

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 814.

THE Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

Real Estate at Public Sale.
In pursuance of authority conferred on me by a certain Mortgage Deed executed to me by Edward Fullings and wife Abby, I will proceed to sell on the Public Square, in the City of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 14th day of April, (being Tuesday of County Court) a certain House and Lot, in the City of Charlotte. Said House is in the East of the City of Charlotte, on Tryon Street, being the one now occupied by Edward Fullings. Terms made known on day of sale.
S. M. HOWELL, Trustee.
March 2, 1868. 7-14

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HART, Proprietor.
February 17, 1868.

To Arrive.
During the week we will receive New Spring Goods, Call and see them.
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.
March 2, 1868.

To Farmers.
A large assortment of Brade's patent Hoes, and many other kinds, just received at
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
March 2, 1868.

A. W. SHAFFER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Register in Bankruptcy,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will hold Courts in Bankruptcy in any County in which Bankrupts reside.
Office at the residence of Mr E. Fullings.
February 3, 1868 2m

VANCE & BOWD,
Attorneys at Law, Charlotte, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)
Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Claims collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866. 1f

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

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 No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mason House.
January 27, 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, Eye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 29, 1867.

THE DRUG STORE
of
Kilgore & Cureton
Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Eye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at low prices as any other house.
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
Jan 6, 1868.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
I have on hand, and am constantly receiving, a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery line.
I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call.
I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store.
A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale.
A. BERRYHILL,
Under Mansion House.
Feb 17, 1868.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swindlers! Just take it into A. HALE'S shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year. When it is used with proper care, He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868. y

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Baywell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jno. B. Baywell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent School duties.
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. R. E. Pignat, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 23, 1867.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]
The Glance of an Eye.
There's mystic power in the glance of an eye,
That sweeps o'er the soul with the swiftness of light;
That wakes the still moon of a tremulous sigh,
Or spreads in the bosom, a feast of delight.
When pleasure and sorrow contend for the heart,
And sanguinely strive for the uppermost seat;
Then a glance of the eye bids sorrow depart,
While pleasure trips in on her silvery feet.
When love's gentle breath moves the tide of the soul,
And rolls its mild waves o'erard the object close by,
And we pour forth the feelings we dare not control,
Then hope or despair tends the glance of an eye.
When sable despair old sorrow's grim king,
Proclaims his approach to the heart with a sigh;
Off the o'erladen soul shakes off his fell sting,
As it catches bright hope from the glance of an eye.
Charlotte, April, 1868. B.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
At Tiddy & Bro's Book Store, near Seaver's
Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
Bingham's English and Latin Grammars.
Mitchell's and Cornell's series of Geographies.
Sterling's series of Books.
Davies's series of Algebras and Arithmetics, with Keys.
Emerson's series of Arithmetics.
Quackenbush's series of School Books.
Holmes's series of Books—Sense and Non-sense.
St. Elmo—another lot of that popular book just in.
Surry of Eagles Nest, a few left, call and get one.
Four Years in the Saddle—by Harry Gilmer.
Stationery.
A large lot of Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens and Holders, and in fact everything usually found at a first class Stationery House.
We are Agents for a large Music House, and can furnish any piece of music published in the United States at publishers price, by giving us six days time.
Wrapping Paper,
18x28 for \$1.00 per Ream and Paper half that size for 50 cents.
Rags! Rags!!
100,000 pounds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags wanted, for which the highest price in money will be paid.
TIDDY & BRO.,
March 16, 1868. At "the New Book Store."

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
A Fresh Supply of Garden Seeds, from the celebrated House of R. Brist. Also a choice selection of Flower Seeds. For sale at
March 2, 1868. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

GARDEN SEEDS.
Garden Seeds of every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Corner Drug Store.
Feb 17, 1868. J. H. McADEN.

Landreth's Garden Seed,
Received and for sale at the Drug Store of
KILGORE & CURETON.

Burnett's Coccoaine for the Hair
At the Drug Store of
KILGORE & CURETON.

Kerosine Oil
At the Drug Store of
KILGORE & CURETON.

Kerosine Lamps
At the Drug Store of
KILGORE & CURETON.
March 3, 1868.

H. M. Phelps' Two Stores,
Opposite the Court House.
DRY GOODS' STORE & GROCERY STORE.
The subscriber would remind the public that he is now dealing in Groceries as well as Dry Goods, and has separate apartments for each branch of business. In his Dry Goods Store he keeps a general assortment of goods for Gentlemen and Ladies wear—in fact, anything in that line that may be needed by purchasers.
The Grocery Store is well stocked with supplies of every description. Prices will be made to suit the times.
Eggs—He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and promises to use every exertion to give satisfaction in the future.
H. M. PHELPS,
Feb 17, 1868. Opposite the Court House

City Bank of Charlotte,
(Trade Street, Springs' Building.)
Buys ragged and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shipmenters at a very small discount.
March 16, 1868. A. G. BRENZER, Cashier.

Country Bacon.
3000 LBS. CHOICE COUNTRY BACON.
Hams, Shoulders and Sides, just received, and cheap for cash.
March 9, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At 5 Per Cent Profit.
I am now offering my Stock of BOOTS & SHOES at 5 per cent profit, to make room for my Spring Stock. All who are in want of anything in my line would do well to call before buying.
I am grateful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. All Goods warranted as represented!
Don't mistake the place—sign of the Golden Boot.
S. B. MEACHAM.
Next door to Johnson & Elliott's New Book Store.
N. B.—To wholesale buyers, great inducements.
Feb. 17, 1868.

Bank Notes.
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Revenue Stamps,
For sale at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Deposits
Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Gold and Silver Coin
Bought and sold at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
February 17, 1868.

The Enjoyments of Home.
The local of the Petersburg Index, whose writings are characterized for good sense and sound judgment, publishes the following article in his department, in a recent issue of the paper to which he is attached. We commend it to the careful perusal of all parents and beg of them a serious consideration of the subject matter here introduced to their notice. How many little sensitive hearts are wounded to the quick and made to feel a sense of abiding sorrow by what they are instinctively told is the neglect of parents, though, perhaps, it may be really unintended in many instances. Make your home pleasant and attractive to your children and they will cause you less sorrow in after life.
How lightly do some parents appreciate the enjoyments of their children at home, and how prone they are to relieve themselves of everything like unnecessary trouble in the care of their little ones, even when innocent amusement, sincere pleasure, or even instruction might be imparted. The house is cleared in the morning, the blinds closed and the little rumping feet are kept from this or that apartment. Out into the street they wander—maybe fall into bad company or be led astray, or they are given into the care of the nurse, who feels no greater interest in their welfare and conduct than is begotten by her monthly wages. Open your hearts and your doors wide to your children, father and mother and while you exercise a proper control in all respects, give them full privilege in all their innocent amusements, join with them in all their games, encourage them in their plays, have a smile and a cheering word for them at all times read to them, tell them good little stories, give their first instruction at home and you will be amply rewarded. Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, least a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not have it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fires burn brightly at night and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and fire light of home, blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the remembrance of the pleasures of home.

CITY TAXES.
All persons residing in the City of Charlotte, or owning taxable property, or doing business therein on the first day of February, 1868, are hereby notified to make return of their taxable property, polls, merchandise or other subjects made taxable by the City, on or before the last day of March, 1868. Parties failing to make returns within the time specified will be liable to double tax. Returns will be received at Dewey's Bank, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.
THOS. W. DEWEY,
March 16, 1868. 4w City Clerk.

Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.,
Cotton and Produce Buyers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, &c.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have in Store a good assortment of Groceries of every description. Cotton Ties, Rope, Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron, Salt, Cheese, Fish, &c. &c. Family Flour of the best brands.
March 16, 1868.

Planting Potatoes,
For sale by
A. BERRYHILL,
Under Mansion House.
March 2, 1868.

To Farmers of North Carolina.
The subscriber calls your attention to a new Fertilizer prepared by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from Night Soil, Blood, Bones and Offal of New York City, called
DOUBLE REFINED POUDDRETTE.
Which is an entirely different article from the common Pouddrette made in former years. It is double the strength of the old kind, is as strong and effective as any super-phosphate in market, although sold for only 25¢ per ton—freight from New York added.
This article has only been used one season, but its effects have astonished every one who have tried it, and the Company confidently assert that used in quantities half as large as was formerly used of the common Pouddrette, that it will not only double the crop, but ripen it from ten days to two weeks earlier.
This makes it by far the cheapest and most preferable manure in market.
For pamphlet and further information apply to
B. G. GRAHAM,
Pres't of Farmers and Mechanics' Association Store,
March 15, 1868. 2m Charlotte, N. C.

Durham Smoking Tobacco.
Just received a large lot of choice Durham Smoking Tobacco. To wholesale trade at Factory prices
March 9, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

City Bank of Charlotte,
(Trade Street, Springs' Building.)
Solicits the Accounts of Merchants and others, and guarantees satisfaction. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
A. G. BRENZER, Cashier.
March 16, 1868.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY
in
Prompt and Reliable Companies.

The Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, with a capital of one million dollars, made last year \$235,000, after paying over \$100,000 losses during the year. It has now assets amounting to \$1,235,000, and security by State law \$2,000,000. This security consists in the Stockholders being liable for double the amount of their stock.
This Company is always prompt in the adjustment of losses, and the rates are as low as those of any good Company. Call on the undersigned at City Bank of Charlotte.
E. A. G. BRENZER.
March 23, 1868.

North Carolina Land Agency.
Having made arrangements by which I can readily bring to the notice of Northern and European capitalists our Agricultural and Mineral resources, I invite your parties having such property for sale to address me at Reidsville, N. C.
Reference is made to the public men generally of the State.
D. W. COURTS.
March 15, 1868.

Molasses.
A large lot of choice Molasses, just received and for sale by the barrel or gallon.
March 16, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

CORN AND BACON.
1000 BUSHELS CORN,
15,000 pounds Bacon,
For sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
March 23, 1868.

Advice from Liverpool about Cotton.
A prominent merchant of Liverpool has written to a commercial friend in Memphis, Tennessee, a letter on the prospective prices of cotton, in which he employs the following language:
"You ask me what I think of cotton. Well, my opinion is that it will go down to a price which must stop its production in America. Cotton can be grown for less outlay than in America with free labor, and I wonder that so much cotton has been planted this year, when any other crop pays so much better. I recommend you by all means to raise corn and potatoes in preference."
This, doubtless, is good advice. Free labor that is to say, free negro labor, may do for tobacco, and may be put up with in Virginia, but it is too costly and too uncertain for the cultivation of a plant like cotton, that requires continuous attention throughout the year, and which experiences three or four climatic changes, during which the labor must be energetic and applied promptly to the day when needed. The free negro cannot be relied on, either for steady work, or for hard work in a crisis of the plant. The cotton culture of the South has therefore ceased to be a leading and progressive pursuit. We shall continue to produce cotton; but it will be a patch crop—a little affair of tenants, a business of pounds, not of bales. Here and there, a very energetic planter, having the advantage of excellent appliances, will be able to continue to make it an affair of fields and of fifty or a hundred bales; but these instances will be few and far between.
Cotton-growing as a leading national interest; as an impelling power in commerce; as an exchange producing industry, against which bills for hundreds of millions of dollars may annually be drawn, has had its day, and is as dead as Hector.

For the most part, the plant flourished in the regions of misania, and misania is slow poison to the Saxon races, which drives them in doors in the morning hours, and during the hot sunshine of the day. It is not a question of personal industry with the white man of the South; for they are of purer Anglo-Saxon blood than any white people now in the United States; and, of all people in the world, the Anglo and European-Saxon are conceded to be the most industrious in the world.
The immediate result of the superior cheapness of slave-grown India cotton (it is virtually slave-grown) to the free negro grown cotton of the United States, will be the one recommended by the Liverpool merchant, who has been quoted. The people will content themselves with patches of cotton, and will expend their principal energies upon grain crops and live stock.
But as these will not pay a sufficient profit to justify a life amid the weeds of the lowlands, they will, ere many years, have to decide between two alternatives: first, that of removing from the alluvial lands to the hill and mountain country; or, secondly, that of securing laborers from among the Chinese, Japanese, or other of the dark races, with a view of resuming the cotton culture.
In the first contingency, large districts of fine country will lapse under the control of free negroes; and we shall have a Dahomey, Ashango, Hayti and Jamaica "in this great Union of ours." This will inevitably be the result, if the negro influence in our State governments is very considerable. They will not labor themselves; and enough has already transpired in our mongrel Convention at Richmond, and elsewhere, to prove that they will oppose all sorts of immigration. They will steal so much of the products of white labor that this will be paralyzed, and they will vote to a man against all immigration.
In Virginia we can beat them at the polls and keep control of our government; we can invite immigrants, and encourage immigration. We can induce the negroes to labor; for here starvation must be the penalty of indolence; our climate not permitting the spontaneous growth of melons, squashes, and Thomas Cooley's "pumpkins"—here the negro must work or do worse.

But in the States of the Gulf, the case will be different; and therefore it is, that negro suffrage is something more than a question of theoretic justice. It is a question of civilization. It is a question of upholding our dear bought institutions. A question of Georgia or Hayti; Florida or Ashango; Louisiana or Guinea.—*Norfolk Journal.*

NOTICE.
Depredations by hunters having been committed on my premises, causing me great inconvenience, I hereby forewarn all persons against hunting or fishing on my land without my permission, as the law will, in every case of violation, be strictly enforced.
J. G. POTTS,
Steel Creek, March 23, 1868. 1m

ANOTHER NEW STORE.
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
Have opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building, and invite attention to their
Stock of Groceries.
They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and wanted by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware, Irish Potatoes, Meal and Corn.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.
Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care.
J. W. McMURRAY,
J. N. DAVIS & CO.
March 16, 1868.

SAVE YOUR COSTS!!
Those who are indebted to the estate of Henry D. Williams (a Bankrupt), will please come forward and settle at once, as all claims which are not settled between this time and the first day of May next, will be sued upon in the District Court of the United States.
E. A. OSBORNE, Assignee.
March 9, 1868. 8w Office in the Court House.

Molasses.
A large lot of choice Molasses, just received and for sale by the barrel or gallon.
March 16, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

CORN AND BACON.
1000 BUSHELS CORN,
15,000 pounds Bacon,
For sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
March 23, 1868.

Judge Chase and Impeachment.
The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following in regard to the position of Judge Chase in the impeachment trial. If the report be correct, we shall soon hear from the Republicans, and Judge Chase will come in for a fresh instalment of abuse from his former advocates. If it be not the function of the Chief Justice to decide all legal questions that may be raised by either the prosecutors or the accused, it may be asked why he is called to preside at all? Thus far in this trial the Senate has assumed the right to determine all the points of law, and these determinations or constructions have all been made in strict accordance with party bias. Judge Chase's conclusions, therefore, may sadly disarrange the plans of the impeachers.
There is a report to-night, which comes from a responsible source, that Judge Chase, upon reflection and full examination of the Constitution and the discussion upon its formation and adoption, has concluded that his functions as presiding officer of the Senate when trying the President on impeachment, are in the nature of those of a judge presiding upon the bench; that therefore, it is his province to decide all legal questions that may be raised by either the prosecutors or the accused in progress of trial. And it is further stated that this matter has been considered and discussed informally by the Supreme Court judges, who coincide with the Chief Justice in the views above set forth.

Empress Eugenie in a Romantic Affair.
A correspondent of the Washington Star, writing from Paris, after giving a description of a ball at the Tuileries, relates the following bit of romance by the Empress:
I will now tell you a true story of the Empress. Last Wednesday week the Emperor and Empress attended one of the small theatres to see the play of "Comte Jacques." On the stage a charming young girl took a part in which it was necessary to feign weeping; but the girl wept bitter tears, and the Empress was so much impressed that she sent for the stage manager, after the act, to inquire who the girl was, and desired him to ascertain the cause of her tears. The young girl answered very innocently that she had a lover to whom she was devotedly attached, but his father would not permit him to marry her until she would bring him a dowry of a thousand francs, which she had not, and so she would have to give him up, which would break her heart. As this play represented her case, she could not keep back the tears, but she hoped no one would observe them. Her grief, however, did not escape the Empress, who found, upon inquiry, that the girl was respectable and obliged to assist in supporting her parents by performing at the theatre, to which her mother always accompanied her. The following day the Empress sent one of her chambermaids to present the girl with a marriage portion of a thousand francs and money to the amount of five hundred francs for the mother.

The following important remark of Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, appears in his Report for 1866, page 345:
"The Caucasian variety of man presents the highest physical development of the human family; and as we depart either to the North or to the South of the latitude assumed as the origin of the human race in Asia, (about 40 degrees North,) we meet with a lower and lower type, until we encounter at the North the Esquimaux, and at the South the Bosjesman, (in South Africa) and the Terra Fuegian, (near Cape Horn.)
The derivation of these varieties from the original stock is philosophically explained on the principle of the variety in the offspring of the same parents, and the better adaptation and chance of life of some of these to the new conditions of existence in a more Northern or Southern latitude."
E. F. R.

WHAT IT COSTS.—Senator Hendricks of Indiana, stated in Congress, the other day, that at present the expense annually of each soldier in the army was \$2,000, and nearly \$2,000,000 for each regiment; the total cost being about \$100,000,000 a year for an army of 50,000 men. The Senator urged that, with proper management, the army expense could be cut down forty millions a year, and in this matter the tax payers are deeply interested, and should urge rigid economy.

There are more greenbacks in the Treasury than at any time since the war. Gold in the Treasury, \$100,000,000. Paper circulation, greenbacks, \$256,000,000. Fractional currency, \$20,000,000. National bank notes, \$300,000,000.
ENCOURAGING.—From a gentleman who has recently made a tour through most of the sections of this District, we learn that the preparations for the next crop are being pushed forward with an activity that is truly encouraging. He represents the people, during the few warm days last week, as busy as bees, employed in putting everything in order. That's right? Let us have no gentlemen farmers this year, nor drones in other employment. Everybody must work. A healthy man who cannot make a respectable living now, had better hang himself and rid the community of a nuisance. "Tis just that he who eats shall work."—*Lawcaster (S. C.) Ledger.*

A gentleman seeing an Irishman fencing in a very barren and desolate piece of land, said: "What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat? A flock of sheep would starve to death on that land." "And sure, your honor, wasn't I fencing it in to kape the poor bastes out iv it?" replied Pat.

Women are steadily gaining a footing in pursuits heretofore restricted to men. Recently, the commencement of the New York Medical College for Women was celebrated, and in the presence of a large audience, eight ladies received diplomas of graduation. The address on the occasion was delivered by Mrs. Dr. D. C. Lozier, who is Dean of the Faculty.
Won't it be delightful to have a nice little hand squeezing the pulse of a man—and then remember the tongue examination. Such pleasant improvements!

LARGE IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—The late Confederate Cavalry General, Imboden is now Domestic Agent of Immigration for the State of Virginia. He was recently waited upon by a Mr. Van Raalte, of Holland, who is seeking a site for the settlement of several hundred families from his country, who are to sail for Virginia this spring. He was attracted by the low lands of the York and James Rivers. Capt. E. H. Pinnacher, of the Swiss Army, Commissioner of the Swiss Emigrant Society, is also in Virginia looking for lands. General Imboden has suggested the Piedmont country, near the headwaters of the Dan, of which Danville is the principal town and also several localities in the South-western part of the State. His report may draw many thousand settlers.

Diseases of Fruit Trees.
I will not discuss the subject of our fruit trees; but will merely state a few facts, as they have come to my notice. The apple or pear begins to fail, next thing we know, it is turned over by the wind—all the roots having rotted, save it may be one. Blight also destroys a large number of our pear trees. I have tried every remedy I could hear of, or read of, or my mind could suggest. From some source I learned, that driving a few ten penny nails in my trees would save them. I took my hammer and nail box and went to work—driving three or four such nails in each apple and pear tree. I have never lost any pear and but two apple trees since. One of those was on a decline at the time. I never lose a tree until it goes into bearing. I have pear trees now twenty to twenty-five feet high. I drive nails in my trees now a days when they are two and three inches in diameter. A friend had a beautiful orchard of pear trees, (dwarf.) Blight attacked, and destroyed nearly all of them; but one, which was thrifty and quite green, drew his attention. On examination, he found some one had placed a large iron hook in the fork of the tree; the wood and bark had grown around it firmly. It was imbedded in the tree, and he supposed it must have been the iron which saved that thrifty tree only, out of a large number.

Do not drive the nail too close up, or miss the nail and hit the tree, for that will cause a sore place. I often drive nails through my smaller trees—they soon grow over them. I believe it will answer a good purpose in the peach tree against the borer, though I never had occasion to try it.

To keep your apple and pear trees smooth and clean, every spring wash them with soft soap and salt, as high as you can reach—say one quart of salt to two gallons of ordinary soap. Apply with a mop.
I once procured some grape vines from Georgia—they were diseased; in the spring the young leaf would turn white or spotted—crimp up, with excrescences over them. The vine grew but did not fruit. This disease spread over my small vineyard and destroyed it, except the Scuppernon, which has resisted the disease. I tried the nails in the vine without any good effect. The rust of iron does not appear to be a curative, but a preventative. I formerly lost from six to ten trees yearly, with rotten roots and turning up. It has been years since I lost any in that way, except the two I have mentioned. Trees do occasionally die from other causes. I drive the nails a foot or so from the ground.
Mississippi, Jan. 1868. RAYMOND.

Plant Trees and Flowers.
Plant Trees for fruit, shelter, fences, farms, buildings, railroads and landscapes—for comfort, profit, pleasure, ornament and civilization generally. What a luxury to plant the little seeds, and watch the tiny plants that soon become our children—the faithful, noble friends—companions of sorrow, partners in grief, and welcome associates in moments of pleasure—emblems of gratitude—mementoes of the past and hopes of the future. When the old man with wintry locks was asked why he planted trees, which he could never see mature, he replied that some one planted trees for him, and he would plant for gratitude, that posterity might reap the reward. What lofter, better, more enduring sentiment! Years ago, apples and peaches were considered a luxury—now they are a necessity. There can be no good farm without them. Ten years ago, you might have commenced an orchard that to day would pay you a hundred dollars, besides health and pleasure; but you would not. Begin now—ten years will pass as swiftly as the last. If you don't live to enjoy them, your children may. There is an orchard in Illinois of 100 trees, only one acre, now 36 years old, that pays the owner annually more than the remaining 99 acres. One farm of twenty acres in New Jersey, this year netted its owner over \$4,000. Another one of 15 acres, has realized over \$5,000. Plant trees, friends, philanthropists, lovers of men—the rewards are perennial ever blooming; the pleasure ineffably sweet. Nature becomes more beautiful, and man grows better. Trees connect us with the past and the future. Men of the South, plant trees! Plant them for profit—plant for shade—plant for beauty—plant for pleasure—plant for the present—plant for the future! Don't say you can't, when you know you can. Think how easy it is to cover the vine-clad hills and meandering valleys with beautiful trees, laden with fruits of paradise—how easy to have vine-clad cottages and stately bowers, encircled with groves of evergreens. Where there is a will, there is a way.

Plant flowers, too. Plant them at home—plant them abroad—plant them over the stained dead—plant them everywhere!
FEMALE ADVANCEMENT.—The following brief announcement will bring tears of joy to all hooploms.
"Mrs Elizabeth Darragh has been announced inspector of tobacco, snuff and cigars, in the 4th Indiana District."
This is glorious! It savors of business! Just picture to yourself, dear ladies, Mrs Elizabeth Darragh, encircled with a huge copy of the duplex elliptic, threading her way through the long tiers of boxes and barrels of the tobaccoists, taking a pinch of "Macaboy," a whiff of "Havana," and a chew of "Century." Isn't it nice? It beats female suffrage "all hollow." And then if Elizabeth only be a widow, she can dispense sample favors to the "horrid men" (those animals from which the ladies always run) with a lavish hand. We must have some female officers here.

LARGE IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—The late Confederate Cavalry General, Imboden is now Domestic Agent of Immigration for the State of Virginia. He was recently waited upon by a Mr. Van Raalte, of Holland, who is seeking a site for the settlement of several hundred families from his country, who are to sail for Virginia this spring. He was attracted by the low lands of the York and James Rivers. Capt. E. H. Pinnacher, of the Swiss Army, Commissioner of the Swiss Emigrant Society, is also in Virginia looking for lands. General Imboden has suggested the Piedmont country, near the headwaters of the Dan, of which Danville is the principal town and also several localities in the South-western part of the State. His report may draw many thousand settlers.