

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$2 per annum  
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

NINTH VOLUME--NUMBER 439.

## THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM:  
If paid in advance, \$2 00  
If paid within 3 months, 2 50  
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00  
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.  
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.  
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Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**SAMUEL P. SMITH,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims entrusted to his care.  
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.  
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.  
January 10, 1860.

**J. A. FOX,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.  
Office at the Court House, 1 door to the left, down stairs.

**Wm. J. Kerr,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.  
Office in the Braxley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.  
January 24, 1860.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE  
AND  
OPERATIVE SURGERY,  
Office No. 2, Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
December 14, 1859.

**LEE & KERR,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,  
Memphis, Tennessee.

**R. W. BECKWITH**  
Has constantly on hand  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.  
Of the best English and American manufacturers.  
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.  
November 8, 1859.

**John T. Butler,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock Maker, Jew-  
eller, &c.  
OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.  
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)  
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,  
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12  
months.  
Oct. 16, 1860.

**J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Watches,  
JEWELRY,  
Silver & plated Ware  
AND FANCY GOODS,  
No. 5, Granite Range,  
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.  
September 18, 1860.

**MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS,**  
Charlotte, N. C.

**ALEXANDER & McDOUGALL.**  
The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity and the public generally, that they have opened the above Establishment at the foot of Trade Street, adjoining the track of the North Carolina Rail Road and opposite John Wilkes' Steam Mills, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of  
**Machinery**  
at short notice and on reasonable terms.  
Steam Engines from 8 to 80 Horse Power.  
Their SHOP contains tools selected with great care, and is provided with all the improvements required to do their work in a first rate manner.  
Castings, in Iron or Brass, made to order.  
HORSE-SHOERING and BLACKSMITHS work of all kinds. REPAIRING in their line attended to.  
Agents for Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT, for Winter's Patent Mule Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work, and doing it better, than any other Mill in use—it can be run by Steam, Water, or Horse Power. The Mule may be seen at the Shop at any time.  
HENRY ALEXANDER,  
MALCOLM McDOUGALL.

**Choice Flowering Bulbs.**  
ACACINTHS, TULIPS, &c., at New York prices,  
For sale at  
SCARR'S  
Oct. 23, 1860. Drug Store, Charlotte.

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
DRS. M. B. TAYLOR and J. M. MILLER have associated themselves for the practice of MEDICINE, in all of its various branches.  
Office at Dr. Miller's old stand.  
October 23, 1860.

**MERCHANT TAILORING.**  
The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has just received a full and complete assortment of goods adapted to men's wear, consisting in part of  
**Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,**  
Of French, English and American manufacture, which will be  
**MADE TO ORDER**  
According to the latest fashions, as cheap as the same style of goods can be bought in the State.  
J. S. PHILLIPS.  
Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1860.

**WHEAT!**  
The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHARLOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.  
JNO. WILKES.

**Quinn's Rheumatic Remedy**  
Has effected cures of Rheumatism that were considered hopeless, certifies to prove which can be exhibited. The sufferer are invited to give the medicine a trial. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Charlotte will receive prompt attention.  
W. W. QUINN.  
April 10, 1860. Price \$1 50 per bottle.

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
I want to buy Negro Boys and Girls from 12 to 18 years old, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid.  
May 17, 1859 SAML. A. HARRIS.

**Hardware!! Hardware!!**  
**A. A. N. M. TAYLOR**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

**Carpenters' Tools.**  
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, planing, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Borng machines, augers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 29, 1860.

**Blacksmith's Tools.**  
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax, Iron of all sizes, hoes, forks, and country manufactures; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at  
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

**AT TAYLOR'S** you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, of all the celebrated makes.  
GLASS, of all sizes and qualities—both French and American. Also, Putty by the keg or pound.  
WOODEN WARE, Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

**Rope! Rope!!**  
5,000 pounds of Manila, Jute and Cotton Rope, from 1 inch to 3 inches, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, Opposite the Mansion House.

**Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans,** of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

**Agricultural Implements of all kinds.**  
Saw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Gradles; grain, grass, and broiler Scythes; Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, covers and lids, skillets, spinners, stew-pans and kettles, Caudrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

**Tin and Japanned Ware,**  
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit metal, &c.  
**Stoves,** the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

**\$100 REWARD!**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st October, a mulatto boy named SOLOMON. He is near six feet high, about thirty years old, tolerably bright, rather slim, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a down lock when spoken to. The end of the forefinger of his left hand has been cut off, and a sharp hard knot has grown on the end of it. I think he is lurking about Rocky River, in the lower end of Cabarrus county, where he was raised. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or assist him, under the penalty of the law. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him.  
WILLIAM HAMILTON,  
Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.  
April 9, 1860.

**TAXES.**  
The TAX LISTS for the year 1859 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come forward and settle.  
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.  
April 3, 1860.

**Beef Cattle Wanted.**  
Highest Cash Prices paid for Beves and Sheep.  
I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to purchase Beef Cattle and Sheep, for which I will pay the highest market prices. Those having stock for sale will find it to their advantage to give me a call. Inquire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard.  
Aug. 21, 1860. 26-1/2 J. L. SOUT.

**NOTICE.**  
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black) about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worthy of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull, can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right foot finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.  
E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.  
Oct. 9, 1860.

**A FEW MORE YEARS.**  
A shadow falls in the sunny yard,  
On the grass where the children play,  
And fairy fabrics their fingers raise,  
But no "Castles in Air" leave they.  
A few more years, and these radiant hours,  
Like dreams, will have passed away.

A cloud obscures, for a moment, the sun,  
And darkens their golden hair,  
A breeze uplifts their feathery curls  
From eyes which have known no care;  
A few more years, and shades of thought  
Will have left an impress there.

And whilst with flowers they people the realms,  
They rear on the velvet grass,  
A sigh escapes my heart as I gaze—  
And whisper Alas! Alas!  
A few more years of dissolving scenes  
O'er the magic lamp will pass.

And childhood's smile will be mellow'd then,  
In the calm of maturer years,  
And oft the light in those eyes of blue  
Be darkened, by sorrow's tears,  
A few more years, and that yielding trust  
Be lost in a maze of fears.

That trusting love which is now all ours,  
We may yet unto others resign—  
But, oh! if the oak extends its arms,  
Where the ivy may climb and twine,  
Their after years may yet be blest,  
May be bright, indeed, as mine.

**The Great Clothing Emporium**  
Fullings, Springs & Co.,  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
Ready-made Clothing,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

**FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.**  
Would call the especial attention of their friends and patrons to their  
**New Stock of Clothing,**  
now opening. They think they can offer greater inducements to buyers than they have ever done, their goods being bought at reduced rates and at such prices as they feel confident no house in the State can compete with.  
They are offering very nice  
**Cassimere Suits**  
at from \$12 to \$25. All manner of  
CASSIMERE PANTS,  
Cassimere, Silk, Matalasse and  
Velvet VESTS, OVER COATS  
of all grades and styles.  
The above goods cannot be surpassed in style and make, having been manufactured under the constant supervision of one of the firm.  
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.  
Sept. 25, 1860.

**MERCHANT TAILORING.**  
FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. have also added to their Ready-made Clothing Stock, a Merchant Tailoring Department, to which they call the especial attention of their many friends and customers.  
They intend making this department second to none in the State, either in style and quality of Goods, or in the manufacture of Garments.  
At all times will be found a good stock of Black and colored Cloths, English, French and American Cassimeres, and a variety of Vestings. Also, an assortment of Rock Island Cassimeres.  
They feel confident of their ability to underseil any other house in the State, from the advantages they have in getting their goods.  
Their goods are bought by the quantity, by one of the firm who resides in the Northern markets, which gives him the opportunity of taking advantage of the prices of goods, thereby saving at least Twenty-five per cent to the consumer.  
Dimes saved are Dollars made! So try us.  
Orders from a distance solicited. Cutting done on short notice.  
Sept 25, 1860. FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

**NOW OPENING  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**ELIAS & COHEN**  
Are now prepared to display to their customers and the public generally, the most  
**EXTENSIVE AND BEST SELECTED  
STOCK OF GOODS**  
Ever offered in Western North Carolina.  
There is no humbug about the size and prices of our Stock of Goods—they speak for themselves. Every department is full and complete.

**DRY GOODS,  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.  
CLOTHING AND  
FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**Hardware and Cutlery.**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**Hats and Caps.**  
**BONNETS  
AND MILLINERY GOODS.**  
**FANCY GOODS & NOTIONS.**  
**GROCERIES, &c.**

A call and examination of our stock is respectfully solicited at  
**Brem's old Stand, Trade street.**  
Charlotte, Oct. 9, 1860

**PEA MEAL.**  
We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superfine and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour.  
Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill.  
J. WILKES & CO.  
April 19, 1859

## The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**A SUGGESTION.**—We suggest that as there are a great number of lazy, unfortunate beings crowded up in the jails of North Carolina, doing nothing, and consuming the fruits of the labors of honest, poor, industrious men, there be some means devised whereby these jail-birds may be compelled to work for their living and earn something for the support of their families where they have any. In the absence of a Penitentiary, let the chain gang be instituted in North Carolina, and these men can work the streets of our towns and villages, and enjoy better health and more pleasure than they can possibly do in the walls of a prison. If it can be done it should be done by our next Legislature, and the man who moves in the matter and those who help pass it into a law will equally be entitled to the thanks of their constituents.—*Goldsboro Rough Notes.*

**SUICIDE.**—The body of Mr Daniel McPherson, a respectable citizen, residing about three miles from Fayetteville N. C., was found in the woods a few hundred yards from his house on Monday morning last, with his throat cut and a razor lying near. The Observer says:

There appears to be no doubt, as the Coroner's inquest ascertained, that he had committed suicide. He was a single man of perhaps 50 years of age, in comfortable and even opulent circumstances, of a gloomy habit of mind; and on Sunday morning had sat down to breakfast, but ate nothing; rose and walked out, without exciting any particular attention, and was not seen again till his body was found next day.

Advices from Washington city state that the Administration does not feel called upon to take action in the present state of affairs at the South; but while enforcing the laws, will cautiously avoid any act which might, by any possibility, exasperate the public mind.

Patents have been issued, recently, to J. W. Barnes of Murfreesboro, N. C. for an improvement in attaching horses to vehicles, and to Michael E. Rudasill of Shelby, N. C. for improvement in machines for cutting stalks.

**COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA.**—The total number of bales of cotton raised in North Carolina for the year ending August 31st, 1860, was 182,907, valued at \$9,000,000. This is more than ever before produced in the State by 25 per cent. The next year's crop, ending in August, 1861, it is supposed will reach as high as 200,000 bales. This is a remarkable yield for the cotton lands of the Old North State.

**REPUTED.**—In all the counties in Maryland, from which returns have been received, in which the act for the enslavement of free negroes was submitted to the people, the voters have emphatically and signally denounced the law. The question has been met and decided without any reference to party politics, and the law is defeated by majorities amounting almost to unanimity.

**SMOKING SEED CORN.**—At a late discussion of the Corn Club in Illinois, a gentleman said that he selects his seed ears in the field before frost, hangs them in a smoke-house—the more smoked the better. The pyrogenous acid imbibed by corn will bring it up in dry, hot weather, and at the end of four weeks the growth will be twice that of corn planted at the same time without smoking, and will be let entirely alone by mice, squirrels or worms.

So far as the voting was concerned, the election on Tuesday passed off quietly. The work of the day, however, wound up with a tremendous row, and a miscellaneous fight, originating in causes outside of politics. We boast that our town has no licensed liquor houses, and yet, somehow, people manage to get mighty obstreperously drunk on cold well water!—*Asheville News.*

**A. W. ALEXANDER, Dentist.**  
All styles of DENTAL WORK executed in a satisfactory manner. Persons desiring it can have work done at their residences by informing him in person or by addressing him at Charlotte.  
By means of a recent invention, ARTIFICIAL TEETH are inserted on a Vulcanized India-Rubber base. This method, besides possessing many natural advantages over all others, is also cheaper. Specimens of this work will be shown to those wishing it.  
Office in Granite Row, over Adams' Express office.  
June 5, 1860.

**Sketches of the Life of Harland Bone, alias Edward Icem,**  
A native of Jackson county, Georgia, who was hung at Dallas, Gaston county, N. C., May 25th, 1860. Printed in a very neat form—19 pages, containing the murders of Fletcher, Badger, Runnels, Smith, and Cornelius, as given by himself. A copy will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Address, D. A. LOWE, Castania Grove, Lincoln co., N. C.  
Nov. 6, 1860. 1m-pd

**GROCERY STORE.**  
The subscriber informs the public that at his STORE near the Jail, he keeps on hand a good supply of  
**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.**  
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Meal, Bacon, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.  
Those patronizing him will be accommodated as to quantity, quality and price. Give him a call.  
M. S. OZMENT.  
Oct. 30, 1860. tf.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Monroe, and for a special act for the better regulation of said town.  
Nov. 6, 1860.

**MECKLENBURG HOTEL,**  
Next to the Post Office, Charlotte, N. C.  
The subscriber begs to inform the public that he is still prepared to accommodate transient and permanent boarders at the Mecklenburg Hotel. He has good Stables and careful Osters, and will see that all proper care is taken of the horses of those who patronize him. He solicits a share of patronage, and will use every effort to give satisfaction.  
JOHN DORAN.  
Aug. 25, 1860. 3m

## LETTER FROM TEXAS.

From the Asheville Spectator.

We publish below a portion of a letter received by a friend a few days since from a gentleman in Texas. The writer once lived in North Carolina, and studied law, we learn, under our fellow-citizen, Judge Baily. The extracts following may prove interesting to many of our readers:

It would be but an agreeable occupation to a young man "just from the States" to mount a pony—buckle his six shooter around him—and ride over the State to find a locality to suit himself—viewing as he goes the "ripening beauties" of the most inviting country in America. He would take the six shooter along to amuse himself with shooting deer and antelope on the prairies, turkeys and wild cats and wolves in the "bottoms," and if he should penetrate very far on the frontier, as a means of protection against any rascally gang of wild Indians that might scare him up.

Negro property is exceedingly valuable all over Texas. Good field hands will hire readily in this part of the State at \$15 to \$25 per month, and when you get among the heavy cotton and sugar plantations, they bring considerably more. The planting interest has been somewhat depressed for the last three years in this country, west of the Gaudalupe, by the severe droughts, and once or twice during that time, we have been pretty nearly inundated with a very heavy yield to the planters and farmers. Being on the "border" of the variable zone," I do not consider this section of the State as very safe for the planter, for the seasons cannot be depended upon. When it rains we produce such crops as no North Carolinian can comprehend, but when it does not rain, if we have not the means of irrigation, we produce no crops at all. I am told by old Mexicans who have lived in this country for many scores of years, that the droughts are periodical, or rather exceptions to the general rule—that they have witnessed as many as twenty most splendid crop years in succession, when everybody produced more than they could possibly consume, and then there might be as many as five very bad years following. This accords with my own experience, though if I intended to till the soil in Texas, I would not care to settle very far west of the banks of the Gaudalupe. The seasons in all other portions of the State are even admirable.

Stock raising is the main remunerative business a man can go at in this section. Sheep raising pays exceedingly fine, while mules, hogs and cows do pretty nearly as well. It is not an uncommon thing to see several thousand sheep in one herd, while the cows and mules, &c., may be seen in armies almost as numerous. The prairies are always coated—summer and winter—with the most magnificent range, and it costs no more to raise a fine horse or a mule here, than it does a chicken in North Carolina. They never require to be fed unless when worked—when they have no time to be let to graze. This is a pleasant life and the most independent a man can lead. Very large crowds are continually pouring in from the Old States to engage in this business, and the great majority of them, I am happy to say, are people of education and refinement.

"Ranches" near the city of San Antonio cost rather dear, in proportion to what they may be obtained for a day's travel from it. At that distance, a dollar and a half to four or five dollars per acre would purchase one to suit the most fastidious. Further North of us, or in the direction of the Rio Grande, they may be had much cheaper, and it is a most delightful country to live in, provided one will not allow himself to be too much annoyed with the fear of Indians, who sometimes come down upon our "ranches" and play the mischief in the way of stealing horses, shooting cattle, and running off with young women or children. 'Tis not often they do this latter thing; but they sometimes do. They are not much to be dreaded if one goes well armed with a rifle and six shooter, and when he meets them does not display too much readiness to run. They are very arrant cowards, take them as a general thing. The health of western Texas cannot be surpassed, if equalled, anywhere in the world. I do not know of any diseases to which our people are subject. I never saw a case of typhoid fever or pneumonia here, and just at this moment, with a large acquaintance, I do not know of a sick person in the State. The women are about the only people in this part of the world who suffer from occasional interruptions of health, and I suppose their woes, if they call them such—are to be attributed solely to the fact of Eve's having tasted the devil's apple. I warrant you, if you ever visit western Texas, you will see the healthiest looking people on the globe. I cannot say as much for eastern Texas. The people living on the rivers of that portion of the State, suffer now and then from chills and fevers and some other diseases, but I do not believe that even they have more sickness than you all, who inhabit the most salubrious part of North Carolina. Our towns on the Mexican Gulf, and Brownsville, on the lower Rio Grande, are visited occasionally with yellow fever, but deprive them of their plague, and they have quite as little to fear from sickness as any the rest of us.

We are below the latitude of New Orleans, but I do not think we suffer from heat so much as the people of North Carolina, and we have no winter at all, except when the "northers" are blowing. In summer there is an eternal breeze from the Gulf which never sleeps except when a heavy rain storm is brewing, and the atmosphere is rendered by it most delightfully refreshing. On the whole I do not think there can be a more beautiful, more fertile, more lovely, more healthy country in the world than Western Texas. There may be, but I have travelled much and never seen it.

After perusing the above candid opinions, you can judge for yourself whether you and your friends would improve your condition by removing to Texas.

**THE POPE'S TERRITORY.**—Of the provinces which remain to the Pope, Rome and Catania have 326,504 inhabitants; Civita Vecchia 20,701; Velletri 62,013; Frosinone 158,569; a total of 560,887 inhabitants.

The Piedmontese have deprived him of the Marches, Umbria, and the provinces of Viterbo. The population of the Marches is 924,055 of Umbria 472,639, and of Viterbo 129,372 inhabitants, thus 1,526,019 inhabitants have been withdrawn from the temporal sway of the Pope

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE.

We have lately remarked that the rapid exhaustion of the soil in some sections of the United States will soon require the serious and organized action of our agricultural classes, and probably the protection of the government. Indeed, in the absence of any such course, we think it is the duty of the government to foster the agricultural interests, which are the interests of the mass of the American people. The ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Phoenicians, Jews, Chinese, and the inhabitants of ancient India, became great and prosperous by bringing the power of government and religion in aid of individual industry in cultivating the earth. All modern governments of Europe have adopted and are now practicing upon this ancient principle and national improvement. Is it not astonishing that the National and State governments of this free, agricultural country, are the only ones in the world that give no direct assistance to agriculture. This is the more remarkable when we consider the following words from the last message of President Washington to Congress:

"It will not be doubted with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance in proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity; this truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage.

Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse, and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, enabled by premiums and other small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement.

This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating enterprise and experience, and by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits."

While the laws of Congress for 1789 to 1836 are overflowing with provisions for the protection of manufactures; whilst from 1866 to this time, we have expended for repairs, increase and support of the navy, which is established for the protection of commerce, nearly one hundred and fifty million of dollars, there has never been one dollar appropriated for the direct encouragement of agriculture, which is the business of nine-tenths of the American people.

**A BRAVE BOY.**—The following incident, which recently occurred in the family of an Episcopal clergyman in Iowa, may be interesting to our readers:

Edward, a boy about fifteen, was left at home during the visit of his father and mother to their friends in the vicinity of New York, and every night slept alone in the house, which was situated in a piece of woods a mile or two from Fort Des Moines. Though the situation was isolated, it was looked upon as safe; no one supposing that anybody would be wicked enough to attack a boy, or foolish enough to look in a country parson's house for plunder.

But one night last week, Ned, who slept in a room on the second floor, at the head of the stairs, was awakened by a noise in the rooms below. Listening a moment, and all being quiet, he went to sleep again, supposing that some of the dogs might have disturbed him. After awhile he was again awakened, and listening he heard a soft step on the carpeted stairs approaching his room. He sprang up, seized his shot gun, which he always kept loaded, and springing to the head of the stairs, called out, "Stand, or I'll fire!" All was dark, but a noise on the stairway told him that some one was not standing but moving, and he aimed the gun down the stairs and fired. Almost immediately he heard the noise of something falling over in the parlor, and running to the window saw a man running away through the woods. He then struck a light and went down stairs. The door which opened at the foot of the stairs was perforated with the shot, and in the parlor was everything of any value in the house tied in bundles, ready for removal. All the clothes, silver, linen, cutlery, and everything movable, had been packed up in parcels.

**WHAT CONSISTENCY.**—To see Southern newspapers declaiming against merchants, tradesmen, and others, patronizing the North by going there for all their supplies, and then in the next column see these same Southern editors recommending and advising their readers to send North for literary papers and agricultural periodicals, when just as good, and far better suited to our people, and our soil and climate, can be procured at home. And yet this is an inconsistency very often met with in Southern papers. Let the practice be abandoned at once and forever, as injurious to Southern publishers themselves, and an imposition on their readers. The South has publications of every description—literary, religious, moral, political, agricultural—all kinds far better adapted to Southern hearts, homes and practice, and let Southern people patronize their own enterprises in every department of life.

A Southern farmer or planter patronizing an agricultural paper, whose editor he has reason to believe, is a deadly enemy to his interests, is one of the most strange and inconsistent things on earth. And yet some Southern editors thoughtlessly advise them to do so!—*Raleigh Age.*

The farmers are the mainstays of the State, and we agree with the Age, that to be prosperous and independent in every respect, we should sustain our home enterprises. The North Carolina Planter published by A. M. Gorman, at Raleigh, and the Edgecombe Farm Journal, published by W. B. Smith, at Tarboro, are both good North Carolina agricultural periodicals, and as such should be patronized and read by North Carolina farmers.—*Greensboro Times.*

It is stated that Lincoln voted for himself—that is, he voted for Lincoln electors, but cut off his own vote from the head of the ticket.