

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

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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.
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

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

A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.
Office over Smith & Brown's Drug Store
Residence—M. P. Peggam, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAllen, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 31, 1870

M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Successor to Alexander & Bland.
Office at heretofore, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Satisfaction warranted. Gas administered.
Feb 28, 1870.

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

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over H. KOPPMAN'S Store.
Dec 12, 1869

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

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

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

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

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

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

LARGE STOCK.
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.
Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
March 15, 1870.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A Knoxville, Tenn., paper lifts the veil a little from Andrew Johnson's retirement. He is said to have saved up a comfortable fortune for his many offices. Shortly before leaving the White House he purchased a valuable farm of three hundred and fifty acres, and erected extensive flouring mills on it. His son-in-law, ex-Senator Patterson, resides on this farm, which is situated near Greenville and runs the mills. Johnson has lately bought also a whole brick block in Greenville, and is expected to start a bank.

\$314 Lost.
On Friday last, I lost in Charlotte, on College or Trade street, a roll of money wrapped up in a piece of brown paper, amounting to about \$314, in bills of various denominations. I will give a liberal reward for its recovery.
My Post Office is Wolfville, Union county, N. C. Any information may be left at the Democrat Office in Charlotte.
May 16, 1870. W. J. ADAMS.

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

D. M. RIGLER'S
Ice Cream Saloon
Will be opened on this day, and during the season, for Ladies and Gentlemen. The best Cream and Cake will be served to his patrons. Parties and families supplied at short notice.
May 9, 1870.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
FROM FAYETTEVILLE,
Has removed to
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
And taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr Beck with, adjoining Mrs. P. Query's Millinery Store, where he intends carrying on the

Watch and Jewelry Business
In all its branches. Having had an experience of thirty years in North Carolina he considers himself competent to do any work in his line. He will also keep on hand a good stock of Watches and Jewelry and other goods usually kept in a Jewelry Store.
He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
All work done will be warranted for 12 months.
March 14, 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Editions of the Bible.
An edition of the Bible will soon be published in England, containing not only the common text, unaltered, but with the marginal readings approved by the editors, said to be some of the most learned theologians in England.

This will be a very great advantage for the understanding of the Book of Books. The marginal references will contain corrections of all the defects in our translations, and these, especially in the Old Testament, are sometimes very important. These annotated renderings of the Greek and Hebrew depend upon the more profound scholarship of modern times, as also upon the results of the discoveries of travelers who have illustrated points in regard to the geography, natural history and customs of the East—sources of information closed to our forefathers.

There will also be another edition, which will contain not only all the advantage of the one above-mentioned, but it will also be divided into paragraphs according to the connections of the argument or the narration. The old division of chapter and verse, which now so absurdly obscures the meaning of the Word of God, will be retained only in the margin, and thus will be removed the chief impediment to the understanding of the Bible. It is a wonder that such a darkener of its meaning should have been so long allowed to exist. It is probable that there will be after a while a revision of our present translation, in which without touching the body of the language of the same, whose fidelity, strength, and beauty are inimitable, the marginal glosses will be substituted for the present imperfect renderings of the originals. For various reasons this cannot be done now, as we had expected; but the next best thing to it can be accomplished, namely: the necessary explanations can be added in the margin, and the very injurious divisions into chapter and verse can be done away.

PNEUMATIC EXPRESS.—It takes seventeen seconds to send a written message through a pneumatic tube from London to a point four hundred miles distant. This beats steam, and is not behind electricity. Bags of heavy mail matter are sent three miles in two seconds. The thing is done by compressed air.

The Japanese nobility are sending their sons to the United States to be educated. Five young men, sons of the leading officials of Japan, have already been for two years taking a thorough course of studies at New Brunswick, N. J., and recently five more have arrived from Yeddo and joined them. The new arrivals are sons of Japanese nobles. Others are to follow soon, the Japanese preferring American to English or French schools.

It now appears that the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana were much larger last year than hitherto reported. In the twenty-seven parishes in the State 87,000 hogheads of sugar raised, or nearly three thousand more than in 1868. The rice crop last year was the largest ever raised in the State, amounting to considerable over one hundred thousand barrels.

Attachment Notice.
State of North Carolina, Cabarrus County.
John C. Angell, Plaintiff, against the Cabarrus Copper and Gold Mining Company, Defendant, (a foreign corporation.) To the above named defendant:
You are hereby notified that the above named Plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against your property, returnable to the next Term of the Court of Cabarrus county, to be held on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1870. The demand is for Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, with interest on \$6,158 1-100 from the 23rd day of June, 1867, due by a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court for the city and county of New York. You are further notified to appear at the time and place aforesaid and answer the complaint which was filed on the 9th day of May, 1869, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county.
Attest, JOHN A. McDONALD,
21-5w—[pr. adv. \$10] Clerk Superior Court.

GROCERIES, & C.
B. M. PRESSON,
Next door below Beyle's Brick Building,
Has received a large Stock of choice
Family Groceries,
Which he is selling at fair prices.
He does not profess to sell below cost, for everybody knows that if he was to do that he could not live and pay his rents, &c.; but he promises to sell goods as low as they can be bought in this market. His Stock embraces everything usually found in a Grocery Store, such as
Bacon, Lard, Flour,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, &c.
A choice selection of LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, and other articles too tedious to mention. Call and examine my Goods and prices.
Just received a lot of fine WHISKY, made by Mutz of Lincoln county.
May 2, 1870. B. M. PRESSON, Agent.

Iron Frame Double-Shovel Plows
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
DIXON'S STEEL SWEEPS
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
STEEL COTTON SCRAPES,
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
SIDE HARROWS,
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
FIELD THRESHERS & HORSE POWERS
At COOK & ELLYSON'S.
PRICES REDUCED.
At COOK & ELLYSON'S
Plow Shop, Charlotte, N. C.
May 2, 1870.

1870. HARRIS & PHARR, 1870.
AT
Old China Hall,
Between Tate & Deese's and First National Bank,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in China, Glass, Crockery and all other House Furnishing Goods to be found in any first-class Crockery House.
Our Goods having been selected with care and with the intention on our part of meeting, to the fullest extent, the wants of Merchants making purchases for retailing, and also for the wants of families, all of which we offer for Cash.
We solicit orders by mail or otherwise, and a call from buyers, when they visit our City, before making their Spring purchases.
Jan 31, 1870. HARRIS & PHARR.

The Death of General Polk.
Correspondence Standard of the Cross.
Being on a long ramble from my home in Cleveland, through the States of the South, I have been sojourning a few days in the city of Atlanta and vicinity, and having been over the battle ground of Kennesaw Mountains where General [Bishop] Polk met his fate, I was interested to make inquiries concerning his life as a soldier, and of his tragic death. Fortunately for this purpose, I was visiting in the home of a wealthy and highly intelligent Georgia family where Bishops Elliott and Polk were often inmates and from the gentleman and a lady of the house I received the information.

On the day when General Polk fell, General Joe Johnston, who was in command of the defenses of Atlanta and vicinity, being at Kennesaw twenty miles north of this place, during all the storm of battle, said to General Polk that the two with their respective staff officers, would advance to an out-look and see how the field looked. Dismounting under cover of the crest of Kennesaw, they stepped out upon a spur of a hill and with field glasses were reconnoitering the ground between the two armies, when they noticed that General Sherman with his staff, was doing the same thing from the opposite hills.

Being in fair view, they were recognized as general officers, and complimented with a shell from a battery near which General Sherman was standing. The shell struck close by General Johnston. As soon as the piece could be re-loaded another shell was dropped by the first, when General Johnston said, "Bishop, we have seen all we desire, let us retire," and walked rapidly back to where the horses were held. General Polk seemed lost in thought, and instead of following General Johnston to the rear, walked to the right on the face of the hill, and received the third shell full upon his side, carrying off his viscera. His two staff officers sprang forward, and receiving him in their arms, carried him to a conveyance by which he was taken immediately to Atlanta, where he lay in state for a time and was then taken to Augusta for burial.

Having seen it so often reported during the war, that since he became a soldier Bishop Polk had been guilty of using strong drink to excess, and also using profane language, I asked my host and hostess concerning the truth of these reports. With an earnestness which brought tears to their cheeks, they both exclaimed, "No! no! O, no! never, never! His Christian character was never sullied by his life as a soldier."

Low-necked Dresses.
Have I ever mentioned, writes a Paris correspondent, the innovation of Madame Olivier, the wife of the new French Premier? She has successfully inaugurated the fashion of wearing high-evening dresses, and her *salon* is now nightly filled with ladies who are willing to dress as nature demands and as common decency dictates. I had not long ago an interesting discussion on this subject with an old lady of ninety-four—the same I once mentioned to you as having been born on Independence Day. We were both at an evening party, where the very lowest of low dresses prevailed. My old friend pointed out to me one charming young woman, who had reduced her upper gear to the smallest possible dimensions, and said to me, "What shall I give you if you will call on that lady to-morrow and ask her as a favor to indulge you with a *de-little* in that same dress?" "What?" said I, "the treasure in the Bank of England could not induce me to venture upon such a thing! I should be murdered outright." "Right," replied the old lady; and then added, somewhat sadly and sarcastically, "and yet she, who would receive such a proposition as a deadly insult, and would refuse to expose herself in private to you alone, without the slightest scruple here calls you in common with a hundred others to come and look as long as you please!" I wonder if any low-necked damsel has ever thought of the matter in this light. Madame Olivier's movement is thought to have more than ordinary significance. It was the Empress herself who, if she did not introduce the custom, decidedly perpetuated it at her court. It is the wife of a simple citizen, albeit risen to the first position in state below the Emperor, that thus quietly rebukes her imperial mistress. The Empress, however, persists in her old style, and I leave you to determine which is entitled to the most praise, Eugenie naked to her waist, or Madame Olivier clad in tasteful and modest attire.

"Guilty or not guilty?" said a judge to a native of the Emerald Isle. "Just as yer honor pleases. It's not the like 'o me to dictate to yer honor's worship," was the reply.

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad,
Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 22, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Road is called to assemble in the City of Charlotte on Wednesday, the 1st day of June next, to consider a proposed amendment to the Charter of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CALVIN J. COWLES, Secretary.
April 25, 1870.
Stockholders will pass free over the Road to and from the meeting.

Medical Society of the State of N. Carolina.
The 17th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday the 25th of May, 1870.
According to the usual custom, delegates, members, and applicants for membership, will be passed over roads and rivers for one-half fare.
CHAS. JAS. O'HAGAN, M. D., Pres't.
Thos F. Wood, M. D., Secretary.
May 16, 1870.

Dress Goods.
Fresh arrival of Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds, such as Silk Poplins, Colored Silks, &c.
A large stock of Gents' Cassimeres, fine Cloths, Vestings, &c.
Ladies' Tucked Skirts, new style Hoop Skirts, and Hosiery, Gloves, &c., received at
BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Hardware.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades of the best quality, Ames' Shovels, Ames' Steel Spades, and many other articles in the Hardware line, at
May 16, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Profit on Small Farms.
The John Estlin Cooke's novel, "The Heir of Gaymount," has occasionally some notions that would have been considered heretical some years since. Thus this hero talks after the following fashion:
"Why should the old Virginia planter, with his ten thousand acres, and his five hundred servants, 'dash his head' about grape raising, and truck, and all that? He was obliged to raise so much corn and wheat for his immense household; he sold the surplus only, and made his profits from tobacco. That was enough, however, it made him rich. He had velvet coats, lace and jewels if he wished them; he had all that he wanted, this good gentleman with his ten thousand acres. Well the consequences? Why, that he cultivated only corn, wheat and tobacco; they sufficed for him, and he saw no reason to change his crops. And when his son and his grandson, and his great-grandson succeeded him, they in turn said to themselves, 'farming is raising corn, wheat and tobacco, nothing else.' Well, that answered for a season; but the estate began to dwindle. The family divided the estate—primogeniture having been abolished—and when the grandson came to the old house, as head of the family, he found the estate no longer ten thousand, but one thousand acres."

"Enough, I think, in all conscience, still."
"Yes, but not when divided in turn. That day came, and the one thousand acres was cut up into four or five portions. The eldest son had a grand house, and about two hundred acres."
"Well, that is enough still."
"It ought to be, but it is not. Why? Because the owner of the two hundred acres believed, as his great-grandfather believed, that the only crops to raise are corn, tobacco and wheat. Well, he tries to live in that manner, and his hired labor swallows up the whole proceeds yearly. His great-grandfather planted corn, etc. Why should he cease the grand old process? Truck?—grape-raising?—new-fangled notions! all theory! nonsense! And so he continues the old method of agriculture, which, under the present condition of things, is about the same as running a stage line along the railway from Washington to Baltimore. * * * * * Shall I go back and try corn and wheat and tobacco? What did they bring our farmers just before the war? Take corn and wheat—what was the average production? Was it eighty bushels of corn and fifteen bushels of wheat? I doubt it; but place it at that. Well, the farmers managed to live on that, but they did not prosper. When the planter at the end of the year added up everything, he was generally very well satisfied to come out square with the world. Taking all things into consideration, he did not make five per cent on his investment, even estimating his own supervision, often his labor at nothing. That much brain work in this country should bring in law, medicine or commerce—how much? Three thousand per annum. Well, that would bring the average of profit from planting below three per cent."

"Is it possible?" said Lance.
"Yes. The old Virginia system resulted in immense comfort, but it did not result in profit, which is a good thing, however it may be denounced by some. Profit means prosperity, and prosperity means churches, academies, schools, railroads, material advancement and happiness. But this is a digression. Such was the sum total of the old system of agriculture in the past. And do you think even that is possible to-day? If you do you are mistaken. Slavery has disappeared, and black freemen are now the laborers—freemen, each of whom costs about two hundred dollars per annum in wages and food, and who are far less efficient than they were before, under the most indulgent masters. The result? The profits of agriculture generally may be represented by the figure 0. Unless you walk after the plow yourself, your land is scratched simply—not turned up. Unless you walk after the harrower, your crop is half cut only, or they lag, at three dollars a day. Work partially, or badly done, but wages and food the same. The land producing, from bad culture, one-fourth the crop, but the cost and support of labor inexorably the same.

CURIOUS CASE OF KLEPTOMANIA.—Fashionable circles in Elizabeth, N. J., are seriously agitated just now over an extraordinary case of Kleptomania. According to reliable authority the wife of a highly respected and wealthy resident of Broad street was recently tried on eight different charges of theft before a court and jury composed of the pastor and elders of the church of which she was a member, and was found guilty on four of them. She would go into a dry goods store for instance, attract the attention of the clerk or merchant in some other direction, while she would slip a piece of silk or straw goods under her water proof, and walk off. The losing merchants do not mind words about the matter, but openly declare her to be a thief. The less interested ones, and consequently, most charitable, declare it is a genuine case of kleptomania.
[Down South we call such people rogues. Since the abolition of the whipping-post the stealing disease has been on the increase.]

HOW INDIAN MAIDENS AMUSE THEMSELVES.
The San Antonio (Texas) Express April 13, states: Valentine Vollmar, a well-known citizen of Castrovillo, informed us yesterday that a few days since a German, hunting for cattle in the Rio Prio, was surprised and captured by a party of Indians. Being in a jocular mood, these devotee pets of our government made a frolic of the occasion. They stripped the man, led him out on the prairie, and bade him run for his life. A girl about twelve years of age, armed with bow and arrow was appointed to pursue him. The race lasted some fifty yards, when the girl shot him in the back, the arrow penetrating several inches, and narrowly missing the spine and vital organs. The man fell and cunningly lay motionless, as if dead. This beautiful and poetic representation of the tender and guileless Indian maiden watched her victim for some minutes, with her arrow ready; and then concluding him to be really dead, left him and rejoined the band who rapidly rode away. The wounded man afterwards made his way to a house, and will probably recover.

Agricultural.
Plaster—When and Where to Sow it.
A correspondent makes the following inquiries: "When is the best time to sow plaster? How much per acre? On what crops will it pay the best?"

The best time to sow plaster is when the crop is young and tender, and the weather begins to be warm—say from the 1st of May to the 1st of June. The quantity may be whatever you can afford; if the ground is deficient in nitrogenous resources, from 20 bushels downward. Grasses and small grains are mostly benefited by it. Corn likes dearly to have a good handful sprinkled on each hill when about six inches high, after the first hoeing. On soils otherwise well manured or rich in vegetable mould, it is less useful.

To judge correctly concerning the application of this, as of any other manure, it is important to bear in mind just what it does for the crop, and how it does it.
While plants are composed of small proportions of lime, potash, carbon, iron, etc., their chief food is nitrogen, which it gets in form of ammonia, which is given off to the atmosphere by decaying organic matter and washed down to the soil by the rains; but being in the form of volatile gas, that which remains near the surface is quickly returned to the atmosphere under a warm sun, and lost to the plants.

Plaster is composed of sulphuric acid and lime. When sown on the land, it comes in contact with the gaseous ammonia as it seeks to escape from the soil, and the sulphuric acid unites with the forming salts of ammonia, an insoluble substance, and so prevents its escape. It is afterwards gradually dissolved by water and fed to the plants in more uniform and continuous supply. The office of the plaster is to arrest the escape of ammonia and to store it up for after use. This office of plaster and the way in which it is executed will give us the hint to sow it just after, rather than just before, a rain, as the former period is most favorable for the formation of the salts. A long rain immediately after its application might nearly destroy its efficiency. It is bad economy to sow it in the fall or early spring, for while the weather remains cold there is no escape of ammonia from the soil, and none for the sulphuric acid to unite with, and before the weather becomes warm enough to volatilize the ammonia, the acid may be dissipated. But put on fresh, when the ammonia is active, the desired union is inevitable.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Cotton Seed and Fertilizers.
Editors Carolina Farmer:—As I have read several articles in your paper recently in regard to the best method of using cotton seed, I will give you a piece of practical experience for this year, to May the 15th.

I have this year applied cotton seed to both cotton and corn—some live and some dead—and some composted with mud, all these in the same field, and near together. I pronounce those I composted with mud to be far the best. I have fifteen rows adjoining, five are manured with live cotton seed, five with dead cotton seed, and five with cotton seed compost. Those I manured with compost are three hundred per cent better than the live cotton seed, and two hundred per cent better than the dead cotton seed. Strange to say that the corn is twice as good where I manured with dead cotton seed, as it is where I manured with live seed.

So that you can say to your readers that if they will visit my plantation, I will very soon convince them, that the farmers in North Carolina would make more to compost their cotton seed with mud than to purchase so much commercial manure from foreign countries.
I have two breadths of rows through my field, one manured with Peruvian guano and other commercial fertilizers, and the cotton on poor land is now two hundred per cent better where I put the compost.
I think I can successfully establish that the same money spent in composting, which we spend in purchasing guano and the phosphates, will return larger net proceeds in the farmer's pocket. But I would urge every farmer not to plant anything without manure; if he cannot make enough, he must buy the remainder, for it does not pay to plant land without manure. And where not naturally dry, the land must be thoroughly drained.

We recently had a dreadful hail in this vicinity, but it was very partial in its injury, almost ruining some farms and not materially injuring others.
Yours, W. E. HILL.
Faison's Depot, Duplin county, N. C.

THE VALUE OF SOUTHERN CROPS.—The amount of value of the Southern crops is conclusive evidence of the rapidly increasing prosperity of this section of the country. The production of last year will amount to the aggregate of about \$650,000,000, and very nearly in the following proportions: Cotton, 3,000,000 bales, \$300,000,000; Corn, 285,000,000 bushels, \$260,000,000; Sugar, Wheat, Tobacco, etc., \$150,000,000. Total, \$650,000,000. This, with a population of 11,000,000, is an average of nearly \$60 per head for the entire head—a good index of the increasing prosperity of the South.

TOBACCO FOR FRUIT TREES.—The Charlotte Democrat copies our article in regard to worms infesting fruit trees, and suggests, as the best remedy it knows, the spreading of the refuse and rotten tobacco stems around the trees. We are told that our old friend Squaire Billy Long, of Caswell, always pursues this plan. He is good authority. Mr. Long is president of the Border Agricultural Society.—Hillsboro Recorder.

A DISCOVERY.—The farmers of Southwestern Georgia have discovered a plan for preventing hog thieving. They feed their hogs on strychnine, giving a level teaspoonful to every three grown hogs at a time. The strychnine penetrates the hog's flesh and poisons it for three weeks thereafter. If eaten during this time it is fatal. The owner only has to let it be known that he gives his hogs strychnine, and they will be safe. This is a valuable discovery.—Exchange.

No doubt the remedy is a good one provided the hog don't die before he is stolen.