

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 854.

THE Western Democrat

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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 17, 1868.

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.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Braxley 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.

DENTISTRY.
Traywick & Bland,
Having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public large. Their office will be open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., and either of them will visit patients at their residences when called.
Office over McMurray, Davis & Co's Store, Bryce's Building.
August 16, 1868.

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

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

New Firm and NEW GOODS
The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the style of
J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
for the purpose of conducting the
Merchant Tailoring
and Gents Furnishing Goods Business,
would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades of French, English and American
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
in great variety of makes and colors.
Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.
In fact everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of which were selected with great care and warranted to give satisfaction.
Special attention will be given to the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
and all goods sold will be made up in the very best style, and at a fair price.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of all kinds, kept constantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale prices.
CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds, promptly attended to and satisfaction given.
We will be found at present in the room over the Express Office, where our friends are invited to give us a call.
We will occupy the Store at present occupied by First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House is completed.
J. S. PHILLIPS,
Oct. 6, 1868. JAS. H. ORR.

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.

QUERY
Is receiving, daily, his Fall Stock of
Millinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.,
which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.
MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in Bonnets, Hats, Dress making, &c.
Oct 5, 1868.

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,
TRADE ST., SPRINGS BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier,
C. N. G. BUTT, Teller.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.
This Bank has enlarged and refitted its Banking House, and with a large, modern improved Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, offers superior inducements to Depositors. Receives Deposits on Interest or otherwise, buys and sells Coins, Bullion, Exchange and old Bank Notes, and draws directly on all principal places in the world at New York rates.
July 6, 1868.

The Cotton Crop.

According to the published statements, less than one million bales of cotton, of the crop of 1868, had been received at the various United States ports up to January 1st. It is very clear, therefore, that considerably more than one-half the crop is still in the hands of the planters; and as a consequence, that the Southern people are in no danger of starvation.

We believe the determination of the planters has been general to hold as much of their cotton as their necessities would permit. Only enough has been sold to supply pressing wants, while the remainder is being held for higher prices. We know personally that in some portions of our own State and South Carolina the bulk of the crop of 1868 is still in the hands of the planters.

Considering the bountiful crops of last year, we think, even judging from the quantity of cotton on hand alone, that we may safely conclude that trade will be better during the present year than its present condition warrants.

REMOVAL.

B. M. PRESSON has removed his stock of Groceries from the Mansion House building to the Store next door east of Bryce's Brick Building, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers. He has in store a full stock of Goods in his line, such as

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Meal, Bacon and Lard, Cotton Ties, Rope and Bagging, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Liquors, Dry Goods and Fancy Articles, Crockery, Tin Ware, &c.

In fact anything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store, which he will sell at moderate rates in exchange for Produce, or for Cash.
He asks a call from those desiring to purchase, as he feels satisfied that he can please in price and quality.
Jan 4, 1869. B. M. PRESSON.

WEST GREEN NURSERY.

Frut and Ornamental Trees.
10,000 Apple, 10,000 Peach, 10,000 Strawberry, Currants, Gooseberries and Green House Plants. Catalogues sent on application.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Proprietor.
SAM'L J. THURLEY, Superintendent.
Greensboro, N. C., Dec 7, 1868. 2m

Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.

D. H. BYERLY,
(In the Basement Store under Mansion House.)
Keeps for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware, &c., &c.
Special Anti-Dust Cooking Stoves a superior article, and has given general satisfaction. I have sold a large number within the past year.
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron work executed at short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.
I return my thanks for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received.
D. H. BYERLY, Under Mansion House.
March 16, 1868.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

JAMES HARTY,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.)
In receiving a very large stock of
China, Crockery and Glass Ware,
Together with a good assortment of House-keeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Prints, Ladies, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.
House Furnishing Goods
Of every description.
I have the most complete assortment of LADIES' BASKETS to be found in the City—Market, Traveling, Key and Tie Net Baskets in every variety—and Willow Ware generally.
Call and examine my Stock.
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

THE CELEBRATED CHEAP STORE,
IN COTTON-TOWN, CHARLOTTE,
(Next Door to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.)
Kept by the Celebrated
Orderly Sergeant, H. M. PHELPS,
Company B, 1st N. C. Regiment,
Who has in Store a full and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

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

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing,
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Just take it into 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, 1869.

Poor Economy.

An illustration of the policy of trying to save two dollars and thereby losing hundreds occurred not many hundred miles from Goldsboro, N. C., during the past season. A man whose name we will withhold at present, was too peevish to take his county paper. He held a mortgage of some \$1,900 against a certain parcel of real estate, the owner of which was otherwise involved, and a suit in the District Court was commenced by his creditors, and the aforesaid mortgagee was made a nominal party to the suit, as he had an interest in the real estate. He being absent from home temporarily, service could not be had at the proper time, and hence the notice of the suit was published, as required by law in such cases made and provided. He never had the paper, and consequently, knew nothing of the suit. The case went to Court, and was decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The above defendant failing to appear as per notice, default was entered against him, and by order of the Judge the mortgage was canceled upon the county records and the land sold by the Sheriff to satisfy said judgment. Some time afterwards, the man holding the mortgage, went to look after his interest, and found that his claim to the land had been canceled, and that he was \$1,900 out of pocket.—Goldsboro Messenger.

We suppose the man who held the mortgage was a subscriber to the LaCrosse Democrat, or some other Northern paper, instead of taking his home paper. He was, no doubt, one of the worthy patriots who curse the North and at the same time patronize Northern papers.

Protection.

The Wilmington Journal very properly remarks that New England has always demanded "protection" for its manufactures from the General Government, and has always received it. The Northwest and the South have been robbed for years for the benefit of New England nabobs, and although the stock of their leading manufacturing companies has advanced to ten and twenty times their par values, they are as lousy in their cries as ever. How singular it is that three-fourths of the Union will voluntarily submit to be robbed to make rich the remaining fourth. To be sure they base their appeals upon the grounds of national pride and welfare, but it amounts to most-lucrative and oppressive monopolies.

Below we submit, in proof of our position, a table showing the par value and the market value of a few of the New England manufacturing companies:

Androscoogin Mills (par value \$100)	\$185
Pepperell Manufacturing Co. (par value \$100)	1,106
Pacific Mills (par value \$100)	2,015
Nashua Company (par value \$100)	755
Stark Mills (par value \$100)	1,275
Chicopee Manufacturing Co. (par value \$100)	275
Salisbury Manufacturing Co. (par value \$100)	270 1/2
Boott Cotton Mills (par value \$100)	1,680
Laconia Manufacturing Co. (par value \$100)	1,200
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. (par value \$100)	1,812 1/2
Great Falls Manufacturing Co. (par value \$100)	215

Attachment Notice.
State of North Carolina, Lincoln County.
Joseph M. Stevens, James W. Pegram, Thomas L. Moore, vs. John W. Grady, James P. Boyce, David O. Hawthorn, James Bannister, Sarah A. Elford, Executrix.
The defendants above named are notified that a warrant of Attachment has been obtained against them by the plaintiffs in this case. The complaint is filed and summons returnable on the 1st day of February, 1869, and demands judgment on an award for \$788.03.
The defendants are notified to appear on the 1st of February, 1869, to answer the complaint.
S. P. SHERRILL,
Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln County.
January 4, 1869. 4w [pr. adv. \$6]

Attachment Notice.
State of North Carolina, Lincoln County.
J. M. Stevens and James W. Pegram, vs. John W. Grady, James P. Boyce, David O. Hawthorn, Jas. Bannister, Sarah A. Elford, Executrix.
The defendants above named are notified that a warrant of Attachment has been obtained against them by the plaintiffs in this case. The complaint is filed and summons returnable on the 1st day of February, 1869, and demands judgment on an award for the sum of \$1,221.
The defendants are notified to appear on the 1st of February, 1869, to answer the complaint.
S. P. SHERRILL,
Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln County.
January 4, 1869. 4w [pr. adv. \$6]

GET THE BEST!
THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.
Do not fail to try it, for you will like it.

FOR SALE IN CHARLOTTE BY
Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., M D L Moody,
Hammond & McLaughlin, Cason & Grier,
Frazier, Scarlett & Co., Dule & Hilker,
Dr J H McAden, Dr J N Batt,
S Grose & Co., Halton & Gray,
W Richards & Co., D M Rigler.
January 4, 1869. 6m

MATTHEWS' HOUSE,
(Formerly KEER'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.)
This well known House is now under the control and management of the undersigned, who solicit a share of public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable. THE TABLE will be furnished with the best market affords. Refreshments of all sorts can always be found at the Bar.
THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed.
W. M. MATTHEWS, JR.,
J. L. STEGALL,
Charlotte, Nov 16, 1868. 3mpt

Important Law.

Rights of Married Women in the Real Estate of their Husbands.

The following is the law securing the rights of married women in the real estate of their husbands, passed by the N. C. Legislature on March 2, 1867:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every married woman shall be entitled to one-third interest of all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of which her husband is or may be seized and possessed at any time during coverture—in which third part, shall be comprehended the dwelling house in which her husband and family usually reside, and commonly known and called the mansion house; together with the offices, out houses, buildings and other improvements thereunto belonging or appertaining; which third interest shall not be subject to seizure on execution for the payment of any debt of her husband, during the term of her life: Provided, That said interest shall not attach to any lands that may have been bona fide conveyed by the husband previous to the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no alienation by the husband with or without the consent of his wife, or further effect, than to pass his two-thirds interest in the same. Provided, That upon the wife joining with her husband in the deed, and acknowledging the same, according to the provisions of existing laws, being privately examined touching her free consent in the execution of said conveyances, any or all of said land may be sold and conveyed; and that the Chairmen of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as to the lands located in their respective counties, shall have the same power to conduct such examination as is now given by law to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the certificate of such Chairmen, touching lands in their respective counties, shall have the same force and effect as if signed by a Judge.

The Vote for President.

Subjoined are the official returns of the vote in the late Presidential election in thirty-two of the thirty-three States participating. In a total of 5,622,138, it will be seen that Grant's majority is but 343,868, and how even that meagre result was obtained will appear by a glance at Tennessee and Missouri, where white men were disfranchised by wholesale, and a look at the reconstructed States, where the Grant vote is made up by ignorant negroes who were but yesterday in all the "barbarism of slavery." And also let it be remembered that the white men of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas had no voice in the election.

State.	Seymour.	Grant.
Alabama,	70,280	75,501
Arkansas,	19,995	22,153
California,	54,077	54,583
Connecticut,	47,844	50,780
Delaware,	10,957	7,609
Georgia,	101,767	57,159
Illinois,	199,141	250,293
Indiana,	166,988	176,552
Iowa,	134,640	120,399
Kansas,	73,020	30,028
Kentucky,	115,889	39,566
Louisiana,	43,189	27,911
Maine,	43,497	70,486
Maryland,	62,356	30,442
Massachusetts,	59,103	136,397
Michigan,	92,331	113,229
Minnesota,	28,080	43,413
Missouri,	58,905	83,887
Nebraska,	5,439	9,729
New Hampshire,	30,571	36,218
New Jersey,	82,766	79,882
New York,	429,883	419,883
North Carolina,	84,031	92,293
Ohio,	239,032	280,222
Oregon,	11,425	10,060
Pennsylvania,	313,382	342,280
Rhode Island,	6,548	12,993
South Carolina,	45,237	62,916
Tennessee,	36,314	56,757
Vermont,	12,309	14,086
West Virginia,	20,305	29,067
Wisconsin,	84,695	108,844
Total,	2,643,635	2,987,503
		2,643,635

Grant's majority, 343,868

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—The Liverpool papers of the 21st ultimo announce the arrival there of the Siamese twins. The Liverpool Post says:
"After consulting with the most eminent surgeons of Edinburgh, they purpose making a tour of the United Kingdom for the purpose of retrieving their fortunes, having lost all their property through the late American war, and will then proceed to Paris to have a surgical operation performed, which they have at last made up their minds to submit to."

The City Book Store,
Has been Removed to P. Lowrie's Old Stand,
One door below its former location.
Everybody is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Pass Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State.
Jan 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

Dissolution.
The firm of MILLER & BLACK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the same will present them for payment, and those indebted, either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and settle up without delay. Settlements can be made with either of the firm at the old stand.
R. M. MILLER,
W. J. BLACK.

W. J. BLACK will continue the business at the old stand, and as retiring partner I solicit for him a liberal share of patronage of our former patrons and friends.
Jan 4, 1869. R. M. MILLER.

Gen. Washington's Wife.

An engraved fac-simile letter of Martha Washington, among the historical curiosities of the capital, does not speak very well for her literary culture—albeit she was one of the most elegant ladies of the Old Dominion. It was written to an intimate friend during her husband's Presidency, and when New York was the seat of government. Most of the peculiarities are due, it is true, to old-fashioned spelling and customs.

New York October the 22d, 1789

My dear Fanny
I have by Mrs Sims sent you a watch it is one of the cargo that I have so long mentioned to you that was expected, I hope is such a one as will please you—it is of the newest fashion, if it has any influence on your taste the chain is of Mr Lears choosing and such as Mrs Adams the vice-president's lady and those in the polite circle wear.

Mrs Sims will give you a better account of the fashions than I can—I live a very dull life here and know nothing that passes in the town—I never go to any public place—indeed I think I am more like a state prisoner than anything else there is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from—and as I cannot do as I like I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal.

The President set out this day week on a tour to the eastward Mr Lear and major Jackson attended him—my dear children has had very bad colds but thank God they are getting better my love and good wishes attend you and all with you—remember me to Mr & Mrs LVA how is the poor child—kiss Marie I send her too little handkerchiefs to wipe her nose
adeu I am my dear Fanny yours
most affectionately
M WASHINGTON

Cheating the Government.

Since the frauds and abuses of the Franking privilege have begun to be agitated, it turns out that those rascality has been going on in this department than most people supposed. Members have not only been franking almost everything with their own written manuscript, but have got fine stumps of their autographs made to distribute among their friends, to help expedite matters, and the way in which mail matter has been going through the country in this way is fearful. The worst case yet brought to public notice, is that of John Lynch, member of Congress from Portland, Maine, who has used his frank to pass mail bags of newspapers to Cincinnati. What he did in this way in one day, would have brought a revenue to the post office department of \$100. No comment on these facts is necessary, but that it will lead to an entire abolition of the privilege is a foregone conclusion.

Cold Victuals.

It is not long ago since, in this country, cold meat was looked on as the symbol of everything impoverished and stingy and squalid. In many parts of New England the same prejudice exists yet, and "meat as cold victuals" is quite a common expression to denote anything or anybody that is beneath contempt. In large cities like New York many thousands of people live more upon cold meats than upon hot, and the food seems to agree with them. Germans live half the time upon cold ham and sausage; and are much given also to salad and uncooked vegetables of various kinds. Cold veal is always to be found on the counters in German restaurants. Following the English fashion, many restaurants in New York make a specialty of cold meats, and there is a great demand for them in general, many persons considering them more wholesome, as well as more palatable, than hot meats.

Cold roast pork is infinitely better than hot, as well as more digestible. In certain villages of France where the culture of the silk-worm gives employment to most of the inhabitants, while the season is at its height the women are all too busy to prepare hot food regularly, and so the people dine perpendicularly on such cold victuals as may be at hand. They are reported as being very healthy and robust under this regimen. It is a question open for discussion why food and drink should be taken hot under any circumstances. Some physicians think that the premature decay of teeth is owing to the constant habit of hot meats and drinks, with the frequent antiseptic of iced water. Man, being the only animal that cooks, is the only one that eats hot food, and he is more liable to disorders of all sorts than the lower creature.

COMING AT LAST.—We have before us, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, a letter from one of the largest real estate agencies of the city of New York, dated December 21st, in which is stated: "We think there will be a large movement of men and money towards Georgia and the South generally in a few months." This opinion is from men who come in daily contact with the largest capitalists of the North and are thus well prepared to draw general conclusions as to their future intentions and movements.

In view of these facts it becomes a question of vital importance to our people to see that North Carolina receives her full proportion of the men and money now so sadly needed in every portion of our State. And let us take these men by the hand instead of turning our backs on them and thus driving them to other localities. To the Northern men who bring capital but low of our people have ever shown any antipathy. We have only denounced those who have come here to carry away the little that we have been able to make since the close of the war.—Wilmington Star.

People will find out in time that the South has no worse enemy in the United States than that low, vile-talking man, Brick Pomeroy, of the La Crosse Democrat and New York Democrat. If a man is a democrat at heart, and fully believes the principles of the party, he is just and right, he is to be respected for adhering to his sentiments. But when a man like Brick goes into the business for the sake of making money, and for that purpose enters the ranks of the lowest class of people in the country with his vile slang, he seriously injures the party he espouses, and disgusts all decent people with the view he takes of affairs.—Newbern Times.

Such papers as Brick Pomeroy's Democrat only deceives and misleads the people.

The Clover and Lime Theory in Practice.

We have had much to say upon the benefits of using lime and clover upon worn-out soils, to give them a start. And yet we are apprehensive that many of our readers have regarded the matter as mainly theoretical, and will not be induced to try it. Although agriculture is admitted to be a tentative art, some things are settled as well as they ever can be by any amount of experiment. Among them is the utility of applying lime to soils that have not already enough of it, and cropping with clover to add vegetable matter and ammonia to thin, light soils, or those that do not give remunerative crops. In a recent trip over the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, we saw abundant evidence of the renovation of worn-out farms. Thirty years ago these farms were unproductive, and many of their owners were anxious to sell out at thirty dollars an acre and emigrate. It was difficult to sell at any price. Now one will have to go far to find a more beautiful farming region than stretches from Plainfield, N. J., to Easton, Pa. Farms are worth from \$125 to \$200 per acre, and are constantly increasing in value. It is true that some of this rise is due to railroads, which afford better facilities for marketing, but the most of it is owing to the better management of the land. They make more of clover than in the regular Pennsylvania rotation, as it comes in oftener. The rotation is: 1, corn upon a clover sod, limed; 2, oats; 3, wheat, with the manure of the farm; 4, clover, to be cut or pastured. The farmers in all this region attribute the great change in the value of their lands to this rotation. The crops are luxuriant, and the wheat fields are as promising as in any part of the West. In all the better farming districts of Pennsylvania, similar results are manifest. Clover and lime, in connection with the manure made upon the place keep the farms in good heart, and constantly improving. The average production of wheat and of corn in those districts is much higher than in the Western States, which had a richer virgin soil. Whenever this treatment of the soil has been introduced, it secures the most satisfactory results. We do not see how this management of the soil can be considered as pertaining merely to the theory of agriculture. Yet the mass of our farmers in the Eastern State continue to raise clover in small patches, as a forage crop, without reference to its value as a renovator of the soil. If they would travel more and see what is accomplished in the line of their art, they would form better views, both of theory and practice of agriculture.—American Agriculturalist.

Three Classes of Hearers.

Many thousands attend Church every Sabbath, in every city, village and hamlet of our populous country. The motive which actuates their bodily presence in the house of God should be to hear the word of God, which is "theavor of life unto life," as it falls from the lips of the living minister. But of the thousands who cover the pews how many hear profitably. There is the man devoted to the pursuit of worldly business all the week, night and day, concentrating all his nature upon the object of gain. He is sorry that Sunday comes one day in seven. The stillness that surrounds him is oppressive, and he longs for the busy, active Monday. Yet he has his seat in the Church, and it is quite a relief to escape from his ennui for an hour; besides it is a very respectable way to spend the Sabbath, and he would not be a fashionable citizen did he not attend. The minister commences and so does he, but commences to nod. The minister warms with his theme, he notes assent. The minister concludes, he nods on, and wakes up in time to kneel down or stand up for the prayer. Not a word of life message has he heard, and yet he will comment the discourse. Fine sermon, sir, our minister almost surpassed himself to-day. His Church and minister are his only weakness. His minister, sir, a sound man, sir; a profound theologian, very orthodox, sir; sound in all doctrine; he says nothing in regard to the soundness of the sleepers.

And there is the fashionable belle, gotten up at great expense to attend the service. How graceful every movement as she floats down the broad aisle to her accustomed seat. With what reverence and propriety she bends her queenly head in her seeming devotion. The text is announced and the sermon proceeds, and so does she; but not to hear, but to take an inventory of every bonnet, hat, cloak and shawl, with jewelry, hennet, bow, pocket and hair, gloves, furs, muffs, curls and all the articles of women's apparel. Not a word of Heaven's message had she heard. She votes the sermon dull and the preacher a bore. She cannot tell the text, or a single proposition in the discourse; and yet she can tell what a dear little bonnet Miss A had, and how bright Mrs. B looked in that horrid old hat, and Miss C has worn the same furs three winters.

There is another class who don't sleep nor gaze about; but catch every word and yet do not hear. This class are considered intellectual men, and their criticisms of the minister's talent have much to do with his usefulness in the community he serves. They listen, but not for the words of Jesus, but for enticing words of a man's wisdom. They have the most elegant taste, and HELD sounds harsh, and produces a dissonance in their complacent souls. The sermon must be elegantly finished, the diction choice and choice, and the thought lofty and inspiring. The voice must be well cultivated, and at every sentence exquisitely modulated. The life words of Jesus may not be used, but the philosophy of Cousin or Reid is the appropriate theme. The soul-enlarging gospel must be supplanted by those subtle distinctions which have saved a soul from perdition or lifted the weary load from the heart of the penitent; and yet they go to church and they hear, but not the words of God's eternal love to man.

These three classes form, perhaps, the majority of the hearers of God's law and will every Sabbath. How awful and fearful their responsibility! They will not hear in the time God has appointed, when every circumstance and opportunity conspires to make them wise, and they shut their ears to the words. Well for them indeed if they never hear the sound of condemnation, the destruction of every clinging hope, when the Judge shall say, Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire.