WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPREITOR. Terms of Subscription-THEER DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 812.

THE Western Democrat

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 over five lines in length charged for at advertising mother English.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This first class and well known House, formerly paired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.

The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of conveplance and comfort the House is not excelled by any W. W. HART. a the City. Ecornary 17, 1868. Proprietor

To Arrive. During the week we will receive New Spring Goods

Call and see them. BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO. March 2, 1868.

To Farmers.

many other kinds, just received at BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S. March 2, 1868.

Sweet Potatoes. A splended lot of Sweet Potatoes, just received and

for sale at \$1,50 per bushel, at Corn and Rye Whiskey.

Best Corn and Kye Whiskey for sale by the gallon B. M. PRESSON. Bacon! Bacon!!

B. M. PRESSON. sale cheap. March 2, 1868

A. W. SHAFFER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Register in Bankruptcy, CHARLOTTE, N. C, Will hold Gourts in Bankruptey in any County in

which Bankrupts reside Page Office at the residence of Mr E Fullings. February 3, 1868

VANCE & DOWD.

Attorneys at Law, Charlotte, N. C., (OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE,) Having associated themselves together, will practice

in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rewan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Sapreme Courts. Claims collected anywhere in the State. April 2, 1866.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Tegon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, formerly Wm. Johnston's residence). Jan I. ISGS.

J. P. McCombs, M. D., Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to. Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion liouse.

January 27, 1868. Dr. JOHN H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURI DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medieines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Tollet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

May 20, 1867. THE DRUG STORE Kilgore & Cureton

Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office. A large assertment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfamery, &c., will be tound 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. 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

I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store. A good lot of Castings and Hollow-Ware for sale.

A. BERRYHILL, Under Mansion House.

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 HALES' shop, 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.

Charlotte Female Institute. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868. OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. Juo. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemestry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.

intendent Social duties. Prof A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Prof. R. E. Piguet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.

Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Super-

Miss Mary Batte, English Branches and French. Mrs 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. BURWELL & SON. Charlotte, N. C. September 23, 1867.

has been through the mill, gives the following parental advice to the girls:

Take lessons on the piano, and learn to paint and sing, but let your mother do the washin'. Do worsted work, and make nice little neckties for the heathen, but don't acquire that mystie art how to cook "pork and beans."

Go to boarding-school and pursue some French and deaths published gratis. Obituary notices of Spanish and German, but neglect your good old

> Tell people who are posted, and consequently know better, that you are exactly nineteen last

congruities.

Feb 17, 1868.

or next summer, you forget which. They'll believe it. you know. Say naughty things of your rival and next kent by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently re- door neighbor, and speak disparagingly of Miss Q's nose. But entirely overlook your own in-

> H. M. Phelps' Two Stores, Opposite the Court House.

DRY GOODS' STORE & GROCERY STORE.

The subscriber would remind the public that he is now dealing in Groceries as well as Dry Goods, and has separate apartments for each branch of business. In his Dry Goods' Store he keeps a general assortment of goods for Gentlemen and Ladies' wear-in A large assortment of Brade's patent Hoes, and fact, anything in that line that may be needed by band did not return with her.

> The Grocery Store is well stocked with supplies of every description. Prices will be made to suit the Beb" He returns his thanks for the patronage here-

tofore bestowed, and promises to use every exertion to give satisfaction in the future H. M. PHELPS, Opposite the Court House

City Bank of Charlotte,

(Trade Street, Springs' Building.) Buys ragged and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shinplasters at a very small discount.

March 16, 1868. A. G. BRENIZER, Cashier.

Country Bacon. 3000 LBS. CHOICE COUNTRY BACON, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, just received, and cheap for cash. NISBET & MAXWELL. March 9, 1868.

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 broad casted 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 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.

BOOTS AND SHOES At 5 Per Cent Profit.

I am now offering my Stock of BOOTS & SHOES a 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. MEACHAM, Next door to Johnson & Elliott's New Book Store N. B .- To wholesale buyers, great inducements.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Jun. Term, 1868. John P. Ross vs. R. W. Harris and wife Henrietta. and Elizabeth Doby, heirs at law of Wm Ross, dec'd. Petition for Partition of Land.

Feb. 17, 1868.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, tha R. W. Harris and wife Henrietta, and Elizabeth Doby two of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, that unless they appear at th next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and an order for partition granted. Witness, Wm Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D., 1868. 809-6w [adv. \$10.] WM. MAXWELL, Clerk

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-Jan. Term, 1868. H. & B. Emanuel vs. Joseph Clark.

Attachment Levied on 4 Mules, 1 Wagon & Harness It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joseph Clark, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat. a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, then and there to answer, plead or replevy, or judgment final will be taken against him and the property levied upon condemned to plaintiff's use. Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at

office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D., 1868. 809-6w [adv. \$10.] WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions- Jan. Term, 1868. W. S. Bryan vs. W. H. Schutt. Attachment-Jos. H. Wilson summoned as Garnishee,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant W. H. Schutt, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the city of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, then and there to answer, plead or replevy, or judgment final will be entered against him and the effects in the hands of Garnishce condemned to plaintiff's use. Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday in January, A. D , 1868. 809-6w [adv. \$10.] WM. MAXWELL, Clerk. March 9, 1868. 8w

HINTS TO THE GIRLS.—An old stager, who A Secret Marriage and the Tragic Result. The Springfield (Illinois) Advertiser tells the

known to the citizens of Springfield, paid his at- propose to name the reasons, but to give some tentions to a young lady who occupied a position in a neighboring town several degrees more elevated, socially, than his own. The youth, being of good personal appearance, and withal an excellent conversationalist, succeeded in engaging the affections of the young lady to an extent that nothing could satisfy except matrimony. The postoffice had for a time done its duty, as postoffices always do in such matters, and many were the long and, doubtless, tender messages that passed between the loving two, protected by the efficient care of their dear uncle from the prying eyes of those who would have given "something

nice" to have known what was going on. "The lady knew that her 'papa and mamma' would never consent to the union of two loving and plenty of them. Use machinery to do your hearts, with the parents' mine of wealth laying between them, and so she readily consented to the young man's proposition to be married on the sly; and all unknown to the folks, while she was on a visit to some of her relatives at Columbus, her charmer called and the marriage took place. After a brief honeymoon in the capital city of Ohio, she returned to her home, but her hus-

"From the time of the daughter's arrival home the old people fancied they could hear strange noises in the house. Steps were often heard upon the stairs in the lone still hours of night. Various articles of furniture moved mysteriously about in the room above, and the old gentleman and lady finally came to the conclusion that the house was haunted, or that something was wrong. One night, after all had retired, the parents not only distinctly heard steps upon the stairs, but voices and noises on the landing place above. Armed with a horse-pistol that had done good service in pioneer times, the father left his bed and quietly approached the foot of the stairs, where he found, resting upon the lower step, a pair of boots. At once he set up the cry of thieves, robbers, murderers,' that in a twinkling brought every member of the household to the scene-except his daughter.

"All hands then proceeded cautiously to the young lady's room, and not being able to arouse her, they broke open the door just in time to see a bootless man dive through the window. The old gentleman rushed to the opening, discharged his pistol, and the young man dropped to the ground. 'Great heavens! you have killed my husband!' exclaimed the daughter, falling back and fainting upon the bed. 'Your husband,' cried all in a breath, and then a rush of domes- play on all the different instruments, from the by the States or general government, which too ties for the yard below.

"The young man was found upon the ground beneath the window, carried into the house, and the old people, frantic with grief and fear, promised to receive him to their hearts if he now recovered, and is one of the happiest men within fifty miles of Springfield.

GOODS FOR Farmers, Ladies and Everybody!

A new supply of Fresh Goods just received by

A. SINCLAIR, Springs' Corner.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS. On Monday, the 30th of March, 1868, will be sold to the highest bidder, on six months time, with interest from date-note with approved security-Title

Street, and Four LOTS on the track of the North

E. NYE HUTCHISON, Ex'r,

March 9, 1868 3w Estate of T. J. Holton.

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

A Fresh Supply of Garden Seeds, from the celebrated House of R. Buist. Also a choice selection of Flower Seeds. For sale at SCARR'S DRUG STORE. March 2, 1868.

GARDEN SEEDS. Garden See is of every description, for sale, Wholeale and Retail, at the Corner Drug Store. J. H. McADEN. Feb 17, 1868.

Landreth's Garden Seed, Received and for sale at the Drug Store of KILGORE & CURETON.

Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair At the Drug Store of KILGORE & CURETON. Kerosine Oil At the Drug Store of KILGORE & CURETON.

Kerosine Lamps At the Drug Store of KILGORE & CURETON.

Real Estate at Public Sale. In pursuance of authority confered on me by a cerain Mortgage Deed executed to me by Edward Ful- ual of arms with the beam of a house. lings and wife Abby, I will proceed to sell on the Public Square, in the City of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 14th day of April, (being Tuesday of County Court) a certain House and Lot, in the City of Charlotte. Said House is in the heart of the City, fronting on Tryon Street, being the one now occupied by Edward Fullings. Terms made known on day of

Lost Certificate.

March 2, 1868.

March 9, 1868. 3m.

S. M. HOWELL, Trustee.

7w-pd

A certificate for Fourteen Shares of Stock in the Char. & S. C. Railroad, No. 1766, in the name of Rev. W. Smiley Pharr, has been lost. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for another certificate in the place of the one lost. S. C. PHARR, Executor.

North State Washing Machine.

Owing to the increased facilities for manufacturing these Machines, the price has been reduced to Ten Dollars. Agents will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board of Directors. R. F. DAVIDSON, Pres't. March 9, 1867.

SAVE YOUR COSTS!! Those who are indebted to the estate of Henry B. Williams (a Bankrupt,) will please come forward and settle at once, as all claims which are not settled between this time and the first day of May next, will be sued upon in the District Court of the United E. A. OSBORNE, Assignee. States. Office in the Court House.

Boys Leaving the Farm.

Much has been written about young men's leaving the farm. Probably different persons "For many months a young gentleman, well are influenced by different motives. I do not suggestions which I think, if acted upon, would lessen the frequency of such cases. Home should be made the most attractive place in the world; everything kept tidy, and the whole place have an air of neatness. I believe it pays to keep things neat out of doors as well as in. Who of us does not like to see the premises kept clean and sleek, even though we may be too shiftless to do it ourselves? It should not only be made attractive for the boys, but also for the girls. Let the "front room" be opened; let them receive company and enjoy themselves. Show them that you take an interest in them. Keep a horse that the boys wont be ashamed to ride after, and let them use him occasionally. Keep good tools. work with, if you can afford to. Don't kill the boys at work when small; some men never grow as tall as they would if they were not worked so hard when young. Don't set them to work as soon as they get up from dinner; let them rest a little. I believe that a man will accomplish more in eleven hours by taking one hour for rest, than people will soon find it to be to their interest to he will otherwise. A man's work must be very driving, to require more than twelve hours for a day's work, at any time of the year. "Go in they would tax it two dollars and a half a pound when it rains," not work out in a hard shower: a person does not feel any more comfortable for being wet to the skin. Do your work in proper season. I think there are very few who would not prefer to do almost anything rather than cause of our prostration, what is it that is? To husk corn on a cold day out of doors, pick apples or make cider when the thermometer is at the quires a few words of the history of the farmers freezing point. It is surprising how some people treat their children; they do not give them of their policy with the course pursued by the credit for knowing anything, and all they seem to same class of men in other parts of the country care for is to get all the work they can out of them. Under such circumstances, I think it readers to tell you in the early history of the

pend the evenings reading, instead of going to the store or tavern. Have a collection of interesting books containing useful information. Teach them to repair tools, mend harness, &c.; they will like farming all the better for understanding how to do these things. Interest them in farming in every way you can. Ask their advice, and follow it sometimes, even though you think some other way better. If they are musically inclined, gratify them by buying some musical instrument, and encourage them in the her Sir William. Then came the detestation and use of it. Girls, especially, should know how to opposition of the people to internal improvements washing machine to the piano-forte.

The Strong Man.

Thomas Topham, the "strong man," was born in London in 1810, and was bred a carpenter. would only live. The doctor soon arrived, and but afterwards travelled on his "muscle." He having dressed a slight flesh wound upon his was a quiet, peaceful men, of middle size and arm, pronounced him in no danger. He has weight, made like other men, except that the usual cavities under the arms and hands were. in his case, filled full of muscle. The wonderful stories of his feats of strength are well authenti-

He could hold under perfect restraint, and with ease to himself, the strongest horse. He lifted a table six feet long, with 50 pounds on the end of it, with his teeth, and he held it in a horizontal position a considerable time. He rolled up a pewter dish weighing 7 pounds with as much apparent case as the reader would roll up a sheet of paper. He held a pewter quart pot at arm's length, and squeezed the sides toto pass when notes are paid-Two LOTS on College gether like an egg-shell. He lifted 209 pounds with his little finger and waved it gently around Carolina Railroad, opposite Rock Island Woolen Mills. his head. He lifted Mr Chambers, a clergyman, who must have lived on the fat of the land, for he weighed 374 pounds, with one hand, Mr Chambers' head being placed on one chair and his feet on another. At a blow he struck a round bar of iron one inch in diameter against his arm, and bent it like a bow. One night, observing a watchman asleep in his watch-box, he picked up box and watchman, carrying the load with the greatest ease, and dropped them over the wall into Tindale burying ground. A butcher once passed a large window at which Topham was sitting. He stooped down and took half an ox from the fellow's shoulders with so much ease and dexterity that the man swore the devil had flown away with his beef. At a race a man insisted upon driving upon the track; so Topham took hold of the tail of his cart and drew i gently back, the driver whipping the horse like

a madman all the time. When he kept a public house two men were determined to fight him; so, to satisfy them, he seized them by the napes of their necks, and the fight out of them. He astonished a sailor kept up as the population of the colonies inknocked their heads together till he knocked all who presented him with a cocoanut by cracking creased, large premiums were offered by England. it close to his ear as you would a peanut; and upon one occasion he lifted three hogsheads of water. Once he threw his horse over a turnpike gate; and at any time could go through the man-

Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c. D. H. BYERLY,

(In the Basement Store under Mansion House.) keeps for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware,

Spears' Anti-Dust Cooking Stove is a superior arti cie, and has given general satisfaction. I have sold a large number within the past year. Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron work executed at short notice. Repairing promptly attended to. I return my thanks for the liberal share

patronage heretofore received. D. H. BYERLY. March 16, 1868. Under Mansion House

Just Received at S. Grose & Co's,

15 Barrels Sugar House Molasses. 6 " New Orleans " 10 " Extra C Sugar,

5 " Brown 25 Boxes extra State Cheese. 10 " best Factory " 25 . Adamantine Candles. 25 " Soap-all grades.
5 Barrels Vinegar. 5 Barrels Newark Ale.

" Yellow

2 Cases Edinburg Ale,
2 " London Porter,
1 " Fine Pickles. Also a lot of Seed Oats. S. GROSE & CO. March 9, 1868. Nearly opposite the Post Office

THE SOUTH.

Past and present Interests Reviewed-Diversified Industry our only Hope of, and Sure Road to Prosperity.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Feb. 24, 1868. I have read with much satisfaction various letters and some editorials, within the last few months, about farmers, farming, labor, crops, &c. of the South, and I hope not without profit. As your columns seem to be open for a free discussion of these all-important subjects, I propose to do so in a few short communications in the form of letters. The impression with the most of our people, that the abolition of slavery has prostrated and ruined the country, to some extent, is true : but that it is altogether so, is certainly erroneous. It may be a blessing in disguise, at least we ought to try to think so. It has ruined the negro, there is nothing more certain than that, and is the beginning of his gradual extinction from the land It has also limited the production of cotton, to bacco and sugar here.

The unjust tax on cotton will soon find but little substance to work on and prove a fruitless source of revenue; for I honestly believe that our abandon the production of it altogether, as a article of exportation in the crude state, and i instead of two cents and a half, so as to kill it ou of the way at once, so much the better it would be for the people of the South. But to my sub ject. If the abolition of slavery is not the sole answer this question to my satisfaction, only reand people of the South, and a little contrasting would be surprising if the boys did not leave South men were opposed to free schools, and to newspapers too, but if the historian has given us Take several papers, so that your sons can correctly the facts, it is nevertheless true. Sir Wm. Berkley, one of the first Governors of Virginia, in reply to enquiries made of him by th British Lords' Commissioners, is reported as say ing, among other things, "But I thank God there are no free schools or printing," and concluded with these words: "God keep us from both." All lovers of learning and a general diffusion

of knowledge, rejoice to know, however, how little the future generations of glorious "Ok Virginia" partook of the feelings and notions of soon gave way to an appreciation of them, limited only by their importance and the means of the State to build them up. These prejudices and singular notions of our people have thus passed away, and for education, perhaps, nothing more could have been done, than has been done, and the same may be said of internal improvements. But it is to be regretted that our whole people statesmen as well as others, seemed to have forgotten that these things alone, though all important, could not make us a great, thriving and selfsustaining community. There appeared to be one grand leading, controlling erroneous idea which could not be gotten rid of; everybody every generation from the earliest settlers in the South down to the present day, have pursued the very same beaten track, and it is so indelibly fixed in us, in this living, moving generation. that there is scarcely a lingering hope of a change. That idea is this, that we must necessarily pur sue a policy of "growing agricultural products for exportation and importing everything." Now we come by this notion honestly, for it was one of the imported ideas brought here by the lords. Proprietors sent over here by England to colo nize the country more than two hundred years ago, for we are told "the brick, iron work and much of the wood work" of their houses were "imported." And "ships from England brought them their annual supplies of merchandise in exchange for their crops of tobacco, while smaller crafts came with the products of the New England fisheries and of the West India plantations, to barter for their tobacco, wheat or corn." It was quite natural to see how this thing came about between England and these States, everything must be tributary to her, and in colonizing this country, you may be sure she did not intend to lose by it. and being all of one family, the interest of the mother country was fondly cherished and promoted. England could do the manufacturing and have the carrying trade, and th colonies would grow agricultural products for exportation and import everything they needed manufactured articles and many things that were not manufactured. Just like we are doing now In order that this system might be continually first for wine, then raw silk, and then I know not what, but almost anything of the earth's production, but no premiums for manufactured articles.

Up to the Revolutionary war of 1776, and the final separation of the colonies from their mother country, this state of things continued, and strange to say, has been going on ever since, only we get no premiums for our kindness or what we

In 1794 a new impetus was given to the South. and the commerce of the world, by the discovery of the cotton saw-gin by Eli Whitney, of Georgia. It so stimulated the production of cotton as to. at once, place it "foremost among our national exports." And its influence upon the industrial interest of the human race is without a parallel It completely controlled everything, and, with the people of the South, there were soon but two leading ideas "Negroes and cotton" overshadowed everything else, and thus, to this day, rendering hopeless the advantages of a "diversified industry." It is negroes and cotton yet, and the same old idea of exporting agricultural products and importing everything at an expense of countless millions of money to our people every year that so terribly distresses us now. Just think for a moment of the vast sums of money the hard earnings of our distressed people, that is even now being annually paid to the outside world for exporting and manufacturing our products, and bringing them back to us in the form of merchandise, together with such other things of ab- pede, and Waggs took the best seat. The cars solute necessity, that we might but neglect to soon moved off. In the midst of the indignaraise and manufacture, such as "Northern" pork, tion, Waggs was questioned; "You said this car bacon, beef, butter, cheese, hay, corn, flour, Irish wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't then; it is now."

potatoes, wine, whiskey, brandy, horses, mules all sorts of implements of husbandry and other manufactured articles, and worst of all, worthless fertilizers, etc., all of which, by a properly diver-sified system of industry, might be saved to the South. It is this suicidal policy of our people which causes us to feel so keenly the abolition of slavery. Had our policy been dictated by reason and true political economy in the past, the false ideas of "more negroes" and "more cotton" would long since have given way to the surer and more certain ones of a general industry, and, instead of our great States being deserts with famishing households, as they now are, we would be prosperous, wealthy and happy, for I verily believe the late terrible war would have been avoided by it. Will not our people "learn wisdom from poverty" and change their system? Who can

After the establishment of our independence

and government, it did not take the people of

New England and the other Northern States long to see what was their true policy to pursue. They knew the government would encourage all kind of manufactures, and give them full protection by excessive duties levied upon those imported. It was certain, too, that they could not profitably produce cotton; the money, therefore, that their negroes would bring "down South." would be worth more to them than the negroes would be, so they were sent down here and sold to the cotton planter, and being thus, to a great extent, provided with ample means, and assured protection, they went to work; all branches of industry receiving at once the care and attention necessary to provide for all the wants of the people. Well may it be said that they saw the advantages of a great variety of industry;" one of the highest of which, was the fact that, all classes and capacities, young and old, male and female, could be furnished with something to do, and with a motive for doing it, and thus labor in some form become the rule, to which there were few exceptions." "Consumers and producers are at each others door, or commingled in the same household, and carriers and go-betweens absorb but a small portion of industry." Excess of production and great expense of transportation are alike unknown." Much the greatest number of their people are engaged in commerce, their fisheries, manufactures, and in the mechanic arts, and the farmers there reap a golden harvest in supplying them with the demands for the inner man. Now we have lost our long cherished institution of slavery, and with it the profitable production of cotton. I look upon the abor of the negro as also lost to us and the world to a great extent. We are now for the first time in our history like the balance of mankind, and that peculiarity, as slave holders, which made our system what it was, and which so much distinguished us from the balance of the world no longer exist. A new era is upon us, the revolution which has been so suddenly brought about by the abolition of slavery, at once confounds us. We are at a dead lock and cannot go forward, for our surroundings are such that we know not what to do, and sadness and gloom hover over all the land. Why? Simply because we have tried the old machinery and it will not work. Growing agricultural products for exportation and importing everything, doubtful policy at any time. Sad experience of a few years has taught us, "will not pay." if done with radicalized, Union-leagued freedmen, or free and hired labor of any kind, and this whole system, cotton and negroes, must all go down together in one common grave. We must now take up our march on the real path of progress, a diversified industry, We must duplicate the work of other lands and parts of the world, study more the teachings of their political economy, make their system our system, plant the same sort of crops they plant, cultivate and improve our lands just like they do, raise all kinds of stock, encourage manufacturing and the machanic arts, and "no longer neglect the inestimable gifts of God in our midst or spurn the labor of man."

Let the idea of raising cotton or any other gricultural product for exportation in a crude state, and importing everything, be transferred to heathen India, Egypt, Algeria, Australia and the South American and Central American States, and blotted from the memory of our people

What, then, is the first grand step for us to take? This is no ordinary question for us, contemplate as you will. First of all then is, let us prepare for an abundant harvest; let us bend all our energies to that. Let this Southern land and country once more rejoice in the superabundance of something to eat. Let the fearful cry of hunger and starvation once more be hushed and let our land be a land of plenty, yea a land of milk and honey, and then the manufacturer, the mechanic, the artisan, the skilled farmer, can come here with a prospect and hope of entering largely into the competition of the world, for their wants can then be supplied at their doors, at the same rates and even less than they now are in other lands. And with a system of universal industry that would thus soon be built up among us, that tide of emigration thither, of skilled labor and even capital, so much talked about and so much needed here, would set in from all parts of the world, if it ever does, and not until then. And why not? Have we not coal, iron and copper ore, the precious metals, cotton, wool and ill other material for manufacturing purposes in boundless extent, with water power unsurpassed, sufficient to turn the mahinery of the world? Surely we have. Have we not a climate and scenery the most beautiful, grand and pleasant that man ever saw or felt? Have we not a soil unsurpassed in fertility and variety of production, and facilities for cheap transportation equal to any? Most assuredly we have. Is there anything, then, in the way of progress, but our own heedless, "Old Rip Van Winkle" idea that has always been our be-

setting sin? Fellow-citizens and fellow farmers, think over these things and let us change our system to suit the times, and from our folly in the past and our present poverty learn real wisdom and progress.

Waggs went to the depot of one of our railways the other evening, and finding the best car full said in a loud tone : "This car isn't going! Of course these words caused a general stam-