

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 853.

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 of 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 25, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Brickley 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 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 over McLerran, Davis & Co's Store, Birge's Building.
August 10, 1868.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office in Dent's Bank Building.
Nov. 9, 1858.

The Corner House,
(Opposite in Springs Building.)
Is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders. The undersigned have had considerable experience in keeping a Hotel, and therefore feel satisfied that they can give satisfaction.
T. L. RICH & BRO.
Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1869.

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 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 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' TRIMMINGS, 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 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.

Jan. 16th.—We are now in the Store next to the Express Office, where we have a full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods. J. S. PHILLIPS & CO.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 10, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Witkowski & Rintel's
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.
WITKOWSKY & RINTEL'S,
Oct. 5, 1868. Between the two Drug Stores.

GET THE BEST!
THE VERY BEST SNUFF NOW IN USE IS
G. W. GAIL & AX'S
CELEBRATED
Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured in Baltimore, Md.
Do not fail to try it, for you will like it.

FOR SALE IN CHARLOTTE BY
Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., M. D. L. Moody,
Hammond & McLaughlin, Carson & Grier,
Frazier, Stewart & Co., Duls & Hillker,
Dr. J. H. McAden, Dr. J. N. Dutt,
S. Geese & Co., Hutton & Gray,
W. Richards & Co., D. M. Rigler,
January 4, 1869.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
W. J. BRYCE,
March 5, 1868.

DR. JOHN H. WATT,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office for this year at his Residence.
Patients in the City or Country waited on at their residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on account of distance.
Jan 11, 1869.

Certificates of Deposit.
Certificates of Deposit issued from one to twelve months, bearing interest from date, as per agreement. Deposits, in any amount, received subject to check at sight, at the
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
Jan 18, 1869.

Foreign Drafts.
Drafts for any amount drawn directly on the principal cities in the following countries: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, the Orient, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, &c.
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
Jan 18, 1869.

Removal of Drug Store.
KILGORE & CURTIS'S Drug Store has been removed from Granite Row to the Corner Store in Springs Building, formerly occupied by A. Sinclair. They have in store a large and general assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c., which will be sold at wholesale or retail or reasonable terms.
Country Merchants are requested to call and examine this stock of Drugs, which will be sold at wholesale or retail or reasonable terms.
Physicians' prescriptions prepared accurately, day and night, by an experienced person.
Jan 11, 1869. KILGORE & CURTIS.

Effects of Hog Meat.
The disease trichiniasis has killed several persons lately in New York, and we quite often read of its proving fatal. The public should be informed what is the cause of this dreadful malady. It is produced by a small worm that is very often found in the flesh of hogs, and is thus carried into the stomach of those who eat the diseased meat not thoroughly cooked. From the stomach it eats its way into the flesh of the human being, where it propagates with amazing rapidity, and brings on fever and not infrequently death. This parasite is killed by the temperature of boiling water, and if pork or bacon, containing the worm has been subjected to boiling, frying or baking, there is no danger in using it; not, there is always a risk in eating hog's flesh. Some people eat sausages only smoked, or very old bacon that has not been cooked, and every case of this disease has been traced to the use of flesh that has not been subjected to the temperature we have mentioned above.

Hough, Clendening & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And Dealers in Bacon, Lard and Supplies generally.
No. 124 South Eastern street, BALTIMORE MD.
Solicit consignments of Cotton from Planters and dealers who desire to ship and hold in store for higher freight prices. Will make liberal advances on all shipments upon accommodating terms, always obeying, to the letter, the instructions of shippers. For further particulars apply to
W. F. WOOLTON,
Agent at Charlotte, N. C.,
Office at the Store of Taylor & Duncan.
Feb 1, 1869.

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Loterie's Old Stand, One door below its former location.
Everybody is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Pass Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Bookellers in the State.
Jan 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
W. H. H. GREGORY,
(At J. Y. Bryce & Co's Old Stand, Charlotte, N. C.)
Is now receiving another supply of GROCERIES, suitable to the season.
In addition to a general Stock of Eatables, he has a fine assortment of
Drinkables,
Such as Superior Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Wine, &c., all of the best brands, and at moderate prices.
If you want something good to eat or drink, give me a call.
Dec 14, 1868. W. H. H. GREGORY.

Mutilated Currency.
Defaced and torn shillings, half and quarter pieces, National Bank Currency and Greenbacks, bought at a very moderate deduction, at the
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
Jan 18, 1869.

Specie.
Gold and Silver bought and sold on a small margin and money loaned on the same when desired. Also the highest market rates paid for old Bank money, at the
CITY BANK OF CHARLOTTE.
Jan 18, 1869.

M. L. WRISTON & CO.,
Auctioneers
And General Commission Merchants,
For the Sale and Purchase of Tobacco, Cotton, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds,
Mansion House Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
M. L. WRISTON, H. C. EDGELL, T. H. GAITHER,
Late of H. L. M. C. of Ireland Co. of Mocksville.

REFERENCES:—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Pearn, Cashier First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor Western Democrat; Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., General Insurance Agents, Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. H. Jones & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Geo. S. Palmer, of Palmer, Hartscock & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Editor of Baltimore Ep. Methodist, Baltimore, Md.; Worth & Daniel, Wilmington, N. C.; Jordan & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. S. Jeffrey & Co., and H. B. Clifton & Co., New York; Geo. W. Wilson & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Jas. Miller, Esq., and Oatley & Wilson, Augusta, Ga.; Meador Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; Woodruff & Parker, Mobile, Ala.
Jan 11, 1869.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Belmont Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing, Dusting and going sweeping; Just take it into HALES' shop. He will fix it so it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year, when it is used with proper care. He will do it as low as it can be done. And do it so well it is sure to run.
January 1, 1869.

Disolution.
The firm of W. W. GRIER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—James J. Sims retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by W. W. Grier and C. W. Alexander, under the style of GRIER & ALEXANDER.
Those indebted to the old firm will please call at once and pay up, as the business must be closed. One of the firm may always be found at the counting room of Grier and Alexander, and the receipt of any of the partners will be good.
Thankful to our friends for their patronage in the past, we hope they will not neglect this notice.
JAS. J. SIMS,
W. W. GRIER,
C. W. ALEXANDER.
Jan 18, 1869.

GRIER & ALEXANDER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
Having purchased Mr. Sims' interest in the Stock of W. W. Grier & Co. they would call the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their Stock of Choice
Family Groceries,
not to be surpassed in the market either in quality or variety.
The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of country produce. A speciality made of good family flour.
All Goods purchased at this house will be delivered any where in the City, free of charge.
Thankful to our many friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us heretofore, we ask a continuance of the same. Our motto is—as it ever has been—straight forward, true to the line.
W. W. GRIER,
C. W. ALEXANDER.
Jan 18, 1869.

DR. JOHN H. WATT,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office for this year at his Residence.
Patients in the City or Country waited on at their residences. Orders sent him through the Post Office will be promptly attended to. No extra charge on account of distance.
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Physicians' prescriptions prepared accurately, day and night, by an experienced person.
Jan 11, 1869. KILGORE & CURTIS.

Change your System of Farming, or Total Ruin must Enue.
From the Raleigh Standard.
The system of farming heretofore followed in this State when slavery prevailed, will no longer pay expenses, and it is absolutely necessary to enquire what changes and improvements can be introduced in order to make the cultivation of the land profitable. The writer of this who has been a careful observer of the various systems of agriculture pursued in other countries, and in different States, with success, will point out a few of the more important changes that are required.

Important Suggestions.
COTTON MANUFACTURING.
The following letter from our friend, Gen. John A. Young, of this City, who has been traveling through the Southern States in the interest of the Charlotte Rock Island Woolen Mills, ought to attract general attention. Although the letter was not written for publication, we think we can better subserve the object in view by giving it just as Gen. Young wrote it:
COLUMBUS, GA., Feb. 4, 1869.

Editor Charlotte Democrat.—Dear Sir: The enclosed article is being published in most of the leading papers in the planting States, and knowing you will appreciate it, I send it to you. With it I also send a notice clipped from a daily of this City, showing that the importance of Cotton Manufacturing is understood here, by calling for stock to build a third Factory. There are now in full operation here two first-class Cotton Manufactories, both built and started since the war, and their success induces the effort to erect another.

You will observe that the call in the advertisement is for \$450,000, which is to start another Manufactory equal to the Eagle and Phoenix, which is one of the two now in operation. Therefore this Company is induced by experience to increase their manufacturing interest to \$900,000.

At Graniteville, S. C. a movement is now on foot to rebuild the Vancluse Factory, which was burned last year; the incentive to which is the large profit realized by the Graniteville Mills.

The most practical manner of serving the interest of the farmer in our part of North Carolina, (and they are now our monied men), is to call their attention to the profits and advantages in such an enterprise. An article from you upon this subject would be read with interest by nearly every frugal farmer in Mecklenburg and adjoining counties; and if it did not result in immediate action, it would direct their inquiries in the right channel.

A manufacturing company of \$100,000 capital could be started with the money now on deposit in the National Bank in Charlotte owned by the farmers, and still leave a balance to their credit. Upon these deposits they receive probably 8 per cent, while there is not a well managed Cotton Factory in the South, which did not make and declare at least 25 per cent last year.

With \$100,000 capital a respectable manufactory could be put in operation, which, if reasonable calculations were made, could be enhanced in the will of the Stockholders. Besides realizing the profit by manufacturing, the farmer would be building a market for their own products, keeping their money at home and building up their own country.

In times gone by, Charlotte had a people who had a reputation for enterprise and progress. It was that spirit in the people of Charlotte which built the Railroad to Columbus, S. C., and gave birth to the whole Railroad system of Western North Carolina. To-day there is more business spirit alive in Charlotte, and more local improvement apparent, than in any town South of it, except Atlanta. But it is of the utmost importance, for its continued growth and prosperity, that her people should turn their attention to building up valuable manufacturing interests which will give growth and permanency to her prosperity. Those old citizens both in Charlotte and in Mecklenburg county who have been so long identified with its history and its enterprises, have not all passed away; and if they desire to maintain the prestige which is the fruit of their well directed enterprises, it is of the utmost importance that they once more arouse themselves to action, and rally and inspire the spirit of progress which abounds amongst her citizens who now direct the active business of city and country. If the people become content with the improvement of their own individual property, they will naturally lapse into indifference in regard to public interests which build up and develop a country.

The encouragement to embark in the enterprise suggested is found all over the Southern country. Columbus and Graniteville are not foremost in it, but only doing what is here suggested, viz: following the teachings of their own experience and success. The Spragues of Rhode Island, who work among the largest Cotton Manufactories in the United States, show their comprehension of the advantage the South now has in cotton manufacturing, by commencing the erection of mills in Columbia, S. C. Their mills are to be of the most extensive description. As a manufacturing point Charlotte possesses advantages that are unsurpassed. Cotton is grown abundantly immediately around it, and its Railroad outlets give it unbounded market facilities; and these will be enlarged, as I can say that the work is now progressing on the first twenty miles of the Air Line Railroad from Atlanta to Charlotte. Its construction is now beyond a reasonable doubt.

I will add that I have been traveling through Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, and find the people everywhere, without exception, expressing themselves greatly relieved by the last crop, and full of hope for the future. I was told by an intelligent merchant to-day that 17,000 bales of Cotton had been brought to this city this season, and that 14,000 of them are now in the warehouses unsold—the circumstances of the farmers enabling them to hold their crops. A large part of the crop is yet under their gin-houses.

The planters represent laborers to be a little scarce, but ready to engage. The great danger is that they will plant too much cotton and too little corn.

Respectfully,
JOHN A. YOUNG.

Cotton Factories at the South.
The Boston Commercial Bulletin has an article upon this subject, which commends itself to the consideration of our people now. The Bulletin is the organ of the New England manufacturing interest. The surplus of the planter, after selling his crop and squaring all his obligations, must find investment somewhere, and where to more advantage than in cotton factories? There can be no question of the immense profits to be realized some day from them, and those who are ahead in developing this business, will be ahead

in gathering its richest fruits. But to the article:
"The same conditions—cheap labor and cheap stock—that favor the extensive manufacture of woollens at the West, encourage the establishment of cotton mills at the South. We are glad to learn that this fact is receiving full recognition by the intelligent men of the South. And mere recognition is not all, for at several points at the South cotton mills are in operation, rolling up such profits as Northern manufacturers have long been strangers to. The case of the Augusta (Georgia) Factory may well set New England mill owners a thinking.

With the general advantages possessed by the South as a site for cotton manufacture, the majority of our readers are of course perfectly familiar. They know that it is cheaper to find the raw material at the mill door than to bring it a thousand miles by rail or sea; that the difference of a few cents in the daily wages of operatives is a very important difference, and, perhaps, that coarse cotton goods can be made at least twenty per cent cheaper at the South than at the North. But there are one or two points on this subject about which the majority are probably less enlightened. The actual loss to the manufacturer in money and stock by bailing and the succeeding processes, is not less than fifteen, and perhaps twenty per cent. The waste itself is an item of no inconsiderable value. Again cotton is water in so good a condition for manufacture as when it leaves the gin. With these facts understood, it is not difficult to see why Southern mills are and have been running at full capacity, while Northern mills are in many cases losing money, nor to believe that Southern made goods can be brought to Lowell and sold cheaper than the products of her own mills.

The supply of labor for Southern Mills, may, at the first glance, present some difficulties, but these merely would be temporary. The whole fabric of society in that section has undergone a change; labor is to become a necessity there, as well as here, to all, or nearly all, the population. There, just now, there are thousands of destitute women, and children, who rejoice in the opportunity of earning, not only a living, but a surplus by working in cotton mills. Their living expenses being considerably less than those of Northern operatives, their wages would, of course, be less. The poor whites of the South directed by a skillful operative from New England, would soon constitute a working force ample in numbers, and first class efficiency. And they would not be the only class benefited by the establishment of cotton manufacture. The South, like the West, offers an inviting field to the industrious and prudent man. Each individual operative, who may turn his intelligence, his acquired skill, and his little capital to profitable account. The only condition of complete and magnificent success in cotton manufacture at the South, yet lacking, it seems to us, is the discontinuance of political strife, and the re-establishment of social tranquility, and this desideratum, we believe, is not far distant.

Gen. Wellington and Gen. Lee.
In the last number of the Southern Review there is a paper instituting a remarkable comparison between achievements of the Duke of Wellington and General Lee, which has an interest peculiarly attractive at this time. The Review, speaking of the achievements of Wellington, says:

"As compared with those of General Lee, they seem, including even Waterloo, absolutely insignificant. General Lee, with a force not so large as the Anglo-Portuguese regular army, which Wellington had under him when he encountered Massena in 1809—not half so large as his whole force, in the space of twenty-eight days, in three battles, killed and wounded more than Wellington ever killed and wounded during his whole career, from Assaya to Waterloo both inclusive.

In one of these battles, Lee killed and wounded more men by 9,000 than the French army lost, including prisoners, in the whole campaign of Waterloo and the pursuit to the gates of Paris. In the same battle he killed and wounded more men than Wellington, Blucher and Napoleon, all three together, lost in killed and wounded in the battle of Waterloo, by 5,000 men. In the second of these battles he killed and wounded the same number that both the opposing armies lost in the battle of Waterloo; and in the third he killed and wounded more by 7,000 men than the French alone lost in the battle of Waterloo. In the three battles together, Lee killed and wounded more men by at least 30,000 than the allies and French lost in the whole campaign, including prisoners.

The force with which Lee operated never amounted, at one time, to 50,000 men; the force with which Wellington and Blucher acted was, according to English estimates, 180,000 strong. The force to which Lee was opposed was, from first to last, 240,000 strong; the force to which Wellington and Blucher were opposed was but 122,000 strong. When Massena invaded Portugal in 1810, Wellington had 30,000 Portuguese regulars, who, at the battle of Bussaco, according to Wellington's own account, proved themselves worthy to fight side by side with the British veterans, beside 40,000 admirable Portuguese militia. He had Lisbon for his base, with a British fleet riding at anchor, and the invulnerable vessels of other descriptions lying between the ports of England, and bringing the most abundant supply of arms, provisions and munitions of war. He had surrounded the port with the most tremendous system of fortifications known in modern times, and his task was to defend the strongest country in Europe. In Lee's case, his enemy had possession of the sea, and could and did land a powerful army to attack the very base of his operations, while he was fighting another of his greatest battles in front. It is possible yet altogether just to Wellington to institute this comparison. If his deeds look but common-place beside the achievements of Lee, compare, so do all others. The history of the world should exhibit such a campaign as that of Lee in 1862.

"Don't frighten a man into marrying a woman he don't like," says heavy damage—"It's better for her to should hold out his dialke before than after marriage," said an English judge recently, judging in a breach of promise case.

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in gathering its richest fruits. But to the article:
"The same conditions—cheap labor and cheap stock—that favor the extensive manufacture of woollens at the West, encourage the establishment of cotton mills at the South. We are glad to learn that this fact is receiving full recognition by the intelligent men of the South. And mere recognition is not all, for at several points at the South cotton mills are in operation, rolling up such profits as Northern manufacturers have long been strangers to. The case of the Augusta (Georgia) Factory may well set New England mill owners a thinking.

With the general advantages possessed by the South as a site for cotton manufacture, the majority of our readers are of course perfectly familiar. They know that it is cheaper to find the raw material at the mill door than to bring it a thousand miles by rail or sea; that the difference of a few cents in the daily wages of operatives is a very important difference, and, perhaps, that coarse cotton goods can be made at least twenty per cent cheaper at the South than at the North. But there are one or two points on this subject about which the majority are probably less enlightened. The actual loss to the manufacturer in money and stock by bailing and the succeeding processes, is not less than fifteen, and perhaps twenty per cent. The waste itself is an item of no inconsiderable value. Again cotton is water in so good a condition for manufacture as when it leaves the gin. With these facts understood, it is not difficult to see why Southern mills are and have been running at full capacity, while Northern mills are in many cases losing money, nor to believe that Southern made goods can be brought to Lowell and sold cheaper than the products of her own mills.

The supply of labor for Southern Mills, may, at the first glance, present some difficulties, but these merely would be temporary. The whole fabric of society in that section has undergone a change; labor is to become a necessity there, as well as here, to all, or nearly all, the population. There, just now, there are thousands of destitute women, and children, who rejoice in the opportunity of earning, not only a living, but a surplus by working in cotton mills. Their living expenses being considerably less than those of Northern operatives, their wages would, of course, be less. The poor whites of the South directed by a skillful operative from New England, would soon constitute a working force ample in numbers, and first class efficiency. And they would not be the only class benefited by the establishment of cotton manufacture. The South, like the West, offers an inviting field to the industrious and prudent man. Each individual operative, who may turn his intelligence, his acquired skill, and his little capital to profitable account. The only condition of complete and magnificent success in cotton manufacture at the South, yet lacking, it seems to us, is the discontinuance of political strife, and the re-establishment of social tranquility, and this desideratum, we believe, is not far distant.

Gen. Wellington and Gen. Lee.
In the last number of the Southern Review there is a paper instituting a remarkable comparison between achievements of the Duke of Wellington and General Lee, which has an interest peculiarly attractive at this time. The Review, speaking of the achievements of Wellington, says:

"As compared with those of General Lee, they seem, including even Waterloo, absolutely insignificant. General Lee, with a force not so large as the Anglo-Portuguese regular army, which Wellington had under him when he encountered Massena in 1809—not half so large as his whole force, in the space of twenty-eight days, in three battles, killed and wounded more than Wellington ever killed and wounded during his whole career, from Assaya to Waterloo both inclusive.

In one of these battles, Lee killed and wounded more men by 9,000 than the French army lost, including prisoners, in the whole campaign of Waterloo and the pursuit to the gates of Paris. In the same battle he killed and wounded more men than Wellington, Blucher and Napoleon, all three together, lost in killed and wounded in the battle of Waterloo, by 5,000 men. In the second of these battles he killed and wounded the same number that both the opposing armies lost in the battle of Waterloo; and in the third he killed and wounded more by 7,000 men than the French alone lost in the battle of Waterloo. In the three battles together, Lee killed and wounded more men by at least 30,000 than the allies and French lost in the whole campaign, including prisoners.

The force with which Lee operated never amounted, at one time, to 50,000 men; the force with which Wellington and Blucher acted was, according to English estimates, 180,000 strong. The force to which Lee was opposed was, from first to last, 240,000 strong; the force to which Wellington and Blucher were opposed was but 122,000 strong. When Massena invaded Portugal in 1810, Wellington had 30,000 Portuguese regulars, who, at the battle of Bussaco, according to Wellington's own account, proved themselves worthy to fight side by side with the British veterans, beside 40,000 admirable Portuguese militia. He had Lisbon for his base, with a British fleet riding at anchor, and the invulnerable vessels of other descriptions lying between the ports of England, and bringing the most abundant supply of arms, provisions and munitions of war. He had surrounded the port with the most tremendous system of fortifications known in modern times, and his task was to defend the strongest country in Europe. In Lee's case, his enemy had possession of the sea, and could and did land a powerful army to attack the very base of his operations, while he was fighting another of his greatest battles in front. It is possible yet altogether just to Wellington to institute this comparison. If his deeds look but common-place beside the achievements of Lee, compare, so do all others. The history of the world should exhibit such a campaign as that of Lee in 1862.

"Don't frighten a man into marrying a woman he don't like," says heavy damage—"It's better for her to should hold out his dialke before than after marriage," said an English judge recently, judging in a breach of promise case.

Change your System of Farming, or Total Ruin must Enue.
From the Raleigh Standard.
The system of farming heretofore followed in this State when slavery prevailed, will no longer pay expenses, and it is absolutely necessary to enquire what changes and improvements can be introduced in order to make the cultivation of the land profitable. The writer of this who has been a careful observer of the various systems of agriculture pursued in other countries, and in different States, with success, will point out a few of the more important changes that are required.