

# The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 681.

**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, upstairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct. 26, 1868.

**DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,**  
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Parks' Building opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found as usual professionally engaged.  
May 31, 1869. 7apd

**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.  
Jan. 1, 1869.

**WM. M. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Office in Dewey's Bank Building.  
Nov. 7, 1868.

**ALEXANDER & BLAND,**  
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.  
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered. Office in Brown's Building, Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
March 8, 1869.

**J. C. MILLS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in the United States Court.  
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
June 28, 1869. Gupd.

**Hutchinson, Burroughs & Co.,**  
General Life and Fire Insurance Agents,  
Office on Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Sept. 7, 1868.

**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.

**The City Book Store,**  
Has been removed to P. Lorie'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 Booksellers in the State.  
Jan. 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

**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.  
March 5, 1868. W. H. BRYCE.

**A. HALES,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
If your Watch needs Repairing,  
Don't get mad and go to swearing;  
Just take it into HALE'S shop,  
He will fix it so it will not stop.  
He warrants his work all for a year,  
When it is used with proper care.  
He will do it as low as it can be done,  
And do it so well it's sure to run.  
January 1, 1869.

**NEW GOODS!!**  
I am receiving New Goods every week, and am determined not to be undersold by any one. Give me a call before buying.  
D. G. MAXWELL,  
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Coffee! Coffee!!**  
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Sugar**  
From 12 1/2 to 20 cents weight by retail, at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

**Tobacco and Snuff.**  
Lea's Tobacco and Lorillard's Snuff always on hand at MAXWELL'S.

**Confectioneries, Toys, &c.**  
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine for yourselves.  
D. G. MAXWELL,  
MAY 10, 1869. Parks' Building.

**QUERY**  
Is receiving daily his Spring 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.  
May 1, 1869.

**BE BRIEF.**—The time for long winded editorials has passed; people are tired of them and don't read them; the new and more attractive style of writing is short, sprightly and to the point. "Brief life is here our portion," and what's the use in trying to crowd too much of one thing into the exclusion of other things. When a person looks at an article two columns long that's all they do; they don't take the trouble to read it unless it be something of the utmost interest, and then it is simply scanned over, not read attentively. If there is any point to an article, and it cannot be made visible in a half column at most, better make two jobs of it; but people don't want too much of a good thing at a time.

**DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Exercises will be resumed on the 9th of August. Terms for session of 30 weeks \$25 for English and \$35 for Classical and High Mathematical course.  
Sons of Clergymen and bona fide candidates for the Ministry, taught gratuitously, and special terms made for promising boys in indigent circumstances. A few good boys taken to board with Principal upon moderate terms. Others placed in good families and under his supervision.  
JNO. WILSON, Jr., Principal.  
July 5, 1869.

**J. H. HORNER'S**  
Classical & Mathematical School,  
OXFORD, N. C.  
The Fall Session will open the Fourth Monday in July. The Spring Session, the first Monday in January. The Winter Vacation will not exceed three weeks so that students need not be at the expense of returning home before the close of the Spring Session. The charge for board and tuition has been reduced to one hundred and twenty-five dollars.  
Oxford, N. C., June 28, 1869. 5w

**Alexandria Academy,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.  
The exercises of the 4th term, under the auspices of A. J. HARRISON, begins July 19th, 1869, and ends December 7th. Charges made from time of entrance in as follows:  
Classics..... \$15 00  
Higher English..... 12 50  
Primary English..... 7 00  
Board from \$2 to \$3 per month.  
Also, in the same neighborhood, on the same day, in the basement of Temperance Hall, a School will be opened for Misses and little boys, by Miss Hattie Harrison, who comes highly recommended, and who has had some experience in the business.  
Patronage respectfully solicited.  
TUITION—Higher English..... \$10 00  
Primary English..... 7 00  
Sciences..... 12 50  
Board as above.  
For further particulars address,  
A. J. HARRISON,  
Care of Dr. Broom, Brown & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
July 12, 1869. 3w

**DRUGS IN GREAT VARIETY.**  
At DR. J. N. BUTTS'S.  
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.  
You can buy Mustang Liniment, Vermifuges, Holloway's and Van Deventer's Worm Candy, Queen's Ointment, Rosolis, Radway's Resolvent, Radway's Relief, Hostetter's, Hoodland's, German, Baker's, Koppmann's, and Drake's Plantation Bitters; Ayer's and John Bull's Sarsaparilla; Number Six; Burnett's, Wilson's and DeJongh's Cod Liver Oil; Mrs. Winslow's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hall's and Wood's Hair Renewer, Bachelor's Hair Dye, Tarrant's Compound Extract Cubes and Capibia, Jacobs' Cordial, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Philothen's, Hembold's Binech, Ayer's Agree Cure, Osogood's India Cholagogue, French Sarsaparilla, Bismuth, Tissue Antidote, Rat Pills and Fossil, Carter's Spanish Mixture, Sulph. Morphine, Opium, French and Power and Wightman's Quinine, Hampton's Tincture, Essence Jamaica Ginger, Horse and Cattle Powders, Calomel, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Mustard, Cloves, Cinnamon Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Galingale, White and Black Pepper, Aniline Red; H. and S. Dyes—Brown, Black, Red, Pink, Blue, Green, Solferino and Magenta; Dead Shot for Chills.

**Paints and Oils,**  
All kinds; non-explosive Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Gasoline, Sarsaparilla, Flowering Articles, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Tooth Brushes, Brushes of all kinds, Toilet Powder, Camphor Ice, Lip Salve, and all other articles kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. Prescriptions carefully prepared at  
DR. JAS. N. BUTTS'S,  
Corner Trade and College Streets,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
May 3, 1869.

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF**  
**China, Crockery and Glass Ware.**  
**JAMES HARTY,**  
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURTHOUSE.)  
Is just receiving a very large stock of China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Together with a good assortment of House-keeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Prints, Ladles, Teas, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Benders, Tea Kettles, Sewing Plans, Gridirons, &c.  
Oct. 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

**BINGHAM SCHOOL,**  
MEBANEVILLE, N. C.  
WM. BINGHAM, ROBT. BINGHAM, W. B. LYNCH.  
The Session of 1869-'70, begins 25th of August and continues forty weeks.  
The course of instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping and the elements of Natural Science.  
Expenses, including Tuition, Board, Books, Fuel, Washing and Clothing, \$35.00. View Glass, Flowering Circars sent on application.  
June 21, 1869. 6w

**Sewing Machine Depot.**  
You will find for sale at the above Depot, 22 Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C., the celebrated "COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINES" that are becoming so popular throughout the country, combining all the latest improvements of under-feed and upright Sewing Machines. Price only \$15.  
Also, the "BUCK-EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE MACHINES," price \$20.  
Extra Needles for sale.  
Agents wanted everywhere.  
W. S. HALTOM & CO.,  
June 14, 1869. 6m

**Wanted.**  
100,000 POUNDS Blackberries, Dried Apples, Peaches and Pears, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
M. L. WILKINSON & CO.,  
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,  
July 12, 1869. Mansion House Building.

**The Herb and Root Trade.**  
The Editor of the Wilmington Journal writes from the Catawba Springs the following concerning a trade in Western North Carolina we have not heretofore seen mentioned:  
"Among the most popular, and at present, I believe, the most lucrative, occupation in this immediate section, is the collection of 'herbs and roots,' and their shipment to the Western markets. I was not prepared to see the extent to which it is carried here. Mr. Shuford, the polite and attentive agent of the Western North Carolina Railroad at Hickory Tavern, afforded me the opportunity to investigate this matter so far as the shipments at his station was concerned.  
These herbs and roots are put up with much care, in bales about the size of cotton bales, weighing from three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, but much neater in their appearance. From Hickory Station the shipments average almost a car load a day, bringing to the Railroad about twenty dollars. Those shipped from that station are from Catawba, Caldwell and Alexander counties. They are sent principally to Boston and Philadelphia, but I saw bales directed to Chicago and Detroit.  
From Mr. Henry Wilcox, an enterprising merchant at Hickory Tavern, I learned that he was paying the following prices for the various articles mentioned from the neighbors who brought them in for barter in greater or less quantities. It will be seen that many of these articles are to be found in great abundance in our section, and could be gathered with more profit:  
Roots.—Angelica 6 cents; Blood 6 cents; Butterfly 10 cents; Indian Turnip 10 cents; Pink 20 cents; Wormwood 13 cents; Snake 25 to 50 cents; Parsley 14 cents.  
LEAVES.—Sage 12 cents; Boneseed 5 cents; Comfrey 10 cents; Peppermint 8 cents; Horhound 10 cents; Elder (flowers) 10 cents; Thymapple 10 cents.  
BERRIES AND SEED.—Prickly-ash 20 cents; Sassa 6 cents; Sunflower (seed) 12 cents; Watermelon Seed 10 to 12 cents; Prickly-ash Bark 10 cents.  
Mr. Wilcox had an order from Philadelphia for five hundred pounds of Watermelon Seed. It is really wonderful at the enormous trade which is springing up in these articles. The gathering and preparation of these roots and herbs for market is rapidly growing into one of the leading industries of the mountain section of our State."

**The "Armed Peace" of Europe.**  
In this day of modern ideas, progress and Christianity we have presented us in the Old World the sad spectacle of an "armed peace," which for the interests of civilization is nearly, if not quite, as disastrous as protracted war. European statesmen, who have ever regarded our republic as but an experiment at best, must have been impressed with the peculiar freedom and elasticity of institutions which, after undergoing the fierce ordeal of civil war, so soon permitted the disbanding of martial hosts and the resumption of those things which make for peace and the development of the material interests of the nation. We are a young people, but we have nothing to learn in the art of governing from the effete monarchies of the Old World; we envy not their political status, when, to use the language of one of their organs, "in the middle of the nineteenth century, when modern civilization is at its highest point, the effective of the 'armed peace' of Europe consists of nearly three millions of men, and the war budgets present a total of about four hundred millions of dollars."

Austria maintains a permanent army of two hundred and eighty thousand men, at a cost of forty-five millions of dollars; Spain spends over twenty millions for her army, numbering some time ago about two hundred and forty thousand men; Italy takes from her by no means plethoric treasury twenty-six millions for an army of two hundred and twenty thousand men; the peace footing in Germany is in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand troops, and costs well nigh forty millions; France keeps over four hundred thousand men under arms, and pays every year, the immense Russian army takes eighty millions from the State's resources, and Great Britain's regular troops, militia and volunteers, cost the government over seventy millions of dollars. Thus seven States alone expend about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually in maintaining "peace footings" and preserving doubtful safeguards to rather shaky European equilibriums.

**The Ramie Plant.**  
So much has been said recently about the raising of Ramie (a substitute for cotton) that we give the following, which we clip from an exchange, thinking it may interest some of our readers:  
"The new plant which has made such an excitement in Louisiana and other Southern States is now attracting much attention in California. The ramie is a species of thistle, and, like all of its variety, is exceedingly hardy and easy of cultivation. It may be grown on any soil capable of raising the common thistle or the artichoke, and requires but little care, for being of remarkable quick and vigorous growth it is a foe to weeds. It is susceptible of being propagated from cuttings, like the vine, is perennial, and yields three or four crops a year, at the rate of 3,000 pounds per acre, and readily commands \$2.30 per ton on the spot. The threads produced from the plant are larger, silkier and stronger than cotton, and when mixed with cotton or wool produces a brilliant, beautiful fabric, superior to either of the others alone, and when manufactured by itself resembles the finest raw silk of poplin. It will be seen that the product of each acre will give a gross revenue of three hundred and eighty-seven dollars. An acre of wheat producing thirty bushels, with two dollars per bushel, will return but thirty-six dollars per acre, while the expense attending wheat culture is much greater than that required for the Ramie. We are not informed as to the precise method of treating this most valuable plant, but full particulars can be easily obtained from parties engaged in the business in any of the Gulf States. A single planter in Mississippi offers for sale 500,000 plants, and there is a strong demand from all parts of Europe for this material. The climate and soil of California seems to us particularly well suited to its culture, and there are still immense amounts of unsettled lands that can be brought under civilization with the Ramie without trenching upon wheat districts or the area of vine-bearing tracts."

**State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.**  
Lewis Keener, Executor of Adam Keener, vs. John Keener and others, legatees of Adam Keener, dec'd.  
Complaint filed for Account and Settlement  
In this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, John Keener, David Keener, Abraham Keener, Daniel Keener, David Ingte and wife Mary, Levi Keener and wife Betsy, Joshua Carpenter and wife Mary, and William John, Ceburn and Adeline Keener, children of Solomon Keener, are not residents of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, published in the City of Charlotte, notifying said defendants to appear at a Probate Court to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on Saturday the 28th of August, 1869, then and there to answer or demur to said complaint, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.  
S. P. SHERILL,  
Judge of Probate for Lincoln county.  
79-6w [pr. adv. \$10.]

**State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.**  
Spring Term, 1869.  
Elizabeth Castle, Adm'x of Edmund Castle, dec'd, vs. John Castle and Susan Castle, Heirs at Law.  
Complaint to make Real Estate assets for payment of Debts.  
In this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendants, John Castle and Susan Castle, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, published in the City of Charlotte, notifying the said defendants to appear at the Superior Court of Lincoln county, to be held at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken against them.  
S. P. SHERILL,  
Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln county.  
79-6w [pr. adv. \$10.]

**State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.**  
Spring Term, 1869.  
Elizabeth Castle vs. John Castle and Susan Castle, Heirs at Law of E. Castle.  
Complaint for Dower.  
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Castle and Susan Castle, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made, for six weeks, in the Western Democrat, published in the City of Charlotte, notifying the said defendants to appear at the Superior Court of Lincoln county, to be held at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer or demur to said complaint, or judgment will be taken against them.  
S. P. SHERILL,  
Clerk of the Superior Court of Lincoln county.  
79-6w [pr. adv. \$10.]

**DAVIDSON COLLEGE,**  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.  
The 33d Collegiate year will open September 2, 1869. Preparatory Department discontinued. For Catalogue or other information apply to the President, the Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, D. D., LL. D.  
By order of the Faculty.  
July 12, 1869. 4w W. G. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

**North Carolina Land Company,**  
RALEIGH, July 2, 1869.  
Messrs. Editors:—We are receiving letters daily, making inquiry as to the connection of the North Carolina Land Company with the agency in this city that is carrying on the Lottery business.  
We wish to inform the public generally, that our Company is a separate and distinct organization, conducted upon entirely different plans, and presided over by different officers.  
GEORGE LITTLE, President.  
R. W. Best, Secretary.  
July 12, 1869. 1m

**Fresh Cakes and Candy.**  
I have secured the services of a First Class Baker, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CAKES and CANDY warranted fresh and nice. Baking every day. Orders filled at short notice. Wedding and Parties furnished at short notice. Also manufacture plain and fancy Candies.  
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER.

**Canned Fruits, &c.**  
Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn. Pickles by the dozen or gallon at  
D. M. RIGLER'S.  
Feb. 22, 1869.

**New England Getting Alarmed.**  
The immense emigration to the West and the rapidly augmenting population of the States of the Pacific from the importation of Chinese, together with the significant movements in the South looking to the introduction of Chinese or coolie labor in that section, in large numbers, have awakened considerable alarm among New England politicians in regard to the tenure of their hold upon the supremacy of the national government. The papers are beginning to publish statistics showing how the New England States are losing ground in the matter of the apportionment for members of Congress, and how their strength is gradually receding while that of the West is rapidly increasing. It is even proposed to cut Massachusetts in twain and erect a new State out of the western counties. It is also proposed to make two new States out of Maine. This will give New England six additional members in the United States Senate, and a number of members of the lower House. It is probable other Eastern States that can be gerrymandered to advantage will also be carried up into convenient State communities handy to handle and small enough to clap into the breeches pocket of any pigmy politician New England may desire to inject into the councils of the nation. We do not learn that the mighty domain of the great State of Rhode Island—which, it has been said, is not broad enough in some parts to afford the requisite space of twelve paces on which to fight a duel according to the code—will come under the carving-knife of the radical politicians of her larger sisters. But while Little Rhody may be suffered to remain intact, there is no mistaking the fact that the New England politicians are becoming seriously alarmed at the prospect of losing their preponderating influence in the government. Some of the Western papers have taken up the idea and are pointing to it with exultation, as showing that, indeed, westward "the star of empire" is taking its way, with the view in prospect of the national capital being established in St. Louis—a point recommended even by her rival sister city, Chicago. Hence the present perturbation among the dry bones of the New England political stagers is but natural. But this is only the beginning of the shower. In a few years these New England philosophers, with their narrow and bigoted notions, their holy exclusiveness, their arched eyebrows and elevated noses, will be politically submerged as if by a political deluge, and "after the deluge—what?" N. Y. Herald.

No tears will be shed if New England is finally humiliated like South Carolina.

**Church Music.**  
The church music abolitionists are we are glad to see, attracting attention in quarters in which a different order of thinking and speaking has usually prevailed. We find the following in a newspaper account of the Sabbath services in a free Episcopal Church in Brooklyn:  
"Bishop Littlejohn, in his address to the congregation, said that the Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn were now paying from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for paid singers, and asked the very pertinent question, 'What was got for all that expenditure of money?' Some very superior musical talent, but that, so far as the work of the Church was concerned, was almost worthless. The singers are without sympathy with the work intrusted to them, and it ought to be done by the people of God themselves. Those who cultivate their musical talent for the benefit of their own homes ought to consecrate the culture so obtained to the service of God on the Sabbath. With the \$25,000 now annually expended for that purpose in this city he pledged himself to revolutionize the whole policy, life, and movement of that branch of the Church in this community. We have heard of certain occurrences in some of our fashionable churches that seem to prove the Bishop's statement that the singers have no religious sympathy with the services of the Church. In a certain Methodist Church that runs a quartette, on one summer Sabbath evening the service was unexpectedly stopped by the sudden illness of the preacher, and the help of the music was called for a little earlier than usual. But it then appeared that the performers were not at their posts, and after due search they were found in a neighboring ice cream saloon."

**Weavers Wanted.**  
At the Rock Island Mills, Charlotte, N. C. Twenty Weavers—men or women—will find steady employment and good wages. Apply at the Office of the Mills, Charlotte.  
June 21, 1869. 2m

**Sumac Leaves.**  
WANTED, 5,000 pounds of Dried Sumac Leaves, at the Rock Island Woolen Mills, for which 3 cents per pound will be paid.  
June 28, 1869.

**Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!**  
ROCKPORT LIME!  
I am Agent for the sale of Rockport Lime in Charlotte, and can sell it cheaper than it can be brought from New York, as I am getting mine direct from the Kilns in Rockport, Maine.  
Persons wanting the best article can get it by calling on me at the Char. & S. C. Railroad Depot.  
July 12, 1869. 8m W. W. PEGRAM, Agent.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The firm of H. B. HAMMOND & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th of June, 1869. The business of the late firm will be continued under the style of R. M. MILLER & CO.  
H. B. HAMMOND & CO.  
Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm, we hope to be able to receive a continuation of the same.  
July 12, 1869. R. M. MILLER & CO.

**Wanted.**  
At the Charlotte Female Institute, 200 Cords of Oak and Hickory WOOD—50 Cords to be delivered by the 15th of August, 50 Cords by the 15th of September, and the balance by the 1st of November. Apply at the Institute to the undersigned.  
July 12, 1869. 3w JOHN B. BURWELL.

**Wheat and Onions.**  
I want to purchase a large quantity of Wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid. Also, Onions wanted at market rates.  
July 12, 1869. W. J. BLACK.

**The Coolie Question.**  
The Press throughout the country, North as well as South, are at present busily engaged in discussing the proposed introduction of Chinese labor into this country, and the proposition meets with much approval in both sections. The imperative necessity for a greater supply of labor in the South is conceded on every hand and the introduction of these Coolies seems to be wished by all, except a few over-zealous friends of the colored race, who fear that it may injure the material and political prospects of the immaculate negro. We must have more labor, but whether it will be wise to fill the void with this strange Chinese element, is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

The idea that such a course would injure the negro labor and drive them from the field, can be easily refuted, and that, too, by actual figures. It is stated that there are more than four hundred and twenty-six million acres of cotton lands in the South, and that of this vast area, less than one fifty-eighth part was planted with cotton last year. Thus, the negro labor is only sufficient to till just one-fifty-seventh of the available cotton lands of the South, while the remainder is left entirely idle. And the present proposition is not to injure or to displace in any way the colored man, but to merely introduce another element of labor, whereby the waste places of the South may be cultivated and made profitable. Viewed in this sense, it can well be said that the land is broad enough and wide enough for all, and fifty times the number of farm laborers now at work in the South could fill the land to labor upon.

But, before the latter Coolies be brought into this country, the matter should be considered long and well, and in all its different bearings. These Chinese are a strange people; are, in reality, our antipodes in birth, education, religion and nationality, and might prove rather a bane than a blessing. Can they be reconciled to our mode of life, or we to theirs?

We know but little of them;—less, as a people, than of any other nation under the sun. We have been told that there are some sixty-five thousand of them now in California, and that the mass of them are temperate and industrious, yet clinging to their own traditions and isolating themselves from other peoples. We only know that China is densely, and the South sparsely, populated; that the former, with a comparatively small area, has four hundred and fifty million inhabitants, and that the waste fields and other lands of the South could give employment to nearly one fourth of those. Labor will seek its own level and will regulate its own wages, and, whether wise or unwise to admit them among us, we here predict that they will come and that the fertile fields of the Carolinas will be among the first to find them labor. A number of plantations in South Carolina are already arranging to receive them, and we feel that the necessities of our own section will soon bring them here.—Wilmington Journal.

The above is a pretty fair statement of the subject, but we fear that great harm to our institutions will result from settling among us such people as the Chinese. They are not half as capable of voting as the negro, and never can be made as decent and christianized. They will prove a curse to this country, in the end, rather than a blessing. But the following dispatch indicates that a trial is to be made at least:

**MEMPHIS, July 19.**—The Agent of the Arkansas Immigration Company has departed for San Francisco and China with funds and letters of credit.  
Iyekem Orr, a Chinaman, who has now been two years in this country, and is now residing in Louisiana, addressed the late immigration convention. He stated that of the 70,000 Chinese now in the West Indies, with many much distress prevail, because they were not selected with proper care as to effective dock-hands, laborers and artisans. Many were criminals who have been sent on plantations to work at labor they are not familiar with. Agriculturalists can easily be procured through proper agents from the interior of China. In Cuba they are paid \$4 per month. Farm hands are paid \$18 to \$20 per year in China, where living is so cheap that 150 pounds of rice costs \$2. Women work in the fields of China. Only city women have small feet. About one in ten are lovers of strong drink, but comparatively few are opium-eaters. It is a luxury that only the rich and city people can afford to indulge in. They are easily managed, being patient, industrious, docile, tractable and obedient. The products of China are in many ways similar to those in the Southern States, and the Chinese would soon become successful workers of the Southern lands.

Mr. Koopmanshoop arrived at noon and addressed the convention. He stated that his house has brought 30,000 Chinese to California, where 60,000 are now engaged as mechanics and railroad workers. They are paid from 90 cents to \$1.10 per day in gold as laborers. They can be induced to come from San Francisco here at \$20 per month, but can be obtained much cheaper in China, and under a five year contract could be had for \$10 to \$12 per month. He said they are not all reliable unless security is exacted and will take service with others if higher wages are offered.

**SUCCESSFUL MEN.**—Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice: "Young men, base all your actions upon a principle of right, preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost." A T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, says: "No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application." Rothschilds ascribed success to the following rules: "Be an off-handed man; make a bargain at once. Never have anything to do with an unucky man or plan. Be cautious and bold." Edward Everett said: "The world estimates men by their success in life, and success is, by general consent, evidence of superiority." The Bible says: "Seest thou a man diligent in business? He stands before kings; yet, he shall not stand before mean men." Franklin quoted and verified this:

"We love handsome women from inclination, ordinary ones from interest, and virtuous ones from reason."