

# The Western Democrat.

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WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

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WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C. December 14, 1858.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER, Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C. Office over China Hall. August 11, 1858.

A. C. WILLIAMSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Has taken an office jointly with J. A. Fox, Esq., up-stairs next door to the Court House, where he will be constantly present to attend to all calls on professional business made for himself or for Mr. Fox when he is absent. January 4, 1859.

J. A. FOX, Attorney at Law, Office next door to the Court House, 17-18 Stairs. A. C. WILLIAMSON, Esq., who is a joint occupant of the office, and who will be uniformly present, will attend to professional business for me in my absence. December 21, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE, CO-FORMERS IN THE PRACTICE OF Medicine and Surgery, Office over Stairs in Springs Building. C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D. April 2, 1858.

NOTICE. All those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection. April 3, 1858.

C. KELLEY & J. L. GARDNER, Commission Merchants, And Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., Newbern, N. C. Prompt and personal attention given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. April 29, 1858.

P. SAURS, Architect and Builder, Will furnish Designs, Plans and Drawings for Public Buildings, Private Residences and Villas. Particular attention will be paid to building Flouring Mills, Corn Mills, &c. Office in 34 story of Alexander's Building, front room, over China Hall. Charlotte, Oct. 19, 1858.

BREAD and CAKES. Having secured the services of a No. 1 Baker, we are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Charlotte, and mankind in general, with something nice to eat. Weddings, Parties, &c., furnished at short notice to order and dispatch. 1st Door from the Court House. HOUSTON & HUNTER. Nov. 23, 1858.

Exclusively Wholesale Drug, Paint and Oil Warehouse. SANTOS, WALKER & CO., wholesale dealers in DRUGS: Lamp, Machinery and Paint OILS; Vanishes, Paints, &c. No. 30, Iron front, West side, Market Square, NORFOLK, VA. Goods shipped from New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, to Charlotte, when required. November 9, 1858.

JONAS RUDISILL, Architect and Builder. (DESIGNS FURNISHED AND BUILDINGS COMPLETED ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, AND IN EVERY STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.) On College street, corner of Eighth street, Charlotte, N. C. The subscriber has respectfully announced to the Citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he still continues the above business in Charlotte, where he is prepared to furnish DOORS, BLINDS AND SASH, to the public on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice. Having a great many small claims for work done, scattered all over the country, he is determined to change his method of doing business and hereafter will require CASH for all work done in his Machine Shop, before removal. Jan. 25, 1858.

REMOVAL. The subscriber has removed from Rudisill's to the old Terrell stand, near to the Jail, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at short notice and on reasonable terms. Repairing done at short notice and for exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. COFFINS made of any kind of wood at short notice. M. S. OZMENT. Jan. 18, 1859.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned as Agent will receive applications for Insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. This Company is the oldest in the State, and has been in successful operation for several years. Its rates are moderate, and all losses promptly adjusted. Persons wishing to insure their own lives or the lives of their Slaves, in this Company, will call at the Office of the Agent, at the Bank of the State.

SLAVES insured for TWO-THIRDS of their VALUE. THOS. W. DEWEY, Agent. Jan. 11, 1859.

## The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. Office nearly opposite Kerr's Hotel. President—M. B. TAYLOR. Vice President—C. OVERMAN. Secy & Treasr—E. NYE HUTCHISON. DIRECTORS: M. B. TAYLOR, C. OVERMAN, J. L. BROWN, W. M. JOHNSTON, F. SCARR, S. T. WRISTON, E. C. STEELE. Executive Committee—Jno L. Brown, S. T. Wriston, A. C. Steele. April 27, 1858.

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL, BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION afforded the patrons of the Charlotte Hotel. At this Hotel is kept the line of Tri-weekly Stages from Charlotte via Monroe, N. C., and Lancaster S. C., to Camden, S. C. Patrons of the Charlotte Hotel conveyed to and from the Deposits free of charge. Oct. 1, 1858. J. B. KERR.

## MECKLENBURG BONDS.

Seven per cent per annum. These Bonds are undoubtedly the safest investment that can be made, and are really preferable to any State Bonds. The County cannot repudiate. They bear seven per cent interest payable semi-annually, with Coupons for the same. They are of the denomination of \$100, which will make them more current and useful for domestic purposes. The coupons will prove a convenient medium for paying county taxes. The citizens of the County should possess them, and they are now offered to them. Proposals left at either Bank in Charlotte or with Stephen W. Davis will receive prompt attention. H. W. GUNN, Pres't. W. C. & L. Railroad Co. Sept 28, 1858.

## WHEAT WANTED.

The subscriber having purchased the Steam Flouring Mill in this place, prepared to buy Wheat, for which he will give the highest market price in cash. Flour, Bran and Meal for sale at the Mill, or delivered wherever desired in town. JOHN WILKES. Charlotte, August 10, 1858.

## All Right Again!

I have commenced Butchering Beef again, and am ready and wish to buy Beavers, Mutton and Pork on the hoof. I solicit, and hope to merit, the patronage of the town. W. A. COOK. Aug. 24, 1858.

## WILMINGTON BRANCH, NEW GOODS.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS, RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country that they have opened a Store two doors from T. H. Brem & Co's, where may be found a large and extensive stock of Family Groceries, Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Bonnets, Ladies' Cloaks, and Ready-made Clothing, for Gents, Youths and Boys wear; Blankets, Kerseys, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c. We are now daily receiving the most extensive and best assortment of the above named goods that can be found in the State, and cheaper than any other House. Having bought our entire stock for CASH, which enables us to sell our goods 20 per cent cheaper. All persons wishing to save money in buying goods should bear in mind not to forget to call on us before buying elsewhere. Wholesale buyers, particularly, should bear in mind to call at our store, second door from T. H. Brem & Co. In addition to our large stock we have fitted up a WHOLESALE ROOM for DAVID KAHNWEILER, DANIEL KAHNWEILER, JACOB KAHNWEILER. KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS have just received, in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods, a full supply of GROCERIES. Dec. 14, 1858.

## RAILROAD NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR FREIGHT FOR THE INTERIOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Merchants and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter supplies, are requested to notice that by the completion of the North-Eastern Railroad from Charlotte, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a cheap and expeditious route from the seaboard has been opened to them. All Freight consigned to the Agent of the North-Eastern Railroad will be forwarded free of commission. No charge will be made for storage at Cheraw; all Goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for. A schedule of charges will be found at the Post Office. S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng. and Supt. Aug. 10, 1858.

## CONFECTIONERY STORE.

J. D. PALMER, One Door above the Bank of Charlotte, Respectfully informs the public that he has just received a splendid assortment of Confectioneries, West India Fruits, &c. &c. Also, a variety of Musical Instruments, Yankee Notions, &c. A FINE LOT OF WILLOW WARE. He is constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above Goods and many other articles not enumerated. CANDY MANUFACTORY. The subscriber is now manufacturing an excellent article of Candy, free from poisonous coloring, unlike the New York style refined candy. J. D. PALMER. November 9, 1858.

## R. M. OATES & CO.,

Offer a Large Stock of GROCERIES, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. 1000 Sacks of Salt, (Patent saks,) 44 Hbls. N. O. Sugar, (new crop), 50 Hbls. Stewart's Crushed Sugar, 20 " Crushed 100 Bags Rio Coffee, 50 " Java and Jamaica Coffee, 20 " Langara " 50 " Maricao " 25 Hbls. Cuba Molasses, 75 Hbls. N. O. (new crop.) Call and examine, if you want goods at CHARLESTON PRICES. R. M. OATES & CO. Feb. 1, 1859. 46-34

## CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

BE IT KNOWN generally that we are selling our Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., at considerably REDUCED RATES in order to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade; so our

FRIENDS Will come forward and avail themselves of the rare opportunity of supplying their wants out of our splendid stock of cloth, castor beaver, Hudson Bay Fur, Tricot Cassimere and seal-skin Over-Sacks, Anglans and Frocks; also, all grades of sattin and cassimere Business Coats, at less prices than you can

PAY At any other House in the State. Our advantages for getting Goods and keeping up the stock are unequalled as it is well known throughout the country, hence we deem it unnecessary to rehearse them, but will assure you that you will find it to

YOUR Interest to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere. You will also find at the Clothing Emporium quite an extensive stock of all qualities of Black and Grey cassimere Pants, Black Silk and Satin Vests, Fancy Velvet and cassimere do; also a variety of FUR, WAHSHINGTON, GENTS and LADIES' Trunks, Valises, carpet Bags, Boots and Shoes, and many things too tedious to take an

ACCOUNT of, that are always found in a Gents' Furnishing House. WE return our sincere thanks to our friends for their kindness and patronage. For 1859, And we hope by attention to business and keeping the best and cheapest stock of clothing in the State, to merit a continuance of the same for 1859. Fullings, Springs & o. Jan. 10, 1859.

## SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists, No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. I SOLICITE the attention of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c., to their NEW and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them. January 1, 1859.

## Tilden's Fluid Extracts.

SCARR & CO. call the attention of the Medical Profession to these elegant Preparations so admirably suited for the extemporaneous preparation of Tinctures, Syrups, Wines, &c., securing the desirable object of uniformity of strength. No Physician should be without them. For sale at SCARR & CO'S Jan. 25, 1859. Drug Store, Charlotte.

## To Physicians.

Dr. Churchill's new Remedies for Consumption. Hypophosphites of Soda and Potash. Also, Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites. SCARR & CO., Charlotte Drug Store. Dec. 21.

## SEEDS! SEEDS!

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS. Just received a full supply of these celebrated Seeds, direct from Landreth's, embracing every variety of Vegetable Seeds. With Asparagus Plants by the hundred, and VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS. Also—FLOWER SEEDS—20 choice varieties. SCARR & CO., Charlotte Drug Store. Dec. 21.

## Window Glass.

Putty, Whiting, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Paints, &c. Low for cash by SCARR & CO., Druggists. Jan 25th

## NOTICE.

My accounts are in the hands of JOAB P. SMITH for settlement. Those indebted to me must settle by the first of January, 1859. H. M. PRITCHARD. Nov. 23, 1858. 36-1f.

## Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

It is ordered by the Board of Directors that the eighth instalment of ten per cent upon the capital stock of this Company be called in, and that the same be due and payable on the 7th of February, 1859; that the ninth instalment of ten per cent be called in and be due and payable on the 2nd day of May, 1859; and that the 10th and last instalment of five per cent be due and payable on the 2nd of August, 1859. H. W. GUNN, President. January 10, 1859.

## SILVER.

500 OUNCES OF OLD SILVER WANTED at J. G. WILKINSON & CO'S, No. 5, Granite Range. 2m. Jan. 4, 1859

## LAND FOR SALE.

Two Hundred Acres of fine farming Land, lying on the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, is offered for sale. Terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to SAM'L A. HARRIS. December 28, 1858.

## TOBACCO CULTURE.

At the request of some agricultural friends we copy from the Patent Office Report the following Essay on the culture and management of Tobacco, by W. W. Bowie, Esq., of Maryland:

"A rich loam is the soil for tobacco plants. The spot selected for a bed should be the south side of a gentle elevation, as well protected as possible by woods or shrubbery—a warm spot—mellow ground, perfectly pulverized. After a thorough burning of brush and tobacco stalks mixed, dig deep, and continue to dig, rake, and chop, until every clod, root, and stone be removed; then level the pulverize nicely with the rake. Mix one gill of seed for every ten square yards, with a quart or half gallon of plaster or sifted ashes to every half-pint of seed, and sow it regularly, in the same manner that gardeners sow small seeds, only with a heavier hand. If the bed be sown early, it ought to be covered with brush free from leaves; but it is not necessary to cover them after the middle of March. Tobacco beds may be sown at any time during the winter if the ground be not too wet or frozen. The best time for sowing is from the 10th to the 20th of March, although it is safest to sow at intervals, whenever the land is in fine order for working. Never sow unless the land be in good order, for the work will be thrown away if the land be too moist, or be not perfectly prepared. The beds must be kept free from grass or weeds, until they are no longer needed, and the grass must be picked out a sprig at a time by the fingers. It is a tedious and troublesome operation, therefore planters should be very careful not to use any manures on their beds which have grass seeds or weeds in them. After the plants are up they should receive a slight top-dressing of manure once a week, sown broadcast by the hand. This manure should be composed of half a bushel of unleached ashes, (or 1 bushel of burnt turf,) 1 bushel of fresh virgin woods earth, 1 gallon of plaster, half a gallon of soft, 1 quart of salt dissolved in 2 gallons of liquid from barn-yard, and 4 lbs. of pulverized sulphur, the whole well intermixed. Let a large quantity be got together early in the winter and put away in barrels for use when wanted. This and other such mixtures have been found efficacious in arresting the ravages of the fly,—both from the frequent dusting of the plants and the increased vigor which it imparts to them, thereby enabling the plant the sooner to get out of that tender state in which the fly is most destructive to it. The fly is a small black insect, somewhat like the flea, and delights in cold, not to say, but rotting, undulating land—not liable to drain in excessive rains. New land is far better than old. Ashes are decidedly superior to any other fertilizer for tobacco. Theory and practice unite in sustaining this assertion. The land intended for tobacco should be well ploughed in April, taking care to turn the turf completely under, and subsoiling any portion that may be very stiff and likely to hold water near the surface, and let the land be well harrowed directly after the breaking it up; it should then be kept clean, light, and well pulverized by occasional working with cultivators and large harrows so as to not disturb the turf beneath the surface. When the plants are of good size for transplanting and the ground in good order for their reception, the land, or so much as can be planted in a "season," should be "scraped," which is done by running parallel furrows with a small seeding plough, two and a half feet apart, and then crossing these again at right angles, preserving the same distance; which leaves the ground divided into checks or squares of two and a half or three feet each. The hoes are then put to work and the hill is formed by drawing the two front angles of the square into the hollow or middle, and then smoothed on the top and patted by one blow of the hoe. The furrows must be run shallow, for the hills should be low and well leveled off on the top, and, if possible, a slight depression near the centre, so as to collect the water near the plant. The first fine rain thereafter, the plants should be removed from the seed beds, and one carefully planted in each hill. A brisk man can plant 10,000 plants per day. The smaller or weaker hands, with baskets filled with plants, precede the planters and drop the plants on the hill. In drawing the plants from the bed, and in carrying them to the ground, great care should be taken not to bruise or smash them. They ought to be put in baskets or barrels, if removed in carts, so that not many should be in a heap together. The plants should never be planted deeper than when they stood in the bed.

Planting is done by seizing the plants, dropt on the hill with the left hand, while with one finger of the right hand a hole is made in the centre of the hill, and the root of the plant is put in with the left, while the dirt is well closed about the roots by pressing the forefinger and thumb of the right hand on each side of the plant, taking care to close the earth well about the bottom of the root. If sticks are used to plant with, they should be short, and the planter should be particular not to make the hole too deep. The plants should be carefully planted, for if the roots are put in crooked and bent up, the plant may live, but will never flourish, and perhaps, when too late to replant, it will die, and then all the labor will be of no avail. In three or four days it may be weeded out, and the hoes are passed near the plants, and the crust formed on the hills pulled away, and the edges of the hill pulled down in the furrows; this is easily done if performed soon after planting, it will but if delayed, and the ground gets grassy, it will then be found a very troublesome operation. After "weeding" out, put a tablespoonful, or a gill if preferred, of equal parts of plaster and ashes well mixed, upon each plant. In a few days, say a week or less time, run a small plough through it, going twice in a row. This is a delicate operation

and requires a steady horse and a skillful ploughman, for without great care the plants will be knocked up or be killed by the working. In a week after, the tobacco cultivator or shovel must be used. Either implement is valuable at this stage of the crop. But once in a row is often enough for either cultivator or shovel to pass. The crop can now be made with their use by working the tobacco once a week or ten days, for four or five weeks, going each time across the former working. Any grass growing near the root of the plants should be pulled out by hand. As soon as the tobacco has become too large to work without injuring the leaves by the swingle-tree, the hoes should pass through it, drawing a little earth to the plants when required, and level the furrows caused by the cultivator and shovel. Let this hoeing be well done, and the crop wants no more working. Care should be taken to leave the land as level as possible, for level culture is most generally best. When it blossoms, the best plants ought to be selected for seed; one hundred plants being enough to save for seed to sow a crop of 40,000 pounds. All the rest should be "topped" before they blossom—indeed, as soon as the blossom is fairly formed. It should be toped down to the leaves that are six inches long, if early in the season, but if late, top still lower. If the season be favorable, in two weeks after a plant has been "topped" it will be fit for "cutting," yet it will not suffer by standing longer in the field. From this stage of the crop until it is in the house, it is a source of solicitude and vexation to the planter. He is fearful of storms, of frost, and worms, his worst enemy—they come in crowds—their name is "Legion"—and the "suckers" are to be pulled off and the "ground leaves," are to be saved. The "suckers" ought to be pulled off when they get three or four inches long, they spring out abundantly from each leaf where it joins the stalk. "Ground leaves" are those leaves at the bottom of the plant which become dry on the stalk, and ought to be gathered early in the morning when they will not crumble.

The worms ought to be pulled off and killed as fast as they appear, or they will soon destroy the crop. Turkeys are of great assistance in destroying these insects; they eat them and kill thousands which they do not eat, for it seems to be a cherishing amusement of the turkey to kill worms on tobacco—they grow passionately fond of it—they kill for the love of killing. There are every year two "gluts," as they are called by planters; the first attacking the plants about the time that they are one-third or half grown, the other comes on when the tobacco is ready for cutting. The first can easily be subdued with a good supply of turkeys, and if then they are effectually destroyed, the second glut will be very easy to manage, for it is the opinion of many intelligent and experienced planters that the greater portion of the first glut reappear the same year as Horn-blowers and breed myriads. When the second army of worms makes its appearance, the tobacco is generally so large that turkeys do but little good. The only method then to destroy them is to begin in time, start when they are being hatched, and keep up a strict watch upon them, going over the whole field plant by plant, and breaking the eggs—killing such as may be seen, and by constant attention during each morning and evening to this business along with the whole force of the farm, they may be prevented from doing much harm. When they disappear the second time, there is no more cause of trouble. When the plant begins to yellow, it is time to put it away. It is cut off close to the ground by turning up the bottom leaves and striking with a tobacco knife, formed of an old scythe—such knives as often are used for cutting corn. Let it lay on the ground for a short time to "fall" or wilt, and then carry it to the tobacco house, when it may be put away in three different modes, by "pegging," "spearing," and "splitting." "Pegging" tobacco is the neatest and best mode, yet the slowest. It is done by driving little pegs, about six inches long and half an inch or less square, into the stalk about four inches from the big end of the stalk; hook on the sticks in the house. It is then put on a "horse," which, by a rope fixed to one corner, is pulled up in the house, and there hung upon the sticks, which are regulated at proper distances. A "tobacco horse" is nothing more than three small sticks nailed together so as to form a triangle, each side being three or four feet long. Sparring is the plan I pursue, because it is neat enough and decidedly the quickest plan. A rough block with a hole morticed in it, and a little fork a few inches from the hole for the tobacco sticks to rest upon, one end being in the hole, with a spear on the other end of the stick; is all the apparatus required. The plant is then with both hands run over the spear, and thus strung upon the stick, which when full taken to the house and hung up at once. There are "dart-spears," like the Indian dart in form, and "round-spears" either, however, will answer.

"Splitting" tobacco is admired by many who contend that it cures brighter, certainly quicker, and less likely to "hous-burn" or injury from too thick hanging. This mode is pursued easily by simply splitting, with a knife made for the purpose, the plant from the top to within a few inches of the bottom, before it is cut down for housing. Care should be taken not to break the leaves while splitting the stalk. The knife for splitting may be fully described by saying it is a miniature spade. It can be easily made out of an old scythe blade, inserted in a cleft white oak handle with its edges bevelled off to the hilt, so that it acts as a wedge to the descending knife. After the tobacco is split, cut down, and carried to the house, it is strung along the sticks and hung up. The sticks are generally supported by forks driven in the ground near the heap of tobacco, for greater convenience to the person putting on the sticks. Tobacco sticks are small round sticks, or are split out like laths, and are one inch square, or one and a half inches square, usually larger at one end than the other, and they should be eight or ten inches longer than the joints of the tobacco house are wide apart. If the tobacco is of good size, six or seven plants are enough on a four-foot stick, or when first hung up, the sticks should be a foot or fifteen inches apart. As the tobacco cures they may be pushed up closer. After a house is filled, some planters put large fires under it, as soon as it has turned yellow, and by hot fires it is dried at once and does not change color, unless to increase

its brightness; but "spring" gives it a smoky smell and taste and is therefore not much liked by buyers. The better plan is to have sufficient house-room and hang it thin in houses not too large, which have windows and doors so as to admit light and dry air, and by closing them in bad weather, exclude the rain and dampness, which materially damage the tobacco, besides injuring the color of it. After becoming dry and well cured, the stem of the leaf being free from sap, the first mild damp spell of weather it will become soft and pliant, and then be stripped off the stalk. It is first pulled or taken off the sticks and put in piles; then the leaves are stripped off and tied in bundles of about one-fifth or sixth of a lb. in each. The bundle is formed by wrapping a leaf around the upper part of the handful of leaves, for about four inches, and tucking the end in the middle of the bundle, by way of confining it. There ought, if the quality of the crop will permit, to be four sorts of tobacco, "Yellow," "Bright," "Dull," and "Second." When the tobacco is taken down, the "cutters" take each plant and pull off the defective and trashy ground and worm-eaten leaves that are next to the big end of the stalk, and then throw the plant to the next person, who strips off all the bright leaves (and if there be any yellow leaves, he lays them on one side until he has got enough to make a bundle,) and throws the plant to the next, who takes off all the rest, being the "dull," and the respective strippers as they get enough leaves in hand, tie up the bundles and throw them separate for convenience in bulking. Stripping should never be done in dry, or harsh weather, unless the tobacco is bulked up almost as fast as it is stripped. The best plan is not to take down more than you can conveniently tie up in a few hours; but if the planter chooses he may take down a large quantity and put it in bulk, stalk and all, cover it with tobacco sticks, and it will keep many days, so that, no matter how the weather be, he can strip out of the bulk. However, this is a very bad, wasteful way. Tobacco should not be too moist, or "high" as it is termed, when put in the stalk-bulks, or it will get warm, the leaves stick to the stalk, get a bad smell and change color; besides, if left too long it will rot. To "bulk" tobacco requires judgment and neatness. Two logs should be laid parallel to each other about thirty inches apart, and the space between them filled with sticks, for the purpose of keeping the tobacco from the dampness of the ground. The bundles are then taken out one at a time, spread out and smoothed down, which is most conveniently done by putting it against the breast and striking the leaves downward smooth and straight with the right hand. It is then pressed two bundles at a time to the man bulking. He takes them, lays them down and presses them with his hands; they are laid two at a time in a straight line—the broad part of the bundles slightly projecting over the next two, and two rows of bundles are put in a bulk, both rows carried on together, the heads being on the outside and the tails just lapping one over the other in regular succession. The "bulk," when carried up to a convenient height, should have a few sticks laid on the top to keep it in place. It must often be examined, and if getting warm, it ought to be immediately changed and laid down in another bulk, of less height, and not pressed as it is laid down; this is called "wind-rowing," being loose and open, it admits the air between the rows of bundles, hence the term. The next process in this troublesome but beautiful trade is to "condition" the tobacco. The bright, yellow, and second tobacco will condition best most generally in such bulks as I have just described, but it is best to hang up the dull as soon as possible as strip. If the bright or second do not dry thickly enough, the sticks in the bulk should be laid up in the house to become well-dried. To properly hang up tobacco to condition, small-sized sticks should be prepared, and each one nicely smoothed with the drawing-knife and kept for that purpose. After it has once been properly dried, the sticks should be laid up in the house to become well-dried. To properly hang up tobacco to condition, small-sized sticks should be prepared, and each one nicely smoothed with the drawing-knife and kept for that purpose. After it has once been properly dried, the sticks should be laid up in the house to become well-dried.

Having now got our tobacco in good order, our price and household ready, the next day we will be up and are; we proceed to packing. Let me here observe that while putting the tobacco in condition bulk, all the bundles that were soft, or had a ill smell, ought to be laid aside to be made sweet and dry, by a few hours exposure to the sun. The same precaution must be observed with the tobacco that is to be packed. In putting the tobacco in the bulkhead for packing, a man gets inside, shoes off, and lays one bundle at a time in a circle, beginning in the middle, and each circle is extended until the outer circle touches the stems of the tobacco in a flat row of bundles; these are then laid all round the edge of the bulkhead last circle, then cross the bulkhead in parallel rows, the middle being always raised a little higher than the outer edge. This is called a course, and these courses are continued until the bulkhead be filled. The man who is packing proceeds with his knees each bundle, in each course, as he lays it, and often stands upon his feet and tramps heavily but cautiously all round and across, so as to get in as much as possible. This concludes the almost carefree round of labor that is necessary to prepare for market this important staple of our country. It will be seen that I have endeavored to be as explicit and plain as possible, and have studied the greatest simplicity of style, supposing that to be the most suitable to the subject under consideration.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—At Huntington, Tenn., on the 15th ult., Benjamin Evans and his wife went out to visit a sick neighbor, leaving their children, a son and a daughter two years old, fast asleep. They had been absent about an hour, when they discovered their own house in flames. In a few minutes they were on the spot, but could give no relief to the children, the roof was already fallen in, and the house in a light blaze all around. The children were burnt to death in sight of their mother. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries, and men of names of Higgs and Etheridge were under arrest at the date of our informant's letter.

"Doesticks," describing a New York boarding house, says you can always tell when they get a new hired girl by the color of the hair in the biscuit.