

The Western Democrat.

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

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THE Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

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 in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Braxley Building, opposite the Charlotte
Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the
very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

DENTISTRY.
Traywick & Bland,
Having formed a co-partnership, tender their profes-
sional services to the public at large. Their office will
be open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and either of them
will visit patients at their residences when called.
Office near the Court House, Trade Street.
August 10, 1868.

**New Firm and
NEW GOODS.**
The undersigned having formed a Partnership
under the style of

J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.,
for the purpose of conducting the
**Merchant Tailoring
And Gents Furnishing Goods Business,**
Would respectfully inform their friends and the pub-
lic generally, that they are now receiving their stock
of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all grades
of French, English and American
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
In great variety of makes and colors.
Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Under-
wear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.
In fact everything usually found in a FIRST
CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of it
to give satisfaction.
Special attention will be given to the
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
and all goods sold will be made up in the very best
style and a fit guarantee.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, of all kinds, kept con-
stantly on hand, and sold to the Trade at wholesale
prices.
CUTTING AND REPAIRING of all kinds,
promptly attended to and satisfaction given.
We will be found at present in the room over the
Express Office, where our friends are invited to give
us a call.
We will occupy the Store at present occupied by
First National Bank, as soon as their Banking House
is completed.
J. S. PHILLIPS,
Oct 5, 1868. JAS. H. ORR.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have now in store one of the largest Stocks of Goods
ever brought to this market.
They keep a full assortment of all kinds of Goods,
and sell at remarkably low rates.
Country Merchants and wholesale buyers
generally, as well as retail purchasers, are requested
to examine this magnificent stock of Goods.
Millinery and Dress-Making.
A separate department is devoted to Millinery and
Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done
promptly and in the latest styles.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,
Oct 5, 1868. Between the two Drug Stores.

QUERY
Is receiving, daily, his Fall Stock of
Millinery, Trimmings, &c. &c.,
which he asks the Ladies and the public generally,
to call and examine.
MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her
friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in Bonnets, Hats, Dress-making, &c.
Oct 5, 1868.

CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE,
TRADE ST., SPRINGS BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
W. A. WILLIAMS, CASHIER.
C. N. G. BULL, TELLER.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.
This Bank has enlarged and refitted its Banking
House, and with a large, modern improved Fire and
Burial Proof Safe, offers superior inducements to
depositors. It receives Deposits on Interest or other-
wise, buys and sells Coins, Bullion, Exchange and old
Bank Notes, and draws directly on all principal
Places in the world at New York rates.
July 6, 1868.

THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We enter upon our second year of business on the
first day of October, and return our thanks to
our old friends and new friends for their custom and
patronage during the year now closing.
We are now prepared with
Increased Means & Ample Capital
To transact any safe and desirable Banking Business
which may be offered us.
We will receive deposits and pay same on call, and
when left on time will pay interest on same accord-
ing to agreement. We buy and sell Gold and Silver
Coin and Bullion, Bank Notes, &c. Will discount
for customers good business paper. Purchase and
sell on commission Stocks and Bonds, and give our
best attention to any other matter in the Banking or
Brokerage line entrusted to us.
Revenue Stamps
Always on hand for sale.
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,
At Building (formerly Branch Bank),
one door below Smith's Shoe Store, Tryon St.
Charlotte, Sept. 28, 1868.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session will commence on the 1st October,
1868, and continue until 30th of June, 1869.
The Session is divided into two terms of 20 weeks
each, and pupils can be entered for either the whole
session or for one term.
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:
REV. R. BURWELL, Principal, and Instructor in Mental
and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M., Natural Philosophy,
Chemistry and Ancient Languages.
MRS. M. A. BURWELL, English Branches and Super-
intendent of Social Duties.
MRS. SALLY C. WHITE, English Branches.
MISS MARGARET T. LONG, English Branches and
French.
MRS. A. C. PATTON, English Branches and Music on
Piano.
PROF. A. BARNWELL, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MRS. JULIA C. PATTON, Music on Piano.
PROF. R. E. PIGGETT, Drawing, Painting and Modern
Languages.
Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:
Board (with every expense, fuel, lights, wash-
ing, &c.), with tuition in English Branches, \$130.00
Tuition, day scholars, Primary Department, 20.00
" " Collegiate " 25.00
Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and
Painting, extra, at usual charges.
For Circular and Catalogue containing full particu-
lars as to terms, &c., address
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

Home.
Ah! pleasant place; Ah! holy spot,
Where Love is king, and hate is not;
Where tender eyes my failings see,
Whence love is nucleus'd in me.
Oh, Time, haste on thy gifts this day,
Oh, Time, they all mistake, who say
'Stay Time,' Haste Time, and kindly bring
Me goodly gifts, on speedy wing.
Away from thee thou hearty Home,
Yes truly hearty, I'm alone;
When individually lost in throngs,
My heart for thee intensely longs.
May every one so long for thee,
I hear the pulsings of thy eternal sea
In every part I give. Then come,
Cope, hearty Time, and bring me home.

Confectioneries, Fruits, &c.
Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods of all kinds
just received at
D. M. RIGLER'S.
CRACKERS.
Soda, Butter, Egg, Mushroom, Lemon, Cream and
Milk Crackers—fresh at
RIGLER'S.
CIGARS.
A large lot of Havana and domestic Cigars, cheap
by the box or retail at
RIGLER'S.
Toys of all kinds at
RIGLER'S.
For sale by the dozen or gallon, at
FANCY Groceries at
RIGLER'S.
Snuff and Tobacco at
RIGLER'S.
DRIED BEEF,
Dologna Sausage and Buffalo Tongues, cheap at
RIGLER'S.
RIGLER
Manufactures Plain and Fancy Candies, and sells
cheap by the box.
CITRON,
Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Nuts, Jellies, Preserves,
&c., at
DALLAS M. RIGLER'S,
Oct 19, 1868. Granite Row, opposite the Mansion House.

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.
F. SCARR,
Druggist and Chemist,
Keeps for sale pure Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., of the
first quality.
Kerosene Oil No. 1, Lamps, Burners, &c.
Physicians' prescriptions and Family Recipes
prepared with great accuracy.
Country Merchants supplied with Drugs, Essen-
ces, &c.
F. SCARR.
Blue Stone.
A fresh supply of Pure Blue Stone, just received.
Oct 19, 1868. F. SCARR.

Important to Planters and Country Merchants.
JULIUS T. COIT,
Cotton Factor, Commission
AND
SHIPPING MERCHANT,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Hardware Store,
Up Stairs.
Having effected my arrangements with responsible
parties in New York, I am now prepared to make
liberal CASH ADVANCES on Cotton which will be
promptly forwarded, free of charge, or it will be
held or sold in this market if so desired. I will re-
ceive Cotton at any of the Depots between this point
and Columbia, and the money will be forwarded from
Charlotte by Express, thereby saving time and ex-
pense.
Consignments of all kinds solicited, either for sale
here or for shipment. I shall give the business my
closest personal attention, and shall try to promote
the interest of the Planters.
I refer by permission to Hon. J. W. Osborne, Gov
Z. B. Vance, T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; First
National Bank; Brem, Brown & Co.; Hutchison, Bur-
roughs & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1868. 3m

**Letter from President Johnson to Hon.
Horatio Seymour.**
"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 22, 1868."
Hon. Horatio Seymour:
I see it announced in the papers, this morning,
that you will enter the Presidential canvass in
person. I trust this may be so, as the present
position of public affairs justifies and demands it.
It is hoped and believed by your friends,
that all enemies of Constitutional Government
whether secret or avowed, will not be spared, and
that their arbitrary and unjust usurpations,
together with their wasteful, profligate and cor-
rupt use of the people's treasure, will be signally
exposed and rebuked. The masses of the people
should be aroused and warned against the en-
croachments of despotic power, now ready to
enter the citadel of liberty. I trust that you
may speak with an inspired tongue, and that
your voice may penetrate every just and patriotic
breast throughout the land. Let the living
principles of the violated Constitution be pro-
claimed and restored, that peace, prosperity and
fraternal feeling may return to our divided and
oppressed nation!
ANDREW JOHNSON."

St. Louis, Missouri, Oct. 24.—Henry
Christian, government detective, who was active
in ferreting out tobacco frauds, was found in an
alley with his head badly smashed. He has
since died. Reports reach here that the Hon.
James R. Brooks, member of Congress, and Hon.
James R. Brooks, accompanying him, were as-
saulted in Monroe county, Arkansas. Hinds
was killed and Brooks wounded.

**The St. Louis Times says there are ten thou-
sand and small arms now in St. Louis which
were purchased for the Governor of Arkansas
and other Southern Governors, but so far it has
been impossible to ship them by any regular line
or to charter a steamer especially to take them.**

GROCERIES.
Miller & Black
Have received a large Stock of Groceries, consisting
in part of
Cotton Ties, Bagging and Rope,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt,
Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.
In short, everything and anything kept in a first-
class Grocery Store.
Thankful for past patronage, we invite our friends
and the public generally to give us a call before
purchasing elsewhere.
Oct. 5, 1868. MILLER & BLACK.

NOTICE.
In consequence of frequent depredations on my
Lands in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, situated
on the Catawba River, I am obliged to forbid per-
sons from hunting or fishing either night or day on
the same, or otherwise trespassing on my premises.
The law will be enforced against all persons who may
offend in that way hereafter.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Oct 19, 1868. 2w

BOOTS AND SHOES.
S. B. Meacham,
(The first Shoe House below the First National Bank.)
Has just received one of the largest stocks of
**Boots and Shoes, Leather,
SHOE FINDINGS, BELTING, &c.**
Ever brought to this market, and which will be sold
as low as at any house in the South.
His goods are warranted as represented. Prices
will be made to suit purchasers.
Call at Meacham's Shoe Store, just below
the new Bank Building and examine goods and prices.
Sept. 7, 1868.

WHO WILL BE ELECTED?
This is a question we cannot answer, but we can
tell you where you can buy good Goods, fine Goods
and cheap Goods, such as people need in the way of
Hardware, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas,
Fancy notions, &c., it is at
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.
Dress Goods, &c.
The nicest Dress Goods we have ever had to offer to
the public.
The finest stock of Bleached Domestic which can
be found in this market, and any one wanting them
right had better examine our stock.
Fancy Belaines, Poplins, Glacia Mixtures, Japanese
Cloths, Armours of all styles.
Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts at all prices, Net
Shawls; also a large stock of all kinds of Shawls and
Blankets.
Flannels, Opera Flannels white and colored, com-
mon and extra fine.

Ginghams.
Ginghams, Alpacas, Plaids, Linsey, and other
kinds of Plaids, all of which we offer cheap.
Fine Cloaks.
Don't buy a Cloak until you see ours, as we think
you will save money. We have almost a Noah's
Ark in the way of variety. We only ask a fair show
and a look with an unprejudiced eye, and then if we
don't sell it is only because it is not wanted.
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.,
Opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Look to Your Interest.
Come and pay us up. Don't be forgetful of the
kind indulgence we have given you, and if you don't
intend to pay please come and spend your money
with us who have favored you. You can find us op-
posite Maj. J. B. Kerr's old Hotel. Don't forget the
place. A man that can pay and won't pay us after
our kind treatment deserves to settle with some one
else.
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.
October 12, 1868.

Pictures! Pictures!!
The undersigned Photographic Artist, of Baltimore,
Md., calls the attention of his friends, and the public
in general, to his newly opened PHOTOGRAPH and
AMBROTYPE GALLERY, where he is now pre-
pared to take A No. 1 Pictures of each and of every
style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed in every
Picture. Copies taken from the smallest into the
largest portrait. Also pictures neatly fitted in Rings,
Brazopins and Lockets. All I ask is, "give me a
trial."
N. B.—Parties desiring to learn the trade and art
of taking Pictures can do so by applying to
HENRY BAUMGARTEN,
Charlotte, N. C.
Photograph Gallery over James Hart's Store,
Feb 24, 1868. Next door to Court-house.

JUST RECEIVED,
A splendid lot of Bagging, Roping and Ties, at
B. M. PRESSON'S.
Also, a splendid lot of Country Bacon.
Also, a lot of Cheese, at
B. M. PRESSON'S.
B. M. PRESSON'S.
Farmers can come and get their Bagging and
Roping to be paid for in Cotton.
Sept 21, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

A Useful Investigation.
We understand that on a plan something simi-
lar to that of a mercantile register, a body of
ferreting out facts concerning all sorts of bogus
associations, partnerships and Joint Stock Com-
panies, etc. viz: such as subsist beyond the
terms of charter and outside of the provisions of
the law; such as have forfeited their authority;
such as conduct business by fraudulent repre-
sentations as to names of stock-holders, officers,
&c., and the bulk and character of transactions
—or with ostensible titles to cover other own-
erships—in fine, all the different forms of imposi-
tion upon the public. The data already collected
are said to be rich beyond belief, and the Amer-
ican trading community may expect some start-
ling developments, in this line, before long, if all
that is whispered on the subject be true.—New
York Journal.

Miserable Fashion—Grecian Bend.
"Darby Dodd" met his Violante on the street
the other day, and here is what followed:
She was doubled over as though she had the
colic.
"Are you well, Violante?" says I.
She said she was quite well, but I am sure she
wouldn't be doubled over in that way if there
wasn't something the matter with her.
"What's wrong with your back?" says I.
"My back?" says she, frowning up a little.
"Yes, my dear; haven't you got a pain there,
or something?"
"Mr Dodd, you are facetious."
I told her mildly not to get her back up,
though that was just what I should have liked to
see her do.
"Have you been eating greens, or anything
that disagreed with you?"
"No sir; I am in elegant health."
"Well, why in the name of goodness, do you
bend over in that way?"
She wouldn't tell me, but moved away with
her head at an angle of about forty degrees.
I have been reading of a disease called the
Grecian Bend that is raging, and may be that's
what the matter with Violante.
I hope it isn't dangerous, but it seems to affect
people very much like colic, which is an unpleas-
ant complaint.

Wreaths of Roses
Are the new head-dress of the *haut-ton* dames
and demoiselles in the court saloons of Europe.
The flowers, however, are not, always, merely
the exquisite products of the garden, but are of
the rarest workmanship in gold and jewels. The
roses are made to bud and bloom by mechanism
while on the head of the wearer, to dispense
scented perfumes and utter faint sweet music.
Some ingenious trinket makers have carried their
achievements still farther. One of them makes
brooches with the most curious designs and fig-
ures which are kept in motion by tiny galvanic
batteries carried by the wearer. These batteries
are constructed of very small strips of zinc or
platinum, or of zinc and carbon moistened with
an acid solution of the sulphate of mercury. The
little boxes, containing these, is so placed that
the acid reaches the metal whenever the wearer
wishes to produce the peculiar effect. Some of
these brooches represent a Dancing Dervish;
others a Santon with a lolling tongue; others
again a rabbit beating a drum with two little
sticks; a grenadier presenting arms; a skeleton
with a death's head and fiery rolling eyes; a
bird moving its tail and wings; a monkey play-
ing the fiddle. Indeed, there is no end to the
vagaries, chaste and unchaste, thus furnished
for the use of morbid vanity.

PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.
I wish to sell my Plantation in Iredell county, 12
miles South-east of Statesville, on the Mocksville and
Georgia Road. There are about 200 acres of first
rate Land—100 of which is in cultivation, and the
balance wood-land. On the premises is a Dwelling
House with all necessary out-houses, cotton gin,
saw, &c. The place is within 4 miles of the West-
ern N. C. Railroad—surrounded by Churches and a
good neighborhood. The tract of Land will be divi-
ded if desired by a purchaser. The neighborhood is
as healthy as any in the country.
Also, I will sell a Tract of Land containing 140
acres, lying on the line of Railroad from Charlotte
to Statesville—about 8 miles South of Statesville. It
is all wood-land, and of pretty good quality.
Call and see me on the premises, or address me at
Amity Hill P. O., Iredell county, N. C.
GEO. F. SHEPHERD.
Oct 19, 1868. Impl

Blue Stone
For sale at the City Drug Store.
KILGORE & CURETON.
CLOVER SEED,
Orchard Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue Grass Seed,
Herds Grass Seed, just received and for sale at the
City Drug Store.
KILGORE & CURETON.
COLORED PAINTS.
Another supply of "Tripp's Colored Paints," re-
ceived and for sale at the City Drug Store.
Oct 19, 1868. KILGORE & CURETON.

**Remember the
CITY BOOK STORE,**
Where is constantly being received
BOOKS, STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandums, Diaries for 1869,
Wall Paper, Fine Paper in fact everything that
you may find in a first class Book Store.
Remember I am Agent for the Wilcox and Gibbs'
Sewing Machine, the most complete and best on ex-
hibition. See Circular.
Farmers!
I am Agent for the Maryland Farmer Magazine,
printed in Baltimore. Hand in your subscription—
only \$1.
Last but not least, remember my terms are Cash.
S. R. JOHNSTON,
Next door to McAden's new building,
Oct 19, 1868.
To Teachers I would say, to avoid confusion
and delay, you can be furnished at shortest notice
any and all Books by leaving your orders at the City
Book Store.
Oct 26, 1868. S. RUFUS JOHNSTON.

1869—ALMANAC—1869.
10,000 Blum's Farmers and Planters Almanacs
for 1869, just received at the New Book Store. For
sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand.
Country merchants will do well to give us a call be-
fore supplying themselves for next season.
Oct 19, 1868. TIDDY & BRO.

Agricultural.
Wheat.
The scarcity and inferior quality of this grain
should stimulate the live-farmer to greater in-
dustry and care than usual. The work should
be commenced at once, and pushed on vigorously.
It does not require a very thorough disciple of
Davies or Loomis to cipher out that four acres of
land yielding 15 bushels per acre is more profit-
able than 10 acres yielding 6 bushels.
Plump, well-matured seed should be selected.
If a sieve of the right kind be used, nearly all
the small grains may be separated, then, by
swimming the seed, imperfect grains and chaff
may be taken off; then by rolling in line, the
early growth of the plant is promoted, and smut
is prevented. Try this. I am sure you will be
reaped.
As to variety, each farmer, perhaps, has a *best*
kind. However, from experience, I can advise
that the gray, spouty, post-oak and black-jack
lands be sown with some variety of spring wheat.
On such land the later varieties will not fill, un-
less the spring be very dry. Of the later vari-
eties the Tappahannock, or Boughton wheat, is
fine. Several varieties of the bearded are gaining
in popularity. This is considered a surer crop,
while the yield and quality are slightly inferior
to other kinds.
I would urge the farmers to improve their seed.
This can be done by manuring and deep plow-
ing, and if the wheat be planted in drills and
hoed, so much the better. Of course, a ten acre
field could not be cultivated in this way; but a
quarter or half an acre might be, and this would
give a few bushels of superior seed. They do
this in England, where 52 bushels have been
raised from one peck planted on one acre.
Finally, I would say to the farmer, go to work,
and that right earnestly and manfully; put in your
wheat well and in good time. Be sure that you
go to work.
UNION DIST., S. C., Oct. 15.

Large and Small Farms.
The editor of the Rural World, published at
St. Louis, asks:
"Why cultivate twenty acres of corn (some-
times forty) in order to raise a thousand bushels,
when by extra preparation and care (all things
being equal) it may be raised on ten acres? By
so doing, ten acres would be left for other pur-
poses. We venture the assertion, that among our
farmers more cultivate too large than too small
a farm. For years to come farm lands are likely
to be scarce and labor high. Readers are you
getting in shape so as to make your plow land
less? or are you also after the adjoining forty
acres?"
A correspondent of the same paper says on this
subject:
"Small farming can be done more scientifically
and systematically than it is generally prac-
ticed to have done on large farms; and the conse-
quence is, that more is produced to the acre than
is the result of large farming.
If such is the fact—which is founded upon
reason and practical demonstration—small farm-
ing adds to the wealth of our country, both in
excess of products, and the actual worth of real
estate, which is more thoroughly and generally
improved in small than in large tracts of land.
It is manifest evidence of growing wealth and
prosperity to see the large farms being divided
into small ones, and making still more new
houses; increase of population, stimulate enter-
prise, build up our institutions, and make us a
strong and wealthy State."

How to get the Boys to stay on the Farm.
The boys catch new ideas much more rapidly
than their fathers, and with the impulsiveness
of youth, want to test them. They go to the
fairs and see the fine stock, the new tools, the
premium fruits and vegetables. They read the
papers, if they have them at home, and if they
have not them at home, they borrow them.
People, who read at all, cannot very well keep
themselves in the dark in regard to the changes
that are coming over husbandry. They do not
want to break their backs over the scythe, when
a mowing machine can do the work better, and
at a title of the expense. They want subsoil
plows, tile drains, and barn cellars. They want
blood stock in the stable, and in the sty. They
want to move a little faster and to do business
on a little larger scale. The boys have the facts
and the arguments on their side, and if you want
to retain them upon the farm, you must keep up
with the times, and make farming a live business.
Another thing, the boys want an interest in
the business, and the sooner you give them an
investment in the farm or its stock, the more
likely you will be to make farmers of them. It
is true, the law gives you a right to the avails of
their labors until they reach their majority. It
may be true that these services are no more than
a fair compensation for the expenses of their
childhood. The intercourse of parents and chil-
dren should not always be graduated by the legal
scale. You do not want your son for a ser-
vant, but for a companion, and a support in your
declining years. You want to attach him by
affection and interest to the soil that he culti-
vates. Begin, then, early to identify his inter-
ests with your business, as if he was under no
obligations to you. If he fancies stock, give him
what he likes, and let the increase be his. Es-
pecially encourage him to plant orchards or vine-
yards of the finest varieties of fruits. Teach him
to bud, graft, prune, ripen, and market, all the
fruits of your climate. Furnish him with all
the books and facilities that he needs to study
and to practice pomology and horticulture. If
properly encouraged, he will take an interest in
these things very early, and before he is old
enough to think of leaving your roof, his tastes
will be formed, and his course in life will be
determined. His heart will go down into the
soil with the roots of every fruit tree that he
plants, and the orchards and gardens of the old
homestead, or of another close by, will be his
paradise from which nothing but necessity can
drive him.

Private despatches from San Francisco says
the loss by earthquake will not exceed half a
million of dollars.
The support of the Queen and the royal fam-
ily of Spain cost the Government an annual sum
of about \$4,500,000 in gold. By the overthrow
of the reigning family so much is saved.

Egypt as a Cotton Producer—the South.
The announcement of a heavy yield of cotton
in Egypt is of great importance to the people of
the Southern States and to our country generally.
The N. Y. Herald thinks not, but that sheet is
no better authority on cotton than politics.
When it expresses contempt for Egypt as a cot-
ton growing rival, it betrays lack of knowledge,
for it is a fact which no one properly informed
will dispute—not even Commissioner Wells's
man Atkinson—that of all the competitors who
have taken the field against us, Egypt is by all
odds the most formidable. And when it states
that the cotton of that country is "a poor, short
staple and dirty article," it asserts what is not
correct.
Cotton has long been the most important item
of commerce among nations. This country held
an uninterrupted monopoly of the article up to
the commencement of the war. A large portion
of England's commercial greatness grew out of
and depends upon it. To give employment to
her 3,000 mills, 33,000,000 spindles, and 1,000,
000 operatives, she has looked to our Sea-Island
and Gulf-Strait plantations. In a single year she
actually paid out \$412,000,000 for a supply.
These facts sufficiently indicate the importance
of our possessing the monopoly of supply, and of
doing all in our power to regain the ground we
lost by the war. That result is certainly not to
be reached by misleading our cotton planters as
to their real situation. To tell them that there
is nothing to fear from Egypt is a fallacy. There
is much to fear; but it is certain that, under a
stable political government, perseverance and a
well-directed labor will eventually place the South
in the van of the list of suppliers, and make cul-
tivation of the staple in Egypt too unprofitable
to be continued. There is a point beyond which
it becomes more profitable for that country to
send England breadstuffs than cotton. It is to
that point our planters must force this rival.
Were it not for the fact that she cannot devote
beyond a given acreage to cotton without being
compelled to import the cereals for home con-
sumption, her rivalry would be eminently
threatening. The commercial returns of the
world's markets tell us how prosperously her
cotton interest has thriven since 1861. There
is no wisdom in affecting contempt for the staple
she produces; nothing to be gained by assuring
our planters that our own staple is so greatly su-
perior that no other growth can stand beside it
in the markets. Let us not disguise the fact
that the Egyptian staple is a good one; that it
commands a good price; that it is all bought;
and that it has been thought worth while to in-
troduce Egyptian seed on our own plantations
for trial. It has been demonstrated that our
Sea-Island variety, the best grown, cannot be
produced in any other quarter of the world ex-
cepting along the region of the Nile. Proof that
the Egyptian staple is held high may be found
in the fact that the seeds commonly selected for
experimental cultivation in new and favorable
localities are the American and Egyptian, and
the value of the latter has been attested in Peru,
where the plant grows thrifty and yields in
four months, while the native plant only yields
in eight. When the Sultan encouraged culti-
vation in Morocco, in 1863, American and Egyp-
tian seeds were imported from England, which
jointly produced an article claimed to be equal
to the American in quality. But the actual
cotton operations of Egypt since 1861 are the
best test of her importance as a competitor, and
the results of which she is capable in an emer-
gency. And it must always be remembered that
England is dissatisfied with her dependence upon
America for raw cotton, and will lend all possible
aid to that country which offers her the prospect
of independence of us. Egypt furnished that
aid with the following amounts in the years
named:

1861	41,000,000 lbs.
1862	59,000,000 lbs.
1863	23,000,000 lbs.
1864	125,000,000 lbs.
1865	177,000,000 lbs.

These figures are official, and may be trusted.
In 1864 England paid Egypt over \$64,000,000
for cotton. The year before the war she paid
her less than \$7,000,000. There is a lesson in
these figures.
How far the present crop of that country will
interfere with our sales in British markets will
depend on circumstances; but one thing is cer-
tain—that we shall be importantly affected by it
in several ways. It will become more sensible for
the South to set about recovering her lost cotton
status in all earnestness, and with a sincerity
that shows her appreciation of the true character
of the situation, than for her to rely upon past
power for present protection. Affairs have
changed, and she has experienced crushing dis-
couragements. Her labor system has been totally
revolutionized; even worse, it has been de-
stroyed, and she has been forced to devise a new
one. In the midst of her prostration, Congress,
in defiance of all the principles of political econ-
omy, and with utter disregard for the national
good, levied a tax upon the staple that would
have been a death-blow to its cultivation had it
been much longer retained. These drawbacks
must be overcome. It can scarcely be believed
that this section is unworthily yielding to them,
and yet that would seem to be the fact from the
reports constantly received here that the cotton
area is more and more being given over to wheat
and corn. The South cannot reasonably expect
to recover herself at once. Restoration must
necessarily be gradual; and during its progress
periodical and temporary relapses must be looked
for. The ultimate result cannot be doubted.
We are bound to be master of the cotton market
if we use our advantages judiciously. To recover
lost ground at a single stroke we must throw a
full crop into the market; nothing less will suf-
fice. The planters of the South must bend all
their energies to effect this. If they exert them-
selves they will win, if not they will lose. The
price is certainly worth the effort. The losses
on a short crop one year will be compensated by
the gains on a full crop the next one. Above
all, it should be remembered that the reign of
Radicalism will not last forever, and that there
is a period coming when we are to produce an
annual crop of 5,000,000 bales, to manufacture
it for ourselves, and then convey the fabrics to
the great markets of the world by American
means of transportation. England may set that
down as a fixed fact.—New York World.

How to get the Boys to stay on the Farm.
The boys catch new ideas much more rapidly
than their fathers, and with the impulsiveness
of youth, want to test them. They go to the
fairs and see the fine stock, the new tools, the
premium fruits and vegetables. They read the
papers, if they have them at home, and if they
have not them at home, they borrow them.
People, who read at all, cannot very well keep
themselves in the dark in regard to the changes
that are coming over husbandry. They do not
want to break their backs over the scythe, when
a mowing machine can do the work better, and
at a title of the expense. They want subsoil
plows, tile drains, and barn cellars. They want
blood stock in the stable, and in the sty. They
want to move a little faster and to do business
on a little larger scale. The boys have the facts
and the arguments on their side, and if you want
to retain them upon the farm, you must keep up
with the times, and make farming a live business.
Another thing, the boys want an interest in
the business, and the sooner you give them an
investment in the farm or its stock, the more
likely you will be to make farmers of them. It
is true, the law gives you a right to the avails of
their labors until they reach their majority. It
may be true that these services are no more than
a fair compensation for the expenses of their
childhood. The intercourse of parents and chil-
dren should not always be graduated by the legal
scale. You do not want your son for a ser-
vant, but for a companion, and a support in your
declining years. You want to attach him by
affection and interest to the soil that he culti-
vates. Begin, then, early