Has promised Madison county Alliance. Do not be prejudiced by parties tell you that because it is the "Alliance House" you will not get justice. We work just as hard for you.

Now, gentlemen all, we do not claim that we will get you "away" more for your Tobacco than other houses. Such assertions are all "bosh"; we believe any such stuff coming from any source. When the buyers are the same there can be no very great difference. As sensible business men don't you do this? A word here as to the buyers. You're told they don't ALL attend our sales. Almost in the same breath you are told that they get cheap more for Tobacco than we. Now compare the statements, you level-headed men, and see what it leads to. It is to be supposed that all buyers would go where they could get best bargains. A fact.

PIN HOOKERS do not attend our sales. They say we make war on them, they deal fairly and squarely we do not. This is all there is in buyers not coming on our floor. We do claim to have "THE BEST LIGHTED WAREHOUSE IN THE STATE," on higher ground, and nothing to shut off light in any direction; a good air hour in the day, evening as well as morning. We also claim to have the best stock and planters accommodations. No "shed stalls" and "bins in the lot," with "well water" a hundred yards away! When you drive our house you needn't go out in the weather for anything—everything under roof. We never crowd tobacco on our floor. We don't think it ruinous to a sale, and do it any time if we think it to the interest of our patrons.

We do not loan money, but advance liberally on Tobacco put in the house. We send "cheques" on orders from responsible parties, and if brought back check nothing but the freight. We don't give "checks," but pay cash at our office. We try to do business on business principles, and our highest ambition is to make a reputation of fair, square, honorable business men.

In conclusion, we beg that if you hear aught from any man contradicting anything above stated, or in any way clearing or conflicting with any promise we make, to tell him for us that he is — another! and come and see yourselves. Yours fraternally,

## Alliance Warehouse Co.

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