The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 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. y

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both day and night promptly attended to
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Central Hotel
Jan 1, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office on Trade street, opposite the Central Hotel.
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
Nov 5, 1867.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, 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 professional 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 public generally, that they are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of French, English and American
Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
In great variety of makes and colors.
Gents' Furnishing Goods:
Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Ties of all kinds, Umbrellas.
In fact everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS Merchant Tailoring Establishment, all of which were selected with great care, and warranted 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 guaranteed.
TAILORS' TRIMMIMGS, of all kinds, kept constantly 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.
Oct. 5, 1868. J. S. PHILLIPS, 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 will 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. BUTT, 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 Burglar Proof Safe, offers superior inducements to Depositors. Receives Deposits on Interest or otherwise, buys and sells Coin, Bullion, Exchange and old Bank Notes, and draws directly on all principal places in the world at New York rates.
July 6, 1868.

Gen. Forrest Challenges Kilpatrick.—In a letter to E. H. Shackleford, of New Haven, Conn., just published, Gen. Forrest denounces Gen. Judson Kilpatrick in unmeasured terms, and refers him to General Basil Duke, of Louisville, who will receive any communication which Kilpatrick may deem proper. The letter refers to remarks made by Gen. Kilpatrick.

A Fat Baby.—A fat baby arrived here on the commutation train this morning, which attracted the attention of all at the depot. The child is accompanied by its parents, and weighs from one hundred and seventy to two hundred pounds. It is a boy, aged five years, and is about three feet in height, and fully two feet in diameter, with a small head and child-like face, and walks with some difficulty—his legs although very large, having apparently too much to carry. *Washington Star.*

Confectioneries, Fruits, &c.
Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods of all kinds just received at D. M. RIGLER'S.

CRACKERS.
Soda, Butter, Egg, Mushroon, 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.

PICKLES,
For sale by the dozen or gallon, at RIGLER'S
Fancy Groceries at RIGLER'S.
Snuff and Tobacco at RIGLER'S.

DRIED BEEF,
Bologna 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,
Granite Row, opposite the Mansion House.
Oct 19, 1868.

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, Essences, &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 receive 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 expense.
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, Burroughs & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 28, 1868 3m

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 according 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 Superintendent 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. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Mrs. Julia C. Patton, Music on Piano.
Prof. R. E. Piguet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.
Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks:
Board (with *every* expense, fuel, lights, washing, &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 particulars as to terms, &c, address
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 27, 1868. Charlotte, N. C.

Washington Items.

In the case of Tyler *versus* Defrees, to recover possession of property sold under confiscation, the Court confirmed Defrees in possession during Tyler's life. The opinion was delivered by Judge Carter. The case was heard by a full Bench.

Gen. Butler's motion to dismiss the suits against him in Baltimore, as a breach of his Congressional privileges, has been denied and the trials will proceed.

The Bank returns from the Southern States show the following resources: North Carolina, $2,225,000, including $26,000 in specie; South Carolina, $2,225,000, including $26,000 in specie; Georgia, $5,750,000, including $37,000 in specie; Alabama, $1,114,000, including $37,000 in specie; Mississippi, $148,000—no specie; Louisiana, $3,750,000, including $100,000 in specie; Texas, nearly $2,000,000, specie $18,000; Arkansas, $1,029,000, specie $2,500; Virginia, $9,000,000, specie $83,000. Total United States bonds to secure circulation, $6,552,000; and compound interest notes, $42,000.

Gen. Howard has just sent in his annual report. He asks a continuance of the Bureau, which amazes us after hearing from him some little time ago that it would wind up in January. Why this change? Are the negroes more incapable of taking care of themselves since the late elections, or is there a better chance of continuing the Great National Clothing Store and Grocery with a profit to the keeper?

The Prussian Legation here is engaged in making arrangements with the general government, and with some of the Southern and Western States, regarding emigrants from that country. A treaty is proposed as the basis.

LAND FOR SALE.
I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 25th of November, a good tract of LAND of 223 acres, subject to the widow's dower, situated 1½ miles East of Morrow's Turn Out (C. & S. C. Railroad,) adjoining the lands of Jas. G. Johnston, W. P. Robinson and others.
Also, at the same time and place, one-fourth interest in two other tracts, each containing over 300 acres, and in the same neighborhood.
Any person wishing to see said lands will call on Jas. G. Johnston or the undersigned. Terms made known on the day of sale.
J. W. MORROW,
Oct 26, 1868 3w Adm'r of J. W. Barnett.

Housekeeper Wanted.
I wish to employ a housekeeper—a lady of industrious habits and energy. References required.
Oct 26, 1868. J. Y. BRYCE

SEED WHEAT.
A lot of fine Seed Wheat from Maryland, for sale by HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.

Blue Fish,
A fine article, just received and for sale by
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
Oct 26, 1868.

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
(In Bryce's New Building.)
Have just received a full Stock of Goods, consisting of
Groceries, Dry Goods,
Hardware, &c.
In their general assortment can be found
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Syrups,
Bacon, Lard, Rice, Cheese,
Cotton Ties, Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Salt, Leather, Candles, Crackers, Pickles,
Soda, Soaps, and Wooden-Ware.
Hardware.
Axes, Nails, Shovels, Spades,
Hoes, Trace Chains,
Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Notions, Confectioneries, &c.
Thankful for past patronage, they invite their former customers and all others who want to purchase on fair terms, to give them a call and examine Goods and prices
☞ Produce and Cash taken in exchange for Goods. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.
Oct 26, 1868.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!
1,000 BLUM'S ALMANACS to supply the demand, just received at the City Book Store.
Oct 26, 1868. S. R. JOHNSTON.

State Debt of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, October 13th, 1868.

To Holders of North Carolina Bonds:

The State of North Carolina has resumed the regular payment of interest on her debt.

Holders may receive payment of their interest falling due October 1st, 1868, at the National Bank of the Republic, New York, or at this office

The interest authorized to be paid is as follows:

1. Interest due October 1st, 1868, and afterwards, on Bonds dated prior to May 20th, 1861.

2. Interest due October 1st, 1868, and afterwards, on Bonds dated since May 20th, 1865, whether issued under authority of the late provisional or present permanent government.

Past-Due Bonds and Interest.

Interest becoming due on 1st of July, 1868, and prior to that date, on Bonds dated before May 20th, 1861, and since May 20th, 1865, will not be paid in money, but will be funded into new six per cent coupon Bonds, dated October 1, 1868, and running thirty years, either at this office or at the office of Messrs. Soutter & Co., New York.

Mutilated or scratched Bonds may be exchanged for any of the aforesaid, October 1, 1868, Bonds; but this does not apply to those coupon Bonds which have been registered on the books of the Treasury Department, duly witnessed by the Public Treasurer, unless regularly transferred to the bearer or to the holder.

Past due Bonds, with interest until October 1, 1868, may be exchanged for New Bonds of the same (Oct. 1, 1868,) date.

Certificates for balances due holders on such exchanges will be given, exchangeable for Bonds as aforesaid.

The privileges of the exchanges above mentioned will expire on the 1st October, 1869.

D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.
October 19, 1868 3w

CHAS. F. HARRIS,
Of Concord, with ELIAS & COHEN,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Will be pleased to see his friends from Cabarrus and the surrounding country.
The best, cheapest and largest stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats and Miscellaneous Goods to be found in the City of Charlotte.
House open at all hours and efforts made to please.
Oct. 26, 1868

North Carolina News.

The N. C. Baptist State Convention.—The thirty-eighth session of this body was held in Hillsboro, week before last. In the absence of Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, who has presided over its deliberations for so many years, Rev. S. G. Mason, of Yanceyville, Caswell county, was elected President of the Convention. Rev. J. L. Carroll, of Oxford, was elected Secretary. Quite a large and respectable delegation, representing the different sections of the State, was present. Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., of Richmond, Va., Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., of S. C., and Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, of Tennessee, were present. We learn that liberal contributions have been made to several benevolent enterprises under the control of the denomination. The next session of the Convention will be held in Newbern, in November, 1869.

The dedication services of the new Baptist Church building just completed took place on Tuesday night, and the sermon preached on that occasion by Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D. D., of this city, was very highly spoken of. The church edifice is said to be one of the finest of its size in the State, and its completion at this time reflects great credit upon the Baptists of Hillsboro.

We learn from a delegate that the citizens of Hillsboro sustained their time honored reputation for hospitality, and that they had made ample preparations for the accommodation of a much larger number of delegates than was present.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Ann Melton Acquitted.—The trial of Ann Melton, charged as an accomplice to the murder of Laura Foster, took place at Wilkesboro, at the late term of the Superior Court, and she was acquitted. The unfortunate woman had suffered about two years imprisonment, and if guilty, she has been severely punished, and the gallows would have added little to her punishment. Thus ends this woful tragedy.—*Statesville American.*

☞ The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the District of North Carolina, will be held with the Church at Mount Pleasant, Guilford county, on the 2d day of December, 1868.

A Great Mill Suit.—Judge Buxton was engaged one whole week in trying a dispute between John P. Little and P. N. Stanback, of Richmond county, removed to this county, where plaintiff alleges damage from the erection or enlargement of a dam by defendant, both having mills on the same stream. Some seventy witnesses altogether have been summoned and are in attendance.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

☞ Mr Nicholas N. Nixon, an old and valued citizen of Wilmington, died in that city week before last. He has been suffering for years past with a cancer, which has finally caused his death.

☞ The Cuban insurrection turns out no small matter. The revolutionists appear to exist in large numbers, and they have made their recklessness sufficiently apparent in the destruction of a town by fire, and in maintaining one or two fights with the Captain General's troops.

MILLER WANTED.
I want to employ a good Miller—one who can run a Flour, Grist or Saw Mill. Reference as to good character must be furnished by applicants.
Apply to me at my residence.
Oct 26, 1868. A. B. DAVIDSON.

GROCERIES, &c.
W. H. H. GREGORY,
(At J. Y. Bryce & Co's Old Stand, Charlotte, N. C.,)
Is now receiving a large and general assortment of Groceries and other Goods, which he offers to the public at low rates for cash or in exchange for Produce.
Iron Cotton Ties and Rope,
Bagging, Iron and Nails,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt,
Leather, Hardware and Crockery,
Liquors of all sorts—best qualities,
Champaigne Wines—extra brands,
Spiced Oysters, Sardines, &c.
He keeps everything usually found in a Grocery and Provision Store; and as his stock was selected by himself in person, he can recommend it to be of the first quality.
Oct 19, 1868. W. H. H. GREGORY.

Buckwheat Flour.
A supply of a first-rate article just received by
W. H. H. GREGORY,
Oct 19, 1868. at J. Y. Bryce & Co's old stand.

G. D. Broom,
Of Union County, with J. Kuck & Co.
NEW STOCK.
J. Kuck & Co.,
Have on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell low for cash, consisting of
5,000 Pounds Iron Ties,
2 Bales Bagging,
3,000 Pounds Bacon, clear rib,
50 Boxes Candles,
A large lot of Fish in barrels, half-barrels and kits,
Fine lot of Crockery Ware,
Cheese, Sugar and Coffee—all grades,
Molasses—all kinds,
Bunch Yarn, Sheeting and Shirting.
They have all kinds of goods generally kept in a first class Grocery Store.
Oct 26, 1868. J. KUCK & CO

READ THIS.
We ask the farmers to call at our place in the Navy Yard, and examine our stock of
PLOWS, HARROWS, WHEAT FANS,
Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, and Cider Mills. We call especial attention to our COTTON SCRAPER. Also, to the best Farm and Road Wagons—all made in Charlotte, N. C
COOK & ELLYSON,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of farming tools, Charlotte, N. C.
Oct 26, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED.
Send 15 cents for a specimen number of the CAROLINA FARMER, containing splendid List of Premiums for new subscribers. Active Agents are making $5 to $10 per day. Address,
WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor,
Oct. 26, 1868. Wilmington, N. C.

Mackerel.
125 PACKAGES BOSTON NEW MACKEREL, received and for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Oct. 19, 1868

Slurs on Women.

At a recent meeting in this city, at which no ladies were present, a man, in responding to the toast on "woman," dwelt almost solely on the frailty of the sex, claiming that the best among them were little better than the worst, the chief difference being in the surroundings.

At the conclusion of the speech a gentleman present rose to his feet, and said:

"I trust the gentleman in the application of his remark, refers to his own mother and sisters, and not to ours."

The effect of this most just and timely rebuke was overwhelming, the maligner of women was covered with confusion and shame.

This incident serves an excellent purpose in prefacing a few words which we have for a long time had it in our mind to say.

Of all the evils prevalent among men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than the tendency to speak slightly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form of the integrity of woman—not of their own mothers and sisters, thank God, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters.

As a rule, no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is safe to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character.

Plain words should be spoken on this point for the evil is a general one, and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of these than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the developments of crime in our police courts.

Let young men remember that their chief happiness of life depends upon their utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak slightly of woman.—*Packard's Monthly.*

The Antiquity of Man.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Academy of Science, some interesting facts were introduced to prove the great antiquity of the human race. Deep down in the Nile, in Egypt, it was stated that the remains of men had been found, to which the Pyramids were young. In 1854 borings were made between Heliopolis and Memphis. They were carried to the depth of 72 feet, and did not pierce through the Nile mud. At every foot fragments of pottery were found. The deposits of mud is calculated to have been two and a half inches in a century. The pieces of pottery found at the lowest depths would thus be 38,000 years old. Compared with it the Thebes of Homer were modern. During the past season in California, in the gold drift has been found a skeleton of a man covered with three overflows of lava. If true, it carried back the epoch of the introduction of man to a remoter time than any European observations. While there are abundant evidences of glacitation of great parts of this continent these phenomena were wanting in California as though the Rocky mountains acted as a barrier. But glaciers covered vast areas of the Sierra Nevada and crushed up the gold strata and carried them down. The grinding up might be referred to the glacial period. It was probable that comparative tranquility followed those violent phenomena. The valleys were filled with mortified drift. Those deposits served mainly as the grave of the fossil elephant, while the mastedon was found in swamps. At Natchez there was a terrace of sixty feet, where Dr. Nixon obtained the pelvic bone of a man intermingled with bones of the mastedon and megatoux.

Married Without Gloves.—A few days since, a young gentleman and young lady appeared at the parsonage of an eminent clergyman of this city, for the purpose of having their respective destinies united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Everything being ready, the clergyman aforesaid was about to proceed with the ceremony, when the young lady discovered that she was minus the kid gloves so necessary on such an occasion, whereupon she requested her affianced to hasten to a store and procure the indispensable kids, telling him to "be in a hurry or she might change her mind." The clergyman, witnesses, and intended bride, waited some time for the return of the youth with the gloves; he didn't come. They waited longer, and still he failed to put in an appearance. The matter at last becoming really serious and alarming, the clergyman took his hat and proceeded, post haste, in search of the truant lover, whom he found after a diligent search and many inquiries quietly seated on the veranda of the Park House, with his feet elevated on the back of a chair, and very deliberately puffing a cigar. On being asked to explain his singular conduct, he carelessly remarked that he "was waiting to see if she was going to change her mind." They were married, however, at last, after two hours' delay.—*Ottowa (Ill.) Republican.*

A Lion at Large.—Considerable alarm was caused a few days ago at Nottingham, England, by the escape of a lion from Mr Whittington's menagerie, which is exhibiting in the Sheington New Market during the Goose-fair holidays. It appears that early in the afternoon, Metani, the African lion hunter, was parading a full grown puma, or South American lion (which is considered harmless) on the stage outside the establishment, when the animal caught sight of a dog held by a lad in the crowd. Breaking away from Metani it sprang off the stage on the dog and killed it almost instantly. The people fled in all directions, and the puma, seeing another dog at a short distance off, rushed at it and dispatched it as quickly as it had done the first. Metani here succeeded in securing the animal, which was led back to the menagerie with the dead dog in its mouth. Some difficulty was experienced in opening the animal's jaws to get the dog away. Strange to say, the lad who held the dog first killed escaped unhurt, nor did any other person receive injury.

The past Spring, Summer and Fall has been more favorable to agricultural operations than for ten years previous.

Agricultural.

Deep Fall Ploughing.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, last winter, the matter of fall ploughing was fully discussed, and the weight of opinion decidedly seemed in favor of deep ploughing of heavy lands. Mr Hubbard, of Brimfield, found in his experience in the cultivation of certain crops, that the fall is the best time to plough the ground; he thought that all will concede the fact that the land, if it is heavy, clayey soil, can be worked much earlier in the spring by putting the manure on and ploughing it in the fall. He did not care how soon it is put on after the crop is taken off; his advice was to "spread it on and plough it in; and so far as my experience goes, I have got a better crop in that way than by allowing the land to remain until spring, and then putting the manure on and ploughing it in."

Mr Ward, of Monson, thought that much depends upon the ground to be ploughed, whether it is ploughed in the fall. "If you have a tough, hard piece of ground that you desire to break up it is better to plough in the fall; the frost has considerable effect upon the hard soil, and I do not think there is any very great loss by the wind blowing over the surface soil. I think a light soil may as well be ploughed in the spring as in the fall."

Mr Thatcher of Lee, in speaking of deep ploughing, in describing a subsoil attachment for a plough said: "We are now using in southern Berkshire a plough which turns over the sod from six to seven inches, with a subsoil attachment running from two to four inches, which does not lift the virgin soil the first year to the surface. This attachment, running behind the mould-board to the depth of four inches, usually stirs the whole width of the furrow to that depth after we have turned over the sod. Our idea is, that by loosening the subsoil by this attachment we enable the rains to soak down through, which they would not do, our subsoil being clay, (which will not take in water unless the earth was loosened,) and our corn roots run down there to get their moisture. The effect of manure is felt there; and the second year, when we come to plough up again after this stirring of the subsoil, we drop our plows down and throw up a part of it. I think we certainly in our northern country derive a benefit by stirring the soil the first year, and very great benefit without lifting it to the surface, and then lifting it to the surface and mixing it in the succeeding plowing. I have in my mind now a six acre piece, which would not half-feed a cow through the season. We could not get more than four or five inches of the soil before we came to hard clay soil, that retained the water upon it, making the land cold, backward and sour. After ditching that land, and putting in some under drains, (which, of course, benefitted it without ploughing,) we commenced ploughing this land in this way to get a deeper soil, not using the subsoil attachment that time, because we did not have it, but using a common plough, following the furrow afterward, and lifting one or two inches at a time. I am speaking within bounds when I say that the second year the crop of corn paid twice over for the labor of ditching and double ploughing. It is as good a piece of land now, I think as can be found in the town of Lee."

Deep ploughing of heavy lands, then, with clayey subsoils, is to be recommended in autumn, and a plough which turns the sod and lifts and breaks the subsoil, permitting it to fall back into its place without bringing it to the surface, is the implement which seems most desirable.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Salt for Grass.

A correspondent writes the American Institute Farmers' Club on the subject, as follows:—"When I was in Australia I noticed that the tracks made by the drags loaded with salt hides were always green, even in the severest times of the long "buckfielders," or hot winds, charged with dust, that destroy everything they pass over. This led one to think that here was a solution of the question as to the best dressing for grass lands, and it was here I found it. For twelve seasons I have seen it tried upon a variety of land and grasses, and always with the same results. From the absorbent qualities of the salt moisture is attracted and retained."

How to Graft Grape Vines.

A North Carolina farmer gives, under the head of "Something Worth Knowing," the following: Cut the grafts sometime between the 1st of December and the last of January; pack them away in a box, bedded in wet sand, and keep them in a cellar until the leaves of the vine to be grafted are half grown—any how, until the sap has ceased to flow. Then dig down below the collar, or the point where the roots of the vine radiate, and hunt for the largest and most thrifty; cut them loose from the collar and with pegs bring them to a perpendicular position. Cut off the end smoothly and graft just as you would an apple tree, leaving at least two buds or eyes, and then place a large hill around it, reaching to the top of the graft, covering the upper buds an inch with loose dirt, free from clods; and then, if the graft fails to grow, it is because the grafts had lost their vitality before the work was done. You may have a vine for each runner of the vine grafted—sometimes half a dozen. If the roots are thrifty, they will grow the first summer from 8 to 16 feet in length, and you can thus have a crop of grapes the second year.

Wild vines are the best to graft in, because indigenous to the soil in which they grow, and know better than a tame variety at what depth to strike their roots.

Work hard and plough deep is the way to overcome poverty.

There was a quadruple marriage in Indiana the other day. A man married his third stepmother, who had three children by his father, and three of his cousins, brothers, married three of his wife's sisters. Number one is half brother to his wife's children.

"Ven you're a married man, Sammy, you'll understand a great many things you don't understand now; but vether its vorth vile going through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said ven he got to the end of the alphabet, is a matter of taste.