State Library

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 828.

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.

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.
February 17, 1868. Proprietor.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

Office and Residence, one door south 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 Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. S. Traywick,
(Office in Brick Building west of Charlotte Hotel.)

Is prepared to do all work in the line of his Profession. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect He has had thirteen years practice.
May 4, 1868 y

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Brawley Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)

☞ Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 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.
May 20, 1867.

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.

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,
March 16, 1868. J. N. DAVIS & CO.

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 swearing;
Just take it into HALES' 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

NEW ARRIVALS
At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store.

5,000 POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON,
1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,
25 Sacks of Rio Coffee,
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,
5 Tierces of Sugar Cured Hams,
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,
10 Hogsheads of Molasses,
10 Barrels of Syrup.
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

Blacksmithing and Wood Work.

The undersigned are carrying on the Blacksmithing business at the old stand of Charles Wilson near the Grave Yard.

Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Iron Work done in the best manner at short notice, on reasonable terms.
CHARLES WILSON,
WM. ROSS.

I will attend to any Wood Work that may be desired. CHAS. WILSON.
May 11, 1868 3m

Just Received at S. Grose & Co's,

10 BARRELS EXTRA C SUGAR,
5 " C Sugar,
10 " Yellow coffee Sugar,
5 " Soda Crackers,
2 " Butter "
2 " Cream "
100 Pounds Turkish Prunes,
5 Dozen Brooms,
5 " Painted Buckets,
10 Sacks Rio Coffee,
100 " Family Flour,
10 Boxes Cheshire Cheese,
10 " Best State "
April 20, 1868

Killing the Cotton Worm.

In 1864 millions of dollars' worth of cotton was destroyed by the worm, and men who supposed they were sure of fortune were impoverished by the unexpected loss of almost entire crops. Experiments since then have demonstrated that the worms can be killed and their destructive ravages prevented. A correspondent of the Natchitochee Times says, relating the result of his experiments last year:

Now that the cotton is small, the worms, moths, and chrysales can be easily found and destroyed. By gently striking each stalk of cotton with a switch or paddle, the caterpillar can be knocked off. A laborer can thus go over about ten acres of cotton per day. The pupæ can at the same time be easily detected, folded up in the leaves. Going over the cotton once every two or three weeks would be sufficient to nearly annihilate the caterpillars. Fires kindled about dusk would be very beneficial in destroying the moths. It takes twenty-eight days for the caterpillar to go through its different changes of existence. The planters need not be discouraged. If they are energetic in their attempt to destroy the caterpillars, they will greatly check their ravages.

WHEAT!
Wheat Wanted.

The highest cash price will be paid for good Wheat, in any quantity, by
May 18, 1868. J. Y. BRYCE & CO.

PRESERVING POWDERS.

The "American Fruit-Preserving Powders" are for sale at the Drug Store of Kilgore & Cureton.

These Powders are perfect antiseptics, are warranted healthful, and will effectually prevent fermentation and subsequent decay in all kinds of Fruits, Juices and Syrups of Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables (such as Corn, Beans, Peas, Asparagus,) Cider, Milk, Cream, Butter, Lard, etc., and preserve them in as good and healthful condition as the best "canned or preserved" fruits, etc., without the trouble and expense of hermetically sealing or air-tighting the jars or cans, and with or without the use of sugar in fruits.

They are at least fifty per cent. cheaper than any other known method for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, etc.

For sale at the City Drug Store opposite the Mansion House.
KILGORE & CURETON.
June 22, 1868.

NEW STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED AT NISBET & MAXWELL'S,

A choice lot of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff,
Sugar, Coffee and Molasses—all grades,
Choice Green and Black Tea,
Brandy Peaches, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies,
Canned Fruit, Salmon, Lobsters and Oysters,
Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, &c.
A fresh supply of Egg and Soda Biscuits.
At NISBET & MAXWELL'S
June 1, 1868.

Concord Mills.

Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
August 12, 1867. Concord, N. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

H. M. PHELPS,
(Next door to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.)

Is now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Selected at the North expressly for this market, which will be sold at as fair prices as can be obtained anywhere.

His assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods

Comprise many new styles and patterns. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the new fashions.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Of every description and quality, at low prices.

Ready-made Clothing

For Summer wear at reduced figures.

Give me a call and I will give satisfaction in goods and prices. H. M. PHELPS,
May 11, 1868.

NEW GROCERIES.

Hammond & McLaughlin

Have received a new Stock of Groceries of every description, among which are the following:

15,000 Pounds Bacon,
1,000 " Lard,
1,000 Gallons Molasses,
2,000 Sacks Salt,
150 Sacks best Family Flour;
500 Bushels Corn,
10 Barrels best Mess Pork,
50 Sacks Coffee,
40 Barrels Sugar,
300 Bunches Yarn,
1,000 Pounds best Soda,
25 Boxes Layer Raisins,
50 Kegs Nails,
5 Half Barrels White Fish,
A large lot No. 1 Mackerel,

Cheese, best Carolina Rice, a large lot of Green Tea, large lot of Candles and Candy, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Buckets, Pails, Churns and Tubs.
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
April 27, 1868.

Fresh Arrivals
AT THE ELEPHANT STORE.

Just received a full and complete assortment of

Groceries,

embracing every article in that line, together with an assortment of
THOMASVILLE MADE SHOES
for Men, Boys, Women and Misses. Also, Plow Moulds, superior Iron and a splendid lot of

Wilson's Family Flour,

And the whitest Meal in the City.

I deliver all articles purchased from me free of charge at any place within the corporate limits.
March 30, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

Great Inducement to Farmers.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish Loose Lime by the Ton at $11. Certainly every Farmer will not fail to use it at this low price.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
April 20, 1868. Agents.

Blasting Powder.

100 KEGS BLASTING POWDER, for sale by MILLER & BLACK.
May 25, 1868.

Droughts.

From the Statesville American.

How are we to account for the many and protracted drouths of the present age in this portion of the country? Can they be prevented? To answer these questions definitely or accurately, may be beyond human ken, but may we not conjecture?

It is well known that rain is produced by vapor, which arises from the seas, lakes and rivers, and also from the earth when moist. It is also well known, that the section bordering on these large bodies of water do not suffer from drought as the middle country. The mountain region is also more favored with showers of rain in summer than intermediate hill country—not because of the proximity of large water courses, but because of the numerous small ones and the immense bodies of forest, covered with foliage, which keeps up a state of moisture and creates vapor to form clouds. When this section, or rather when the whole country was in timber or forest, our fathers knew nothing in comparison to what we know of the frequent and protracted drouths which almost annually injure or destroy our crops; even when the country was new and freshly cleared, before the humors of the soil were exhausted, drouths were not so frequent or destructive as at the present.

Then, if these are facts, and not mere speculations, it becomes the duty of every intelligent individual to look for and apply a remedy. Let the millions of dry, sterile acres of land, to be seen in the country, be converted into luxuriant pastures and grassy meadows, and, we venture the assertion that, in the future, drouths will be less frequent, the land more productive, farming more remunerative, and the wealth of our people greatly increased. If, by simply converting this into a grazing country, the number and duration of the drouths can be lessened or diminished, by all means it should be done.

Olin, Iredell Co., 1868. CAROLINA.

Young men contemplating a trip to the West for bettering their condition, should treasure up the following advice of Superintendent Snyder, of the Union Pacific Railroad:

"Young men from the East with good recommendations that come here, must not be afraid of their scalps, must be content with rude fare, be willing to sleep on the prairie, and work hard."

The Cotton Tax.—The exact phraseology of the law repealing the cotton tax having become a matter of dispute, a certified copy of the act has been procured from Washington by the Journal of Commerce. The law reads, all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867 shall be exempt from internal tax, and cotton imported from foreign countries, on and after November 1st, 1868, shall be exempt from duty.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebaneville, N. C.

The Fall Term opens July 22d Address
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
June 22, 1868 6w

VARIETY STORE.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

JAMES H. HENDERSON,
(One door below B. Koopmann's, Trade Street,)

Takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country that he is now carrying on the Dry Goods and Grocery business in his own name, and asks a share of public patronage.

He has on hand

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

And indeed everything that can be found in a first class Dry Goods Store.

He is thankful for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him in former days, and hopes by fair and honest dealing, and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Groceries.

In the Grocery line he has a good supply of everything needed for family use, such as Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c.

Give me a call as I am determined to sell as cheap as any house in the City.

To Farmers.

I am now prepared to pay the highest cash price, or exchange Goods, for Country Produce.
JAS. H. HENDERSON.

Notice.

The Notes and Accounts of A. Aschkinass & Co., having been transferred to me for collection, all those indebted will please come forward and settle immediately.
March 30, 1868. JAS. H. HENDERSON.

CITY BOOK STORE.

Johnston & Elliott,
3 doors above T. W. Dewey & Co's Bank.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

We are daily receiving additions to our stock of Books of the latest publications, to which we invite the attention of the public.

NOVELS.

We keep the latest and most interesting.

School Books,

Of all kinds, and as cheap as the cheapest.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

A new assortment—beautiful and cheap.

Hymn Books and Bibles,

A good assortment—all kinds and prices.

☞ Wholesale buyers and Teachers buying Books, &c., and all persons needing anything in our line, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

STATIONERY.

We invite special attention to our stock of Paper (Writing, Printing, Drawing and Tissue), Envelopes, Pens, Inks, &c.

CARDS,

Printing and Visiting Cards—all prices.

Sewing Machines.

We are the Agents for the sale of Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine—the best in use. Call early and examine it.

Music.

Remember our Catalogue of Music; any piece selected will be ordered and sold at Catalogue prices.
JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT.

RAGS WANTED.

1,000,000 pounds of RAGS wanted by
June 29, 1868. JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT.

Kleptomania.

[New York Correspondent Cincinnati Times.]

Few persons, even residents of the city, have any idea how common this peculiar mania is. Many persons laugh at the emphamistic term used to express a habit of stealing, and say it is employed only by the rich. But I am confident it is a mania from the numerous instances I have recently become acquainted with.

At least a dozen women, the wives of merchants and professional men of wealth and position, have been discovered in the last year in taking things that did not belong to them. Things of trifle value they were, too, for the most part, such as no one of sane mind would be apt to take when the articles of more worth might as readily be had.

I know of girls reared in the most exemplary manner, who have been caught stealing trinkets, handkerchiefs, gloves and sweetmeats when they had abundance of money in their purse, to buy again and again what they had taken.

Two clergymen's wives, represented to be very gentle, amiable women, have been detected rerecently, it is said, in shop-lifting at Stewart's. They had been indulging in petty thefts for several years; but when accused of pilfering, denied the accusation with indignation, and were overwhelmed with mortification when it was proved upon them.

It is supposed that this disposition to steal is inherited, like the appetite for liquor or proclivity to consumption, and can hardly be resisted or controlled. A girl of eighteen, whom her parents discovered addicted to pilfering, was found merely to have imitated her grandmother, several times arrested in New England for theft.

No one of the cases thus named has been made public. But the police hear of new instances every day or two; and all the circumstances that surround them compel one to believe them independent of moral responsibility.

Remarkable Invention.

A Northern paper describes a remarkable invention of two young students of the French Polytechnic School. It is a lamp which burns under water without any accessory machinery, and carries within itself the requisite supply of gas. On the 18th of June last, at night, a man in the costume of a diver descended into the sluice opposite the Mint (Paris), to the depth of eight feet, and carried with him the lighted lamp. It continued to burn beneath the water, and at the distance of two yards the diver was able to mark with a diamond on a piece of glass the date and hour of the experiment. The lamp burned for three quarters of an hour in the water, and when it was brought up to the surface it was still burning with a flame as bright as ever.

A miniature locomotive fifteen inches long, made of one hundred and eighty-eight ounces of silver and thirty-seven and one-half ounces of gold, worth four thousand five hundred dollars, and a steamship modeled after the steamship Vanderbilt, made of one hundred and forty-nine ounces of silver, and twenty-eight ounces of gold, worth three thousand five hundred dollars, are on exhibition in a store window in Chestnut street Philadelphia.

Josh Billings says he don't care how much a man talks, if he will only say it in a few words.

A professional beggar, ignorant of the art of reading, bought a card to place on his breast, and appeared in the public streets as "a poor widow with eight children."

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. Buxbaum, S. Anathan and J. Roessler, known as the firm of "J BUXBAUM & CO," was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d inst.—J. Roessler withdrawing from the said firm.

Claims due to and by the late firm at Charlotte will be settled by J. Buxbaum.
J. BUXBAUM,
S ANATHAN,
June 29, 1868. J. ROESSLER.

R. H. COWAN & CO.,
General Commission and Shipping Merchants,
AND
Wholesale Grocers.

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty, Va.,) celebrated Virginia Chewing Tobacco.
Agents for Lister Bro's Superphosphate of Lime.
Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
No. 32 North Water Street.

R. H. COWAN, JNO. W. CAMERON, JAS. H. HILL.
June 29, 1868 1y

CONCORD FEMALE COLLEGE,
At Statesville.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September next. A corps of Teachers will be provided equal to those of the best Colleges in the country. The rates of Board, Tuition, &c., will be given to the public in due time.
E. F. ROCKWELL, President.
June 29, 1868 1mpd

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 otherwise, buys and sells Coin, Bullion, Exchange and old Bank Notes, and draws directly on all principal places in the world at New York rates.
July 6, 1868.

Deposits.

Deposits of Coin and Currency received in any amount and interest allowed per agreement, and if preferred certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at rates stipulated, at the City Bank of Charlotte. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
July 6, 1868.

Revenue Stamps.

Revenue Stamps, of every denomination, constantly on hand, and a discount allowed on sums amounting to $25, at the City Bank of Charlotte.
July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Mutilated Currency.

Ragged and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shinplasters bought at a small discount, at the City Bank of Charlotte.
July 6, 1868. W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

A Cause of Poor Crops.

From the Baltimore Methodist.

We closed our lecture of last week by suggesting that God takes away from us by destructive agencies, what we withhold from religious uses, and that the inanimate messengers of air and flood, the vegetable intruders, of parasite and weed, and the remorseless invaders with beak and tooth and augur, waste vastly more in their inconsiderate way of collecting, than would keep all the clergy in homes like the St. Nicholas, and clothe their wives and daughters in the utmost ugliness of fashion. This consideration may possibly lead to a solution of the otherwise unaccountable facts that are puzzling and tormenting farmers and political economists, and distressing the people with high prices, high wages, bad trade, and general bad humor.

With ever extending lines of railroad penetrating ever extending regions of wonderfully fertile soil; with rapid and extraordinary development of Providential reserves of phosphatic elements for renewal of exhausted soil; with multiplication of ingenious contrivances for lengthening and strengthening the laborer's arms and giving to each natural hand the power of ten; with great increase of money applied to agricultural uses; with wonderful augmentation of agricultural knowledge diffused by innumerable journals; with all this increase of means of production we are every year falling behind in our crops of every kind. Look at fruit. It is food of a most nutritious and beneficial kind. There was a time when peaches and apples grew everywhere. We can remember when on this old worn out farm which our ancestors found in cane and left in sedge—(*De mortuis nil nisi bonum;* so we only express a devout trust that when they went to the other world the agricultural works of none but our immediate predecessor were inquired into)—on this old farm, those same injurious old people, gathered perennial and abundant crops of apples—and the trees came down from our grandfather to our juvenile days. The trees bore as long as they lived—and bore abundantly. The ground under them was deep in great cheese-apples, Robinsons, Pippins, Deals and we do not remember how many other kinds. Tenants made cider enough to pay rent with; hauling eighteen miles for a dollar a barrel, (rent was not very large.) Peach trees did not want any attention. If they did, they did not get it. There were no *curculios*, no *yellows*, no *borers*, in those days. Now *we have the worst fruit climate in the world;* that is, of any part of the world where fruit is producible. In Maryland, where peach trees grow like willows, and where thousands of acres are carefully tilled to produce them, a fair crop is an accident. Apple orchards are not worth planting. Pears get cracked and the trees blighted. Cherries rot or are destroyed by curculios. Plums are only possible in cities. Quinces are all knotted as if they had vegetable elephantiasis. Grapes ripen only now and then, and rot as if that was what they were expected to do. Of all vexatious, annoying, humiliating, hopeless pursuits of man here, there is scarcely any innocent thing more unsatisfying to soul and body than trying to raise fruit, except under glass. Yet when we were young everybody who could command ground enough to plant the trees, had abundance of apples and pears and peaches; and as to cherries, they were as plenty and open to the public as blackberries.

But from the loss of the luxuries of fruit, we seem to be going on to rapid diminution of the production of food. Wheat is the bread of the civilized world, and has been from time immemorial. From some cause or other, or from many different causes, the production of this staff of life has been remarkably reduced both here and in Europe. The average production to the acre in this State is little more than half what it was, when we began to reconstruct this hereditary desert. The production of New York, Ohio, and all of the older Western States has also fallen off heavily. We have not the statistics at hand, but the fact is unquestionable. The midge or red weevil is continually gaining on us. This insect nearly drove wheat out of Genessee, and only the high price enables farmers to raise it in the Middle States. Our fields now are covered with thick, prolific looking wheat. Yet the weevil has come; and day after day the destruction will go on; and we are utterly helpless against a tiny orange-colored maggot. Potatoes were once produced in twice the quantity we can get now. Vines were never more vigorous, but blight and rot keep down production. In the West the colorado bug eats the vines; and this destroyer is on his way Eastward. Potatoes were sent from New York to Illinois last year. Oats produce little more than half they once did. God, by drought or flood, or blight or bug, continually makes our hope of abundance fail.

Men of science are busy in trying to find out the causes of these things. But what for? Suppose the Gulf stream has changed its course, can we set it right? Suppose new climatic causes of any kind are at work, can we change them? What can we do against God's armies of insects.

Either there is a God, or there is not. If nature be God; if attraction and rotation and electricity and the Gulf Stream be attributes of God; if bugs are parts of God; if midges and army worms and curculios are ultimate sovereign powers, owning no superior control; if all materials are *things* and God only a *thought;* then we see no help for us but to accept nature as we find it outside of us, and fight it as we best may with the nature that is in us; then our only resource is in *science*—that is, pretty much in knowing how bad and how inevitable nature is, and how little we can avoid or control it.

But if there be a God. If there be a Being who made, who sustains and who pervades and governs material things, according to intelligent purpose, and by unlimited will; if this God be *our* God, then it is the suggestion of common sense to consider why He is thus afflicting the land and multiplying His scourges year after year. It is all idle to expect relief, if He is not willing to relieve us. If these troubles come from Him, He has a reason for them. That reason is in some evil way of ours. And until we shall ascertain what it is and turn from it, we may expect that "His hand will be stretched out still." God cannot now talk to men except by these signs. We are so stupid that we listen to no other kinds of speech; and though we hear this we have taken little heed of it. Our fault is that we confound the sound of the trumpet with the intelligent message it brings. If the sound is harsh, we will not take the alarm it gives, but think only of mending the instrument. The fruits of the earth are God's speech. The harvest is His yearly trumpet. The loss of crops is nothing compared to the anger of Jehovah. Good harvests are no blessing unless sent to us in His love. Why do we use our increasing knowledge of His works to hide from us the knowledge of Himself? Why are we practical Atheists in material matters, while so religious with regard to things not material? Is our God Lord only of the hills, and another of the vallies? Is Jehovah only a remote possibility of eternity; and leeks and onions—wheat and potatoes—electricity and gulf streams and potato bugs, and breech loaders, and universal suffrage—and Ben. Butler and Bishop Simpson—the gods of time? the only things to be sought or avoided, feared and considered? Depend upon it we are nearer to God than to any creature. In *Him*, not in nature, we live and move and have our being. He has more to do with our earthly affairs than we are in the habit of thinking; and to seek the kingdom of God and His righteousness is the only way to have all other things added.

Now there is no necessity to look far for the sins that bring God's judgments. There can be no doubt that we are wickedly neglecting to provide for the ministry. Even the members of rich churches who pay good salaries are not necessarily clear of this charge. Rich men are bound to help the poor to maintain the gospel. It is nothing creditable to a wealthy city congregation to give ten or fifteen thousand dollars to a preacher and several more to singers, and enormous sums for carved stone churches and damask pew cushions. All this is luxurious self-indulgence that at most can only hope to be excused on account of the hardness of human hearts. It does not exonerate them from the duty of helping poorer men to hear the gospel. Let us then begin with this dereliction. Our Lord forbade His deciples to take a purse or change of clothes when they went to preach. He considered a call even to repentance abundantly worth the preacher's support, and pronounced a dreadful woe upon the people who should not give temporal for spiritual food. The preachers now bring much better tidings, and as we have not valued them, and as much dust from the feet of God's embassadors has gathered on us, we may well set ourselves to the work of reformation. Preaching will not do us much good unless we pay for it. We will not get to heaven at the expense of other people, if able to pay our own.

Who will seriously consider these things?

Professions and Trades.

There never was a period when energy met a better reward than at present; if directed in the proper chanels. We should remember, however, that the times have changed, and that our young men should not be all striving to become lawyers or doctors now. We have enough in those professions and to spare. Formerly the young gentleman who was able to get a thorough legal or mental education, had some other property in land or negroes upon which he could in great part rely for a support. If he received but few fees for the first five years, it was but what he expected, and he could afford to wait. Now he can do no such thing, and the lawyer or doctor not established in life has generally a hard time.

We advise parents to bring up their children to look towards something else than the professions, or indeed any other calling that is not remunerative. There is but little chance of a youth doing much now-a-days at clerking—for this is overdone also. Clerks on an average barely receive enough for many years to keep soul and body together, and if they engage in business without a fair start, their chances of success are but slim.

One great cause of young men not doing well in the commercial line is that but few are properly educated for it. A lad that goes into a counting room without proper preparation, should no more expect to succeed than that an aspirant to the law should expect a run of business without having read Blackstone. Reading, writing and arithmetic, constitute the most essential parts of every education; but they make up but a small portion of what every merchant should know. He should be well acquainted with the geography of the whole earth and with the productions of every country, and especially with those of his own. He should know something of at least one or two modern languages, and should be a fair mathematician. So far from a limited education being sufficient for the mercantile profession, there is no line in life to excel in which requires more varied information.

What we wonder at is, that more of our youth do not learn trades. A good mechanic can, at twenty-five years of age, make more in one day than the most of clerks can in three, and his chances of success in life are infinitely greater. In the mechanic arts there are many prizes and no blanks; for every young man who works hard is sure to obtain a handsome support, which cannot be affirmed of any other calling whatever.

To gain a good living in any trade, all that is required is a fair English education and industry. To reach the highest point, however, scientific instruction is absolutely required for blacksmiths and carpenters, as much as for any of the other vocations of life.

In former days there was a general distaste in the youth of the South to go to trades. The causes of this fact are plain enough, and need not be referred to. They exist no longer, and labor will be far more honorable now in the estimation of all than it was under our former condition of society.

It is absolutely essential to the material welfare of the State that more of her sons should devote themselves to the mechanic arts. It is the mechanic that makes the prosperity of the city, and without him it cannot be great or permanent. At no period in our history did these pursuits pay better, and the young man of education and of steady habits that engages in them now, has a fairer chance of becoming wealthy than were he to devote his energies to any other calling.

We advise our people to place more of their sons at trades. The old order of things has departed, and people will have henceforth to work hard to get their living. Every one wishes his son to become a useful member of society and to accumulate a competency, and the best means of accomplishing this is to learn a good trade and to stick to it.