

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 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.
Obituary 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 calls relating to his profession.

A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army in Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Residence—M. P. Ingram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAden, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 11, 1870

DENTISTRY.

The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby revived, at the former stand in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed, and teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited.
June 5, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Hammond'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 day and night, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, upstairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 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, Iro. 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 B. KOOPEMAN'S Store.
Dec 13, 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. E. C. 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.
Depot, Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 24, 1870.
H. C. EGGLER.

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.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that hearty cooperation which 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.
Marshall & Co., 237 Pearl St., New York.
J. V. Brown & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McAllen, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
R. M. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
W. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Marsh, Wilmington, N. C.
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

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 quantity of provisions 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.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spear's Chimney, Excelsior, Columbia and Live-Oak Cooking Stoves.
Box and Parlor Stoves,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various
Housekeeping Articles.
All wares and work warranted as represented.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Feb 28, 1870.
D. H. BYERLY.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—The banes of domestic life are littleness, falsity, vulgarity, harshness, scolding, vociferation, an incessant issuing of superfluous prohibitions and orders, which are regarded as impertinent interference with the general liberty and repose, and are provocative of ranking or exploding resentment. The blessed antidotes that sweeten and enrich domestic life are refinement, high aims, great interests, soft voices, quiet and gentle manners, magnanimous temper, forbearance from all unnecessary commands or dictations, and generous allowances of mutual freedom. Love makes obedience lighter than liberty. Man wears a noble allegiance, not as a collar, but as a garland. The Graces are never so lovely as when seen waiting on the Virtues; and where they thus dwell together they make a heavenly home.

Turnip Seed.
Fresh Turnip Seeds of the crop of July, 1870, consisting of the following varieties:
Flat Top White, Ruta Baga,
Large Norfolk, Golden Ball,
Flat Top Purple, Yellow Aberdeen,
Large White Globe, Yellow Aberdeen.
For sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
July 18, 1870.

Landreth's Turnip Seed.
White Flat Dutch, White Flat Red Top,
Large Norfolk, Golden Ball,
Flat Top Purple, Seven Top,
Just received at KILGORE & CURLETON'S,
July 18, 1870. Springs Corner.

Turnip Seed.
Received this day, a supply of fresh Turnip Seed—
Large White Norfolk, Ruta Baga,
White Globe, Ruta Baga,
Golden Ball, Ruta Baga.
At WILSON & BLACK'S,
Drug Store.
June 27, 1870.

Turnip Seed.
A fresh supply of Turnip Seed just received at McADEN'S CORNER DRUG STORE, consisting of the following varieties:
White Norfolk, White Norfolk,
Red or Purple Top, White Globe,
Yellow Globe and Ruta Baga,
June 18, 1870. J. H. McADEN.

E. M. HOLT & SON.
(Successors to E. M. Holt & Co.)
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our stock of Groceries is complete in every department, and we hope by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during the past year.
Wanted,
Cotton, Corn, Bacon, &c., for which we pay the highest cash price.
Agents for Holt's Yarn, Sheetings, Plaids, &c. Also, for the unrivalled Brands of Flour made at our own Mills.
It will be to your interest to see us before buying or selling.
June 25, 1870.

ECCLER & GAITHER,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds, Mansion House Building, Charlotte, N. C.

McLAUGHLIN & WALTER BREM,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Corner Trade and Tryon Streets,
Under Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JOE McLAUGHLIN,
WALTER BREM.
April 18, 1870.

COTTON GINS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1870.
Messrs. BEEM, BROWN & CO.—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, Cotton buyers and Grocery dealers of this city, have bought cotton ginned on the Gullett Steel Bush Gin, and have found it to be free from trash and dirt, and of superior quality. (Give us broken and free from nap.) and good cotton sold for half a cent per pound and poor and stained cotton of the same classification ginned on other Gins.

MERCHANTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
WM. T. PHIPPS, President. A. D. HOLLY, Secretary.
T. C. DeLEON, Superintendent of Agencies.
On the Mutual Plan.
All Policies NON-FORFEITABLE.
No restrictions on TRAVEL, nor on RESIDENCE.
CHARLOTTE AGENT, Tryon Street, next door to the National Bank.
ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., Medical Examiner.
July 11, 1870

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Agent,
State of North Carolina, Catawba county.
Superior Court Clerk's Office.
Alfred K. Finger, Administrator of Henry Finger, dec'd., J. F. Finger, D. F. Finger et al.
Petition to sell Land to make Assets—M. L. McCorkle, Attorney for Petitioner.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned Clerk, that D. F. Finger, one of the above named defendants, is a non-resident of this State and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Western Democrat," a weekly newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Clerk of this Court, at office in the Town of Newton, on the 1st Monday in September next, and answer Plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment will be taken against him according to prayer of petitioner.
31-5wpd MILES O. SHERRILL, C. S. C.

English Wrought Iron,
And experience has shown that they do not break, as many of the CAST IRON fastenings of other times do, thereby saving much expense in rope, labor and mending Cotton at the shipping port.
Prices as low or lower than GOOD TIES can be bought at in any market on the Coast.
Liberal Arrangements made with Merchants and Dealers.
DEROSSET & CO.,
Agents for North Carolina,
Wilmington, N. C., August 1, 1870. 1m

Shall Women Become Politicians?

The great mass of women can never be expected to take a deep, sincere, and discriminating, a lasting interest in the thousand political questions ever arising to be settled by the vote. They very soon weary of such questions. On great occasions they can work themselves up to a state of frenzied excitement over some one political question. At such times they can parade a degree of unreasoning prejudice, of passionate hatred, of blind fury, even beyond what man can boast of. But in their natural condition, in every day life, they do not take instinctively to politics as men do. Men are born politicians; just as they are born masons and carpenters, and soldiers and sailors. Not so women. Their thoughts and feelings are given to other matters. The current of their chosen avocations runs in another channel than that of politics—a channel generally quite out of sight of politics; it is an effort for them to turn from one to the other. With men, on the contrary, politics, either directly or indirectly, are closely, palpably, inevitably blended with their regular work in life. They give their attention unconsciously, spontaneously, to politics. Look at a family of children, half boys, half girls; the boys take instinctively to whips and guns and balls and bats and horses, to fighting and wrestling and riding; the girls fondle their dolls, beg for a needle and thread, play at housekeeping, at giving tea-parties, at nursing the sick baby, at teaching school. That difference lasts through life. Give your son, as he grows up, a gun and a vote; he will delight in both. Give your daughter, as she grows up, a gun and a vote, and unless she has an exceptional woman, she will make a really good use of neither. Your son may be dull; but he will make a good soldier, and a very tolerable voter. Your daughter may be very clever; but she would certainly run away on the battle field, and very probably draw a caricature on the election ticket. There is the making of an admirable wife and mother, and a valuable member of society, in that clever young woman. She is highly intelligent, thoroughly well educated, reads Greek and Latin, and has a wider range of knowledge and thought than ninety-nine in a hundred of the voters in the same district; but there is nothing of the politician in her nature. She would rather say any day a fine poem than the best political speech of the hour. What she does know of politics reaches her through that dull but worthy brother of hers. It is only occasionally that we meet women with an inherent bias for politics, and those are not, as a rule, the highest type of the sex; it is only occasionally that they are so. The interest most women feel in politics is secondary, fictitious, engrafted on them by the men nearest to them.—Harper's Magazine.

The Habeas Corpus.

The following scrap of history which we take from the Journal of Henry Laurens, may be of some interest at this time, when one of the most inestimable privileges we possess as freemen has been rudely ignored by the Governor of this State. Henry Laurens was at one time President of the Continental Congress. In 1780 he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way thither he was captured by the British, carried to London, and imprisoned in the Tower. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on habeas corpus, and released. After his release he had a conversation with Lord Shelburne regarding the separation of the Colonies from the mother country, when his Lordship remarked:
"I am sorry for your people."
"Why so?" asked Laurens.
"They will lose the habeas corpus," was the reply.
"Lose the habeas corpus?" exclaimed Laurens.
"Yes," said Lord Shelburne, "we purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the English people its value; and it is so ingrained in their creed, as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it; but, having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first internal feud that you have, the majority will trample upon it, and so will go your liberty!"

Population of New York.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The city of New York does not contain as many people as its inhabitants and the country in general had believed. The census, when completed, will show a population of 850,000 or 875,000 at furthest, instead of 1,200,000 that the city had been supposed to possess. Of course, 850,000 are all the people within the municipal limits; but New York really comprehends many more—not only is Brooklyn virtually a part of the great city, but several other cities both in New Jersey, Long Island, and up the Hudson river.

Charlotte Female Institute.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The 13th Annual Session of this Institution commences the 30th of September and continues until 30th of June, 1871.
An accomplished corps of Teachers has been employed in all branches usually taught in first-class Female Seminaries. Southern Home, &c.
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.

W. J. Yates, Editor Democrat, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen D. H. Hill, Bank, " "
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. C. C. & A. R. " "
Gen John A. Young, " "
Hon J. H. Wilson, " "
T. W. Dewey, Banking House Tate & Dewey, " "
Hon E. Y. McAden, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, " "
Rev A. W. Miller, D. D., " "
Col Jno Y. Bryce, " "
Rev Chas Phillips, D. D., Davidson College, N. C. " "
Prof J. R. Blake, " "
July 18, 1870.

Come to the Springs.

Saratoga Water on Draught at McAden's Corner Drug Store, fresh from the Springs twice a week.
This water is brought from the Springs in gas-tight Reservoirs, lined with pure black tin, and is forced out at our counter precisely as it flows from the Spring. It is invaluable, removing and preventing, by its aperient and alterative effects, the incipient forms of disease. It is used with great success in Dyspepsia, Constipation, affection of the Liver and Kidney, Scrophula and cutaneous affections. For sale on draught and by the bottle at McADEN'S CORNER DRUG STORE.
July 11, 1870. Charlotte, N. C.

Wool! Wool!!

We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, for which we will pay the highest market price.
MEMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.
June 27, 1870.

Sheep Wanted.

I wish to buy from Fifty to One Hundred good fat Muttons.
I have a good MILCH COW for sale.
July 25, 1870. W. A. COOK, Butcher.

ARROW TIES.

For Baling Cotton.
250 TONS, (10,000 Bundles, 50 pounds each, and containing 30 Ties and Buckles,) now in Store.
Imported Direct from Liverpool.
We offer to the Farmers and Merchants of the State the above TIES, which are now so universally known and approved throughout the Cotton States, as the NEAREST, STRONGEST and MOST EASILY and QUICKLY APPLIED ANY TIE KNOWN IN THE MARKET!

The fastenings, as well as the bands, are of the best.
And experience has shown that they do not break, as many of the CAST IRON fastenings of other times do, thereby saving much expense in rope, labor and mending Cotton at the shipping port.
Prices as low or lower than GOOD TIES can be bought at in any market on the Coast.
Liberal Arrangements made with Merchants and Dealers.
DEROSSET & CO.,
Agents for North Carolina,
Wilmington, N. C., August 1, 1870. 1m

Inducement Extraordinary.

The authorities of the Dartmouth Female College, Lenoir, N. C., claim that their rates of Tuition are already unusually low; and yet they offer, as a premium for hard study, a discount from their usual rates the next session in favor of such pupils as make creditable proficiency in the studies of the regular course, according to the following table:
Seasonal Standing. Discount next Session.
From 75 to 79 inclusive. Ten per cent.
" 80 to 84 " Twenty " "
" 85 to 89 " Thirty " "
" 90 to 94 " Forty " "
" 95 to 100 " Fifty " "
Industrious pupils thus assist in paying the expenses of their education.
The Fall Session, 1870, will open on Monday, July 25th. SAMUEL LANDELL, Pres. 1.
July 18, 1870. Lenoir, N. C.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of September. We make good scholars, good musicians and good teachers of our pupils, and give them a training fitted to make them practical and useful women.
For Circulars address,
J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Greensboro, N. C.
June 27, 1870. 2m

A Word to Girls.

Among the most essential accomplishments of a young woman, housewifery takes a very prominent position, and we are not inclined to admit that any girl has received a good education unless she has learned how to be the mistress of a house. No matter how well you may be instructed in all the accomplishments of a finishing school, your education is still unfinished if you are ignorant of household duties; and whether your position in life be such as to demand, your actually discharging these duties yourself, or whether you have simply to see that they are discharged by others, it is equally important that you should know all about them. You expect to be the mistress of home? Remember, then, that your own comfort and happiness, as well as the happiness and comfort of your husband, depend on your ability to order that home well.
Now, in all probability, we are addressing those in humble circumstances. Very likely you will have to work hard with your hands to make your home an attractive place. Well, learn how to do this. Perhaps we are speaking to those who may marry men of competence and wealth. Well, a knowledge of good housewifery is essential to you; otherwise, you must rely entirely upon your servants, and, instead of being mistress in your own house you will only be a guest, your life made miserable by careless and neglective domestics who impose upon your ignorance.

In order to become acquainted with your household duties, enter upon them now. You say you are occupied. You are engaged in study, or you are learning a business. Persevere in either case, by all means, but recollect that the regular performance of special duties in the house will form an excellent relief. To feel that the house is tidier for our efforts, and the comforts of the family increased, is the surest warrant of content and cheerfulness. Find some household work to do, and do it regularly. Learn to help yourselves, and to be independent of all circumstances.
"Were I as rich as Croesus," says a modern writer, "my girls should have something to do regularly, just as soon as they become old enough to do anything. They should, in the first place, make their own bed and take care of their own room. They should dress each other. My policy would be, as girls grow up, to assign to them special duties, first in one part of the house, then in another, until they should become thoroughly acquainted with all."

A thoughtful girl looks beyond the present. She knows and feels that the glory of her life is to do something and to be something. Possibly some of our readers may have formed the idea that ease and personal enjoyments are the ends of life. This is wrong. Development, in the broadest sense, and in the highest direction, is the end of life. You may find ease with it, and a great deal of precious enjoyment, or your life may be one of long experience of self-denial. You have got opposition to maintain; you have got to take a load of care upon your shoulders, and to bear it through life; you have got character to maintain; and let us hope that you may have the heart of a husband to cheer, and the intellect and affection of children to develop.
Self-enjoyment is not for you. You have a great work to do, and if you have a spark of true fire in your hearts you will respond to these words. You are not called upon to occupy a prominent position before the world, but you are called upon to exercise that home influence which shall shake the world better. Remain where Heaven places you. Some of the noblest conquests have been achieved in a humble home.

We would urge upon you to begin life, then, with right ideas about it. Life is a real and earnest thing; it has homely duties, painful passages and a load of care. Cultivate the will and the wish to meet it with a womanly spirit. Your imagination may clothe the future with gold and purple, but all this will fade as you approach, and everything will wear its own natural aspect when touched by experience. Then, if these ideas of life's reality have no place in you, you will be forced to acquire them sturdily and painfully. Learn them now. Begin, then, to take up life's duties now. Learn something of what life is, before you enter on its graver responsibilities; endeavor to train yourself for the discharge of its duties, that you may at last acquire them after the pattern of that good wife, of whom the inspired author writes:
"Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."

Female Immigration into Canada.

MISS RYE, the lady who is so humanely interesting herself in extending the population of Canada by bringing over from London poor women, and children, has arrived in Toronto with 130 children and twenty young women. She is meeting with great and deserved success in her efforts, which not only relieve the London parishes of a great number of persons who are dependent upon them, but supply to the colonies young and active bodies, who will make their way to respectability and independence under proper guidance. She has the sympathy and co-operation of some of the most benevolent people of England.
Upon points on which we dissent from one another, argument will always secure the attention of the wise and good; whereas invective must disgrace the cause which we may respectively wish to support.
The Chinese determine whether the year will be good or bad by placing at the commencement of the year a measure of seed in an earthen vessel, and leaving the vessel in a dark cellar fifty days. They then reexamine the seed, and as the bulk has increased or decreased the season will be good or bad.

KENTUCKY ACCEPTS NEGRO SUFFRAGE.
On Monday 1st inst. they had an election in Kentucky for county officers, and at this election, for the first time the blacks were admitted to vote. It appears, too, that notwithstanding this horrible radical innovation upon the "constitution as it was," and upon State rights as they have been in Kentucky, there was less excitement in this election than in any preceding one for many years past in Louisville; that quiet and good order prevailed; that no interference with colored voters was attempted, except when they attempted the dodge of repeating; that, in short, nearly all the negro voters voted, and that no disturbance occurred. This is good; much better than we had anticipated from the first experiment of negro suffrage in Kentucky, for of all the States of the Union Kentucky has been the slowest to give up the "constitution as it was," and to submit to "the constitution as it is."
—N. Y. Herald.

CONDUCT OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The husband should be more polite and gallant, and, with respectful delicacy, honor his wife in the presence of other people more than other ladies; while the wife's sweetest smiles and warmest glances are due to her husband, and must be shown with an earnestness and constancy that spring from real feeling. This is the conduct of honest lovers; and do they love each other less than before marriage?

TRUTH.

The consciousness of truth nerves the timid, and imparts dignity and firmness to their actions. It is an eternal principle of honor which renders the possessor superior to fear; it is always consistent with itself, and needs no ally. Its influence will remain when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away.

Exhaustion of the Soil.

To exhaust a soil is, in common language, to render it absolutely unproductive; and few terms are oftener used in speaking of our system of farming, than to say of some soils that they are "run out," "in poor condition," "exhausted," &c. The question is, are not these terms misapplied, and is there, in fact, such a thing as the exhaustion of the soil? This subject has recently been considered by Mr. J. B. Lawes—to whose careful, patient and long continued experiments at Rothamsted, England, the agricultural world is so largely indebted for huge piles of facts showing the effects of both good and bad farming—accounts of which we find in late foreign journals. The paper lately read by Mr. Lawes before the Central Farmers' Club, London, while occupied with the question as affecting the right of tenants to receive compensation from the landlord of incoming tenant for the permanent improvement made in the soil, contains also important considerations for our own farmers.

The experiments of Mr. Lawes in the production of wheat upon the same land, without manure, for a period of twenty-six years in succession, show most astonishing results. In carrying out this experiment, in no instance has any attempt been made to increase the productiveness of the land by either subsoiling or deeper plowing than usual, though great care has been taken to keep the land as free from weeds as possible. These several experiments were undertaken to show the effect of growing wheat after wheat without the application of manure of any kind, not even its own straw, for twenty-six years; of barley after barley, for nearly an equal period, also unmanured; of other portions of wheat for a similar period manured with farm-yard dung every year; of other wheat manured with ammoniacal artificial, and further of the four-course system, namely, wheat, turnips, barley, beans, then wheat again. Mr. Lawes sums up his conclusions as follows:

"To sum up the chief point of illustrations of the extent or limit of the fertility of a somewhat heavy loam of by no means extraordinary quality, it has yielded an average produce per acre, without any manure at all, of 151 bushels of wheat for 26 years; 201 bushels of barley for 18 years; of 23½ ewt. (112 lbs, each) of hay for fourteen years; and under rotation for 20 years of an average over the last four courses or 16 years, of 40½ bushels of barley, 12½ bushels of beans, and 34½ bushels of wheat. I confess, says he, "that my view of the productive capabilities of heavy or even moderately heavy soils, has undergone considerable change since I commenced the various experiments to which I have referred. Formerly, supposed that a very few years of consecutive corn (grain) growing would suffice to reduce the corn (grain) growing capabilities of any ordinary soil to practically nothing. Such, however, is not the case, and a very little reflection will show how essential it is for the well-being, if not indeed for the existence of man, that elements of fertility should be so locked up and distributed throughout the soil, as to be capable of being taken up by the crops year by year, and so to last for an immense period of time. If needy land-lords or indigent tenants could have drawn upon the locked up elements upon which the maintenance of fertility depends little of the natural or standard fertility of the soil would still remain in England. It has sometimes been argued that the soil is to be looked upon as little else than a support for plants, to which the cultivator must add all the constituents necessary for the growth of the crops he removes, just as the manufacturer who hires the mill has to supply the cotton, or other material for the manufacturer. I think, however, it would be difficult to account for the difference of rent paid for land, except upon the assumption that it yields from its own resources a greater or less surplus in the form of grain and meat, beyond the amount required to pay the cost of cultivation, and to return interest on the capital employed, and to afford a profit to the tenant."
—Maine Farmer.

What the Farmer Must Know.

The farmer like the business man, must know what he is doing; he must have some pretty decided ideas of what he is to cultivate beforehand.
He must know his soil—that of each lot, not only the top, but the subsoil.
He must also know the condition in which the grounds must be, when is the best time to work them, whether they need summer following.
He must know the condition in which the ground must be when ploughed, so that it be not too wet nor too dry.
He must know that some grains require earlier sowing than others, and what those grains are.
He must know how to put them in.
He must know that it pays to have machinery to aid him, as well as muscle.
He must know about stocks and manures, and the cultivation of trees and small fruits, and many other things; in a word, he must know what he is doing, and he will not guess—will not run such risks.—Rural Gentleman.

An Agricultural Congress is talked of in the South.

A circular has been issued proposing that an association be organized at Augusta, Ga., on the 26th of October next—during the Fair of the "Cotton States Mechanics and Agricultural Association"—which shall meet annually at some point in a Southern State. The plan is for agriculturists "from every section" to assemble and deliberate in council, and fully communicate the results of their experience as tending to the advancement of the arts of husbandry and kindred subjects. Arrangements for half-price tickets will be made.

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TRUTH.

The consciousness of truth nerves the timid, and imparts dignity and firmness to their actions. It is an eternal principle of honor which renders the possessor superior to fear; it is always consistent with itself, and needs no ally. Its influence will remain when the lustre of all that once sparkled and dazzled has passed away.

What the Farmer Must Know.

The farmer like the business man, must know what he is doing; he must have some pretty decided ideas of what he is to cultivate beforehand.
He must know his soil—that of each lot, not only the top, but the subsoil.
He must also know the condition in which the grounds must be, when is the best time to work them, whether they need summer following.
He must know the condition in which the ground must be when ploughed, so that it be not too wet nor too dry.
He must know that some grains require earlier sowing than others, and what those grains are.
He must know how to put them in.
He must know that it pays to have machinery to aid him, as well as muscle.
He must know about stocks and manures, and the cultivation of trees and small fruits, and many other things; in a word, he must know what he is doing, and he will not guess—will not run such risks.—Rural Gentleman.

An Agricultural Congress is talked of in the South.

A circular has been issued proposing that an association be organized at Augusta, Ga., on the 26th of October next—during the Fair of the "Cotton States Mechanics and Agricultural Association"—which shall meet annually at some point in a Southern State. The plan is for agriculturists "from every section" to assemble and deliberate in council, and fully communicate the results of their experience as tending to the advancement of the arts of husbandry and kindred subjects. Arrangements for half-price tickets will be made.

CONDUCT OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

The husband should be more polite and gallant, and, with respectful delicacy, honor his wife in the presence of other people more than other ladies; while the wife's sweetest smiles and warmest glances are due to her husband, and must be shown with an earnestness and constancy that spring from real feeling. This is the conduct of honest lovers; and do they love each other less than before marriage?

TRUTH.

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