

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 809.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept in for over one month. Notices of marriages and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of over five lines in length charged for at advertising rates.

THE DRUG STORE
of
Kilgore & Cureton
Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.
T. K. CURETON, M. D.
Jan 6, 1868.

GARDEN SEEDS,
(NEW CROP).
At Wholesale and Retail.
A large supply of fresh Garden Seeds, consisting of every variety of Seeds,
Peas, Beans, &c.,
White and Red Onion Sets,
Clover Seed, &c., &c.
For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE,
January 13, 1868.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At 5 Per Cent Profit.
I am now offering my Stock of BOOTS & SHOES at 5 per cent profit, to make room for my Spring Stock. All who are in want of anything in my line would do well to call before buying.
I am grateful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. All Goods warranted as represented!
Don't mistake the place—Sign of the Golden Boot.
S. B. MICHAM.
Next door to Johnson & Elliott's New Book Store, N. B.—To wholesale buyers, great inducements.
Feb. 17, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 20th June, 1868.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. R. Barwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
Jas. B. Barwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Mrs. M. A. Barwell, English branches and Superintendent School duties.
Prof. A. Rammann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Prof. E. E. Piggott, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Miss Mary Bates, English Branches and French.
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address,
Rev. R. BARWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
September 22, 1867.

COOKING STOVES,
OF THE SEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERS.
D. H. BYERLY, Springs Building, Charlotte, N. C., has for sale "Espey's Anti-Dust Cooking Stoves," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.
Especially who has used one of these Stoves testify that for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.
D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.
"TIN-WARE" made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.
REPAIRING promptly executed.
D. H. BYERLY,
Under the Mansion House Building,
March 25, 1867.

A HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing,
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Just take it into HALE'S shop.
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year,
When it is used with proper care.
He will do it as low as it can be done,
And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

B. M. Presson,
Keeps everything in the Family Grocery line, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
February 10, 1868.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
Superior Court of Law—Special Term, Dec. 1867.
D. G. Maxwell vs. E. S. Wright—J. S. Phillips vs. H. P. Ackerman.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in these cases are non-residents of the State, and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, in the said State, commanding them personally to be and appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1868, then and after the 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1868, to plead, answer or demur, or to the attachment in this case, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiffs' debt and costs, and execution issue accordingly for the same.
Witness, E. A. Osborne, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law at office, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1867, and in the 22d year of American Independence.
Issued February 17th, 1868.
897-5w [Adv. \$10] E. A. OSBORNE, Clerk.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
Robert Shaw & Son,
Third Door from the Mansion House,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have a large stock of Saddles and Harness on hand, which they offer to the public at low prices.
Anything in the way of
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Bridles, Martingales,
COLLARS, &c., will be furnished or made to order.
As we are regular mechanics, we think it will be to the advantage of all to buy from us. We warrant our work.
REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and on reasonable terms.
R. SHAW,
W. E. SHAW.
Oct. 14, 1867.

An Ordinance Prohibiting Distillation of Grain.
PASSED FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

Whereas, in consequence of the rapid reduction of the small crop of corn in this State, the prices of food have already greatly advanced, and money being unusually scarce, great destitution already exists and starvation must inevitably follow speedily; Therefore, in order that all grain still on hand may be reserved for bread, and famine at least in a degree averted:
Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, That from and after the passage of this bill, until the first day of November, 1868, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to distill corn or any other grain into intoxicating liquors.

Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall be guilty of a violation of this ordinance, on being convicted before a competent court, shall pay a fine of \$50 for the first offence, \$100 for the second offence, and for the third offence his distillery shall be closed by the Sheriff. In this ordinance, each day in which the distillery is in operation shall be counted a separate offence.
Be it further ordained, That all fines recovered under this ordinance, after the lawful costs are deducted, shall be paid into the Treasury of the county in which the conviction takes place, for the benefit of the poor supported by said county.

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Have a good supply of Pacific and Peruvian Guano, a top dressing for wheat, and is highly recommended. Farmers give it a trial.

Plastering Clover Fields.
Such fields as are already set in Clover should have one bushel of Plaster per acre broadcast over them as early as possible. Call and get a supply from
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!
Weekly supplies of fresh Lime received and for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Calcined Plaster and Cement,
Always on hand and for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Nails! Nails!! Nails!!!
We are Agents for the sale of the High Shoals Nails. The Company having recently improved their machinery, they now offer to the public an article that will compare favorably with the best of Northern brands. Call and examine for yourselves.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.

Well Fixtures and Straw Cutters for sale by
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.
February 17, 1868.

North Carolina Land Agency.
Having associated myself with Gen. J. D. Imboden, of the City of Raleigh, N. C., to whose aid below I refer the public, for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I invite those persons in the State, having such property for sale, to address me at Reidsville, N. C., and steps will be taken, at once, to call the attention of Northern capitalists to all such property.
B. W. COURTES.

Virginia Central Land Agency.
I have very recently perfected the organization necessary to conduct, on the largest scale, the business of selling
Lands, Mills, Mines, Furnaces & Water-Powers.
My partner, Col. R. J. Page, is in charge of our office in New York. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, I have Associates of the highest respectability and responsibility.
And for the sale of Lands, Mines, &c., in North Carolina, I am associated with D. W. Courts, Esq., of Reidsville, for many years State Treasurer of N. C.
The facilities this Agency offers for the sale of Lands are not surpassed in the South. In regard to Chesapeake Bay, I have made contracts with parties in the cities North of this, who make that branch of the business a specialty, both in this country and Europe, securing to me the widest possible field of operations, and in this city I have the aid and services of that accomplished Mineralogist and Assayer, Geo. William Gilman, for the prompt analysis of all minerals that may be sent to me—thus determining the value of all mines, before they are offered for sale.
TERMS:—For selling lands, five per cent commission on all sales actually made, but no charge whatever, unless a sale is effected. For Mines, an additional contingent fee, the subject of contract in each case, and payable out of proceeds of sale.
Reference is made to public men generally throughout the State, with most of whom I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted.
Feb. 3, 1868. 2m J. D. IMBODEN.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1867.
R. F. Davidson vs. L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Koblinger.
Original Bill.
It appearing upon affidavit that the defendants in this case are non-residents of this State, publication is ordered to be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants, L. R. Smoot and Wm. M. Koblinger, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur, or the Bill will be taken as confessed and heard ex parte.
Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868.
896-5w [Adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
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Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th February, 1868.
896-5w [Adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1867.
Thos. H. Brem and Wife vs. John Robertson and Wife and others.
Petition for Sale of Land for Partition.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Robertson and wife Rebecca, D. D. Oates and S. M. Lowrie, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court to be held in Charlotte, on the 9th Monday after the last Monday in February, 1868, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Clement Dowd, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Charlotte, this 5th day of Feb., '68.
896-5w [Adv. \$10] C. DOWD, Clerk.

Report of the Committee on Punishments, Penal Institutions and Public Charities.

[The following Report is now under consideration in the N. C. Convention. If such provisions are incorporated in the Constitution, the people of this State will have an enormous tax to pay.]
The Committee on Punishments, Penal Institutions and Public Charities, would submit to the consideration of the Convention, the following report:

ARTICLE.
Section 1. The following punishments shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: Death, imprisonment, fines, removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State.

Sec. 2. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender, and thus prevent crime, it shall not be allowed to inflict any cruel or unusual punishments; and willful murder only shall be liable to be punished with death, while branding, cropping, whipping, and the pillory, shall never be allowed.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's prison or Penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide for the erection of Houses of Correction, where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

Sec. 5. A House of Refuge shall also be established at an early period for juvenile offenders, where, under proper supervision, they may be reclaimed from vicious habits and fitted for the duties of citizenship.

Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of the penal institutions of the State, the county jails, and city police prisons, secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and male and female convicts be never confined in the same room or cell.

Sec. 7. Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be intrusted the management of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition, with suggestions for their improvement.

Sec. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more Orphan Homes, where the orphans of the poor shall be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at an early day, to devise means for the education of idiots and the cure of imbecilities.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind, and the insane of the State, shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purpose of their creation.
G. W. WELSER, CHM.

Bank Notes.
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Revenue Stamps,
For sale at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Deposits
Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Drafts on New York,
For sale in sums to suit at par, at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

Gold and Silver Coin
Bought and sold at the Banking House of
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
February 17, 1868.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Having qualified as Executor on the estate of Sarah B. Check, dec'd, the undersigned hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
SAMUEL S. MARKS,
STEPHEN F. MARKS,
Executors.
February 17, 1868. 2w5c5pd

SEWING MACHINES.
There are certain points connected with the purchase of a Sewing Machine which every purchaser should know. Always select a Machine which will give a perfect and durable stitch. For family use select one that will do stitching on the finest Linen Cambric or Tulle to the heaviest Jeans or Cassimeres. Select one that is not complicated—easily managed. One that will do the most and the greatest variety of work is always the best. Above all, select one where the proprietors and agents guarantee to keep it in repair and warrant it to do all that any other Sewing Machine in the world will do, and in addition make a perfect button-hole—do all sorts of gathering, falling, tuckings, hemming and embroidering edge. This Machine can only be had of
—A SINGLAIK,
Agent for the American and Dutton-hole Sewing Machine Company, Charlotte, N. C.
Every Machine warranted.
February 10, 1868.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
I have on hand, and am constantly receiving, a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery line. I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call.
I deliver, within the Limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store.
A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale.
Tin Ware.
Also, a good assortment of Tin Ware kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail.
—Kneeling, Gutting, Repairing, &c.—done at the shortest notice.
—Under Mansion House.

What to Do.
The increase of non-producers has been greater in the United States, during the decade, than has been the case at any time since the wars of Napoleon. The growth of luxury and of individual wealth at the North has been unprecedented, converting a large number of producers into consumers. The general increase of affluence in that section, resultant from the high prices induced by war, has converted a large number of constant and efficient laborers into irregular and inefficient ones.

In the South we have lost the whole population of the blacks from the class of constant laborers. As a general rule, this race now does less work in a week than it formerly did in a day; and the fact applies to an average, embracing the entire negro race. Of the Southern white race, the casualties of war took off a vast number, although this loss of labor has been compensated in some degree by the superior energy of most of those who have survived.

Although the term non-producers applies directly to but few others than tillers of the soil, it in effect embraces all engaged in those mechanic arts which facilitate the operations of agriculture, either by supplying improved implements to increase the productive power of labor, or by supplying clothing and other protection to the laborers of the field.

The distress, in various forms, which the country is now suffering, all results directly or indirectly from this loss of labor. There is too much non-production and too little production. The evil which Malthus so much deprecated, of the tendency of population to press unduly upon the means of subsistence, is now realized even by our fruitful country in many distressing forms; and investments have ceased in everything except in food and other means of subsistence, and in the agencies necessary for producing them. Though federal and State bonds are distrusted, cattle, sheep, swine, horses and mules are not. Though all debentures emanating from political sources are shunned, real estate and railroad securities are growing in favor.

But the evil apprehended by Malthus is reversed. It is not an undue increase of consumers, which gives trouble, so much as the undue decrease of producers. In one point of view, the discharge of a large number of factory operatives in the Northern manufacturing districts, is an encouraging phenomenon. These laborers will have to dig their support out of the ground. These periodical emptyings of these Northern factory hives are thus always followed by important migrations into regions where land is cheap, and where the soil returns a generous reward for labor. The factory system is pernicious to the social health of any people; and these discharges of operatives are always to the discharged and to society a blessing in disguise. The South has ceased to be a market for Northern manufacturers with that voracious appetite which for so long a time could not be glutted. Our capacity to employ factory operatives in New England has therefore ceased. But we have one thing to offer these people as a substitute. We have lands which they can come and till. They will thus become more useful members of society than if they had remained operatives. They will live a life of independence and respectability, rather than a life of the most abject, anxious and debasing servility.

But it is to the white people of the South that even these dark times present one bright light of encouragement. Agricultural labor is now the great desideratum of the nation. The production of agricultural supplies and staples is the great demand of the times. It is not lawyers, nor doctors, nor any of the learned professions nor merchants, that are at present in requisition. To make bread, to raise meat, to provide food for man and beast—this is the business promising most profit at the present time. Land, muscle and industry—the man who has these, and practical or scientific intelligence to apply these to the business of production, belongs now to the most fortunate and prosperous class. These form the single basis of hope in the desert of despair in which we of the South are wandering.

There is work enough for every man to do in agriculture with his own hands; and we have soil and climate better for the purpose than are vouchsafed to most of the human race. Let our old men encourage their sons to turn their attention to the soil and eschew the pursuits of traffic and avoid the learned professions.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Notice to Bachelors.
The English people are in a state of chronic scare. Five hundred thousand ladies, not mere women, but ladies, too, with no husbands, because there are not men enough, and a million and a half compulsory old maids, because, though there are men enough, they won't take the matrimonial chances at any price. Hence all the English press cries, "Marry! marry! marry!" and for once the most aristocratic of them, the Morning Post, grows human and sensible, and cries out thus:

"It is not by any means a silly fiction of poets and novelists to suppose that the happiness of a home does not depend upon money. Wealth can do very little for it, one way or the other, and sympathy is the true subject of happiness. The truth is, a hearty, good natured girl will make four white-washed walls, a deal-table, a couple of three-legged stools, something very much like Paradise here on earth. There are thousands of things money cannot buy, but which do more to make life really enjoyable than all the metal found in California."

Let all bachelors, both English and American, take note and act accordingly; for is not this leap year, and sacred to Hymen?

Something New at Old West-Green
FRUIT TREES.
The proprietor, C. P. MENDENHALL, has a choice lot of well grown FRUIT TREES for sale, cultivated for himself, the old war stock having recently been disposed of to another new Nurseryman. We also have a large and handsome lot of Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, Strawberry &c. Prices as moderate as can be found anywhere South.
Send your orders to Mr. S. J. Thayer, late Gardner to Westbrook & Mendenhall, Greensboro'; or to B. G. Graham, President of the Farmers' & Mechanic's Store, Charlotte, N. C., and immediate attention will be given.
Greensboro', N. C., Feb. 17, 1868. 2w

Agricultural.
Clover and Grasses.

Some time last summer one of your subscribers, I think in Franklin county, addressed you a communication which was published in the Sentinel, making enquiries in regard to the cultivation of Red Clover and other grasses—the proper time for sowing clover seed, cutting the grass, mode of making and securing the hay, the best kind of soil for its production, &c., &c. Having been engaged, to a greater or less extent, for more than twenty years, in the cultivation of clover, it was my intention at the time, to reply to these various enquiries, but I was very soon, thereafter, attacked with typhoid fever, which prostrated me for a long time, and when I recovered the matter had entirely passed out of my mind.

As the time for sowing clover seed is now near at hand, I propose to answer the enquiries referred to according to my own experience and observation, hoping that if the answers do not reach your Franklin subscriber, they may possibly attract the attention of others seeking like information, and may not, therefore be entirely lost.

First, then, as to the character of the soil. Red clover, like other grasses, grows best on good soil, but will flourish better on poor soil than most other varieties. Any soil that produces wheat well will produce clover, but it, like everything else in the vegetable kingdom, does best in those soils which are peculiarly adapted to its growth. I have found it to succeed better on strong upland clay soils than any other. Low marshy or wet lands do not suit it. The proper time for sowing the seed in this climate is the latter part of February or the early part of March—though it will do very well any time in March, and should invariably be sown with oats or some other protecting crop. Young clover, when it first emerges from the soil, is exceedingly tender and requires something to protect it for a few months from the effects of the summer's sun. If it is designed for mowing it will require a bushel of seed for about eight acres of ground, but if intended for pasturage alone, a bushel will sow ten acres thick enough. The ground should be well prepared—as thoroughly pulverized and free from clods as possible. The oats must first be sown and either plowed in with narrow plows or harrowed in as may be thought best, so that the surface is left comparatively smooth. The clover seed should then be sown and brushed in with a tolerably heavy brush, well selected for the purpose, and prepared so that it will not drag the seed up into lumps or bunches. The mode of sowing is somewhat various, but that which I have used for many years, and which I esteem the best, I obtained from an essay of the late Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who was, perhaps, unsurpassed in the United States as a practical agriculturalist. It is as follows: Have any number of small paddles made that may be desired, according to the number of sowers. They should be, say eight or nine inches long, beside the handle, and five or six inches wide, with a smooth surface. Let each sower provide himself with a common cloth apron and tie it on in the usual way; then gathering up the front part of the apron in his left hand, and taking the paddle also in the same hand, having as much seed deposited in the apron as may be necessary to sow a round, he is equipped for the operation. The first step on proceeding to the field is to arrange a set of guide stakes, or otherwise slightly mark off the ground, so that each sower will sow a band of about six feet in width. It is best to begin on a straight side of the field, (if there be a straight side to it,) or otherwise arrange so that the line traversed by the sowers will be as straight as possible—this will ensure greater uniformity and evenness in the casting of the seed. Having made these preliminary arrangements, let the first sower or leader take his position three feet from the outer edge of the ground, with his apron gathered up and his paddle in his left hand as above described, the latter being held nearly level, or with the front end slightly inclining downward, the next sower will take position six feet from the second, and so on to any number that may be required—the first sower, acting as a file leader, governs the movements of all the rest. Then taking up with the right hand as much seed as can conveniently be held between the thumb and two first fingers, and moving off like a platoon of soldiers, it is dashed at every other step, with considerable force on the central part of the paddle, from whence it is scattered in all directions. Care must be taken by the sowers to keep their respective distances as upon this will depend the regularity with which the seed is distributed. Any number of sowers may be employed, and a little experience with proper care will soon enable them to perform the work with great uniformity.

When the crop of oats is cut and removed, nothing should be permitted to run upon the ground until sometime in the fall, when it may be pastured by calves or other young cattle until frost appears. In the following Spring, say from the 1st to 15th April, or as soon as the clover has grown sufficiently to cover the ground pretty well, plaster of Paris should be sown broadcast upon it at the rate of not less than 80 to 100 lbs. per acre—more would be better, but I have found this quantity, if it be mixed with an equal quantity of leached ashes, to answer very well. Combining the plaster with ashes makes it more easily and evenly sown, as it does not fly off so much. In sowing the plaster it is important to select a calm morning and if it be a little damp or the atmosphere heavy, it is all the better. Care should be taken to leave no strips or spots un-sown. I may premise here that plaster of Paris does not act equally as well on all soils, or rather upon clover growing on all varieties of soil, and in order to test its efficacy, it would be well to leave a strip through the field without its application. Plaster of Paris prepared for agricultural purposes can be obtained readily in Baltimore at \$15 to \$18 per ton. [Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., of Charlotte, have plaster and other fertilizers for sale.]

In regard to the proper time of cutting clover, it depends upon the use to be made of it. If it is designed for sowing milk cows or horses, or feeding to hogs, it may be cut as soon as the bloom appears, but if intended for hay it should not be cut until about one-half the heads have turned brown. When cut it should be left in the swath for half a day if the weather be clear, and a longer time if not fair. As soon as the upper surface of the hay is cured, which will generally be the case in the time above mentioned,

it should be turned over carefully with forks, without spreading any more than is unavoidable, when it should remain another half day. If the weather be favorable, it may then be raked into winrows and hauled to the barn or other place prepared for securing it. It does not answer well to stack it like most other kinds of hay, as the want of compactness in its character prevents it from turning the rain. Should necessity require it, however, it will do tolerably well if the stacks are built with the sides as straight as possible, until within a few feet of the top, and then putting on a heavy topping of straw. I may remark, in this connection, that clover hay is more easily damaged by rain in curing than most other kinds, but if the weather be favorable it is rather more easily cured, and when well done there is no hay superior to it.

I have said nothing about the value of clover as a green manure, or as a means of improving the soil, as this communication is already much longer than I intended. Suffice it to say, however, that as a vegetable manure for plowing under, and particularly as a preparation for a wheat crop, I regard it as superior to anything else. It is best always to succeed clover with wheat, as there is sometimes a difficulty in getting a good stand of corn after it, owing to the increased quantity of worms produced, from some cause which I have been unable to discover.

I have thus, Messrs. Editors, endeavored to answer most of the inquiries of your correspondent, but fear you will consider my article somewhat prolix, particularly in these strange times when public affairs are so much out of joint and make such heavy demands upon your columns.—*Raleigh Sentinel.* CALDWELL.

DEEP WORKING OF THE SOIL.—Increasing the depth of the arable soil, one who knows says, will increase the farmer's wealth more than by buying more land, lending money or investments in mines or stocks of any kind. Concede, that for the present, only gardens, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, &c., are likely to be thoroughly worked to any such depth as two feet, how great must be the increase of products thus secured! That the yield of beets, carrots, &c., would be increased by more than \$50 worth per acre, will hardly be doubted; while an orchard thus trenched would endure twice as long as one stranded on hard pan that rises to within six inches of the surface.

Deep-ploughing is the thing.

SUICIDE BY A BRIDE.—The Owen Sound (Canada) Times says an occurrence of an extraordinary and melancholy nature took place in the township of Arden, county of Grey, on Tuesday last, the 5th inst. It appears that on that day Mr Charles Pelson, of Columbus, was married to a young lady named Miss Hall, of Arden, and but a few minutes had elapsed after the ceremony which made them man and wife (we believe before the officiating clergyman had retired from the house,) when the mirth of the company was turned into sadness on learning that the bride had taken a poisonous dose of laudanum, and in six hours thereafter she expired, thus bringing to a melancholy and tragical termination an event which is usually looked upon as one of the greatest happiness and joy. No reason for the rash act has been assigned.

JEOPARDIES OF HUMAN LIFE.—When railways were introduced it was regarded that human life was thereby placed in great jeopardy. English statistical tables, however, are said to evolve the fact that last year, there were sixty-four persons killed by horses and vehicles in the cities and throughout the country. Up to 1866, for seven years, the number of persons killed by the English railways was two hundred and ninety-seven, nearly one-half of whom, it is said, caused their own death by palpable neglect—the ratio of the railway travel being, as stated, one person in nine millions. So that street travel is more dangerous than that by the railroad—according to the English tables.

COTTON SPECULATORS.—We learn from the *Macon, Ga., Journal*, that the cotton speculators operating in that city have had flush times lately. All of them have made more or less money, while some have made independent fortunes. One buyer, who went out from New York six weeks ago, has made the snug sum of \$90,000. Another, who commenced buying when the staple was down to 11 and 12 cents, has made \$35,000; still another, \$20,000; while the profits of several more have ranged from \$15,000 to \$5,000.

[It should also be remembered that cotton-buyers sometimes lose as much as they make.]

NEW REGISTRATION.—The *Wilmington Journal* calls attention to the important fact that according to the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, the registration lists must be opened for revision, for the space of three days, fourteen days prior to any election under those Acts. Due notice of the time and place must be given.

A juror having applied to the Judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said—"Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?" "Yes, I heard your honor's charge," said the juror, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was excused.

Forty thousand persons are out of employment in Chicago, Illinois.

A patent shoe-pegger is being manufactured in Northampton, Massachusetts, which makes the hole, cuts off the peg and drives it home. A workman can easily peg a shoe or a boot in a minute.

When the Pacific Railroad is completed, a traveler may go round the world in three months.

"Nominate your poison," is the poetical way they have in Indiana of asking you "what will you drink?"

A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

"Have the jury agreed?" asked the judge of a court attaché whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand.

"Yes," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send for a gallon of whiskey."