

The Western Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 893.

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

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

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Park's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869 7mpd

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has in hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Bye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

W. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE IN DREW'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.
Will work on parties in any country whenever their services may be solicited.
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 3 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 6mpd

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

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

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Lewis'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 3, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash prices paid.
All orders promptly filled.

W. S. HALTOM & CO.,
MACHINE OIL,
Tanners Oil, Bank Oil,
Straits Oil, For sale by
July 19, 1869 KILGORE & CURETON.

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 agency is a separate and distinct organization, connected with no other Lottery, and that we are not entirely different plans, and presided over by different officers.
GEORGE LITTLE, President.
Secretary Im

North Carolina
Institution will commence
prox and continue
and Normal Department
Lectures, and
Board.
The school is
admission free
Students in the
of the school
W. H. DAVIS,
July 19,

Confectioneries,
The largest stock in the City.
The public are invited to call and examine our stock.
May 10, 1869.

QUERYS
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.

YOUNG LADY HEARD FROM—A good joke is told of a young man who attended a social circle a few evenings since. The conversation turned on California and getting rich. Tom remarked that if he was in California he would instead of working in the mines, waylay some rich man who had a bag full of gold, knock out his brains, gather up the gold and skedaddle. One of the young ladies quickly replied that he had better gather up the brains, as he evidently stood in more need of that article than gold. Tom subsided.

DRUGS IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT DR. J. N. BUTTS'S.
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. you can buy Mustang Liniment, Vermifuge, Halloway's and Van Dusen's Worm Candy, Queen's Delight, Rosalind's Kidney's Kidney, Badger's Relief; Hostetter's, Hoodland's, German, Baker's, Kookmann's, and Drake's Plantation Bitters; Ayer's and John Bull's Sarsaparilla; Number Six; Burnett's, Wilson's and DeJongh's God Liver Oil; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Hair Vigor; Ayer's, Wright's, Jayne's, Deems', Strong's, Melane's, Radway's, Maggell's and Compound Cathartic Pills; Blue Mass, Pain Killer, Solid Opodeldoc, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hall's and Wood's Hair Remedy, Bachelors Hair Balm, Tarrant's Compound Extract Cubaes and Capibiae, Jacobs Cordial, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Philoken, Hembold's Buchu, Ayer's Aque Care, Osgood's India Chologogue, French Capote, Rison's Tobacco Antidote, Rat Pills and Pinson, Carter's Spanish Mixtures, Sulph. Morphia, Opium, French Oil, Power and Wightman's Quinine, Hampton's Tincture, Essence Jamaica Ginger, Horse and Cattle Powders, Calomel, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Mustard, Cloves, Cinamon, Spice, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Gelatine, White and Black Pepper, Aniline Red, Lip Salve, and all other articles kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. Prescriptions carefully prepared at.

Paints and Oils,
All kinds: non-explosive Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Garden Seeds, Window Glass, Flavoring Extracts, 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.
Exercises will be resumed on the 9th of August. Terms for session of 20 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.,
July 5, 1869 Principal.

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. Weddings and Parties furnished at short notice. I also manufacture plain and fancy Cakes.
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER.

Canned Fruits, &c.
Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn. Pickles by the dozen or gallon at
July 12, 1869. D. M. RIGLER'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF
China, Crockery and Glass Ware
JAMES HARTY,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COLETS HOUSE.)
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, Larders, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Strick Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.
July 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

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-Machine. Price only \$15.
Also, the "BUCK EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE"
W. S. HALTOM & CO.
July 19, 1869

TURNIP SEED,
Early Flat Dutch,
Purple Top,
Large Norfolk,
Seven Top, and Ruta Begon.
Just received at
KILGORE & CURETON'S,
July 19, 1869 Springs Corner.

Machine Oil,
Tanners Oil, Bank Oil,
Straits Oil, For sale by
July 19, 1869 KILGORE & CURETON.

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 agency is a separate and distinct organization, connected with no other Lottery, and that we are not entirely different plans, and presided over by different officers.
GEORGE LITTLE, President.
Secretary Im

North Carolina
Institution will commence
prox and continue
and Normal Department
Lectures, and
Board.
The school is
admission free
Students in the
of the school
W. H. DAVIS,
July 19,

Confectioneries,
The largest stock in the City.
The public are invited to call and examine our stock.
May 10, 1869.

QUERYS
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.

How it Looks to a Chinaman.

The mandarin in Burlingame's troupe, who writes up the manners and customs of the various countries for the Chinese archives, has given the Paris correspondent of the London Post a translation of his last letter. In it he speaks of the table habits of the Paris barbarians. "We have dined," he says, "at their tables, where the stomach is expected to receive with pleasure some thirty different objects of food, and perhaps ten different liquors. The French and other foreigners eat until they feel uncomfortable, and require much medicine drugs, as may be seen by the many chemist's shops of the city. They have the same capacity as our pigs. Had you been here the other night and observed how these people rudely scramble for food at the supper table when we gave our fete! They put their hands violently on the dishes and disputed with each other most roughly." Intending about Burlingame's ball he writes: "Oh! if you had seen the women at our ball! They came half undressed; that is to say, the upper part of the body was wholly exposed; but they are jealous of showing their feet, and seem to desire to hide the floor also, as each woman drags about with her long robe, on which it is not etiquette to place your shoe. Their eyes are painted round (not all of them), and they use coloring for the lips, and pearl powder for various exposed sections of the face. They purchase the hair of the dead, and artists work it into various designs, then the women put it on their heads with flowers, and yet they are not a dirty people. The high caste women are all-wed every license. At our fete they were clasped around the waist by men they knew not, and danced with painful vigor, for it was hot."

Easy Lessons in Geography.

We have several reasons for writing upon the earth, the principal one being the imperfect facilities afforded for getting upon any other planet to write. Nothing prevents our writing upon the sun or the moon except the difficulty of getting there. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the surface of the globe is covered with water. Although millions of living creatures slack their thirst daily, the quantity of water has not been materially diminished for centuries past, at least not since the introduction of whiskey shops, which prove a great saving of water, and are therefore of immense benefit to navigation. The greatest distance from the earth to the sun is 96,000,000 miles, and the least distance something over 94,000,000. A saving of 2,000,000 could be effected if ever a railroad should connect the two by taking the least distance. This would shorten the time consumed in running, and reduce the expense very materially. The earth turns upon its axis, making one revolution every twenty-four hours, except in Mexico—there they have a revolution in two or three times a day. It isn't every fool of a planet that can get around the sun. The earth does it, however. She would get around most anything. The earth is not such a dismal place to live upon as many try to make it out. So far as our knowledge extends—and we probably know as much about it as anybody—it is far preferable to any of her sister planets as a permanent residence. At least, we are satisfied with it, and intend to remain here as long as we are "on earth."

Administrator's Sale.

VALUABLE LANDS AT AUCTION.
At the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1869, I will expose to public sale the following lands, &c., the property of the late Dr. E. H. Andrews:
One tract of four and four tenths miles west of Charlotte, known as the Cathey Gold Mine tract, containing 185 acres, two-thirds of which is well timbered. A Gold and Copper Mine has been worked on this tract, and the products are said to have been good. These are ordinary buildings on the premises.
Also, I will sell one-third interest in the Fredrick Gold Mine tract, 6 miles southeast of Charlotte, supposed to contain about 80 acres. This tract lies on or near the Potter road.
Also, will be sold at the same time a Cabinet of Minerals,
Said to be the best collection in the State.
TERMS.—The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months—interest from date.
S. A. N. ALEXANDER,
July 19, 1869 Im Administrator

Beef Cattle and Sheep Wanted.

I want to buy one or two hundred head of good fat Sheep and 50 head Beef Cattle. I also would like to employ an agent to buy sheep.
Call on
W. A. COOK,
July 19, 1869. City Butcher

New Saddle and Harness Shop,

(Opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
The undersigned has opened a Shop in the David Park's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he will keep for sale a good assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c.,
Of his own Manufacture.
He will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, and asks a call from those desiring such work.
July 19, 1869 W. E. SHAW.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Fall Term will commence August 4th, and close December 17th. Entire expenses, including all contingencies, \$55 to \$100.
The College is organized on the University plan, with the following Departments:
1. Metaphysics, Rhetoric and Logic, embracing all the branches of the Aristotelian Philosophy.
2. Ancient Languages.
3. Biblical Literature.
4. National Science.
5. English Literature.
6. Modern Languages.
We have the following Special Schools, viz:
1. The COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, embracing the Theory and Practice of all that is taught in the best Schools in the country.
2. The School of CIVIL ENGINEERING. Those who complete the course in this, will be competent to perform any service in Architectural Construction, Surveying, locating roads, &c.
Students may select any Department or School, or any special Studies, and will receive certificates or Diplomas according to advancement. All the regular Departments, except Biblical Literature, are requisite to obtain A. B.
Students may enter at any time, and pay from the time of entering till the end of the Term.
Catalogues furnished on application.
R. CRAVEN, D. D.,
July 19, 1869 President

From the Raleigh Episcopal Method.

"Bound for the Promise Land!"

Mr. Airy, N. C., July 14th, 1869.

There occurred in this place on Friday, 9th July, a scene novel and strange for this country. A company of Mormons passed through our little town on their way to Utah—estimated number from 130 to 150, men, women, and children; old and young, in wagons, on horseback, and afoot. Some of the women were walking and carrying little infants in their arms. They were bound immediately for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, thence to New York, where, report says, they are to be joined by a large company from Liverpool; and all will then go on together to Utah. They were all, I think, citizens of Surry county—some of them may have been from Stokes—and some of them lived but a few miles east of Mr. Airy. A part of them are what are called good, honest people; clever neighbors, but none men of influence—the class of people who can be persuaded to almost anything, especially if there is connected with it the name of religion. Many of them were once members of some branch of Christ's Church, and were, for a long time, considered Christians; but they are completely deluded by these impostors who call themselves "The Latter-day Saints." I have been told, by good authority, that some of them—probably all of them—say they know that they are right, because they have had a vision from Heaven informing them of the fact; and they have been made to believe that their only hope of salvation is by going to Utah. They do not expect to better their condition in this world; but they go to Utah to go to Heaven. Truly, is the devil a hard master. When he intends to effect his foulest ends he always approaches his victims, in the guise of an angel of light, and most cunningly keeps his fiendish motives concealed from their notice. When he dares to blaspheme by aspiring to the prerogatives of Deity, he invariably puts dreams into the distorted brains of the poor creatures he proposes to delude, and passes them off for revelations from God.

The unfortunate people who passed through this place last Friday, on their way to what they vainly imagine a second Eden, are so completely duped by the impostors, calling themselves preachers of the true doctrine, that they delivered up all their money into the hands of their leader, Boyle; and those who have not enough for their journey to Utah are to be supplied from the little super-abundance of those who may have a small surplus. However, I guess they had left them a small amount of pocket change, for when they reached this place they crowded the sidewalks of the places where strong drink is kept for sale. And some of them, who came sober went away intoxicated—went away with toppling heads and empty pockets. And yet according to their own declarations they are the only saints on earth! And worse still; they left behind them some young females who have been ruined by these men who profess to be teaching them the way of salvation. These "wolves in sheep's clothing" told these unfortunate young women that they could marry them in this country, but that they would do so when they got to Utah, telling them also there was nothing improper in their acting as man and wife in the meantime. Moral indeed must be the moral sensibilities of any one, who would even listen for a moment to such words coming from any man in any position!

It is proper to state that some of the women who have gone off with this deluded crowd do not belong to the Mormons, and are not of their faith; they went with their husbands, who have joined the Mormons. May God pity them.
MARQUIS L. WOOD.

A little girl worn out by a long sermon, observing the preacher preparing himself for the introduction of another "point," exclaimed, "Oh, mother, he is not going to quit all; he is swelling up again."

Sawdust pills would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted, if every individual would do his own sawing.

Notice.

At the expiration of ninety days from this date, application will be made to the authorities of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad Company for the renewal of Certificate of Stock No. 1957, dated December 2, 1862, for Seven Shares in the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad Company, and receipts for the payment of One Hundred and Twenty-five Shares in the Columbia & Hamburg Railroad Company, issued in the name of the late Robert S. Young, which evidence of property has been lost or destroyed.
S. A. N. Y. YOUNG,
July 26, 1869 3wpd

Oats Wanted.

We want to purchase 400 bushels Oats, for which the market price will be paid.
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON,
July 26, 1869.

Executor's Notice.

As Executor of W. B. Parks, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
J. L. PARKS, Executor.
July 26

Notice.

The undersigned hereby forbid all persons from hunting with or without dogs or guns on their lands, or fishing with nets, or otherwise trespassing on their premises, or from passing through their fields or enclosures, leaving gates open or taking light-wood or in any manner whatever trespassing on their property, as they are determined on a strict enforcement of the law against all offenders without regard to race, color or condition.
J. L. PARKS,
HARRIET F. PARKS.
July 26, 1869 Impd

Wanted,

1000 POUNDS BEESWAX, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
D. G. MAXWELL,
Parks' Building
July 26, 1869.

Oats.

The highest market price paid for Oats, by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
July 19, 1869.

Social Life in India.

"Carlton" writes as follows to the Boston Journal:—To comprehend a domestic life among the Hindoos; let us take a look at one of their homes. The family is patriarchal. The father is the head; his sons bring their wives home one after another; the women occupying apartments by themselves. The Hindoo word for woman's apartments is "zananna." The women of the household mingle freely together, but John never sees the wife of his brother Joseph. Six or eight families and three or four generations are sometimes seen under one roof, and when the house becomes thus populous the head of the family has quite as much as he can attend to in settling family troubles. Think of the life of those women. They are wholly ignorant; they know not a letter of their language. Why should a woman learn to read? What would come of it? If they go to visit a neighbor it must be in a close palanquin, their faces veiled.

They know nothing except family gossip. They cannot do the plainest sewing. The little towhee on the lowest bench of an infant school in America making patchwork can use the needle more deftly than most of the millionaires Baboos. Think of your little rosy cheeked darling who climbs upon your knees for her good night kiss being affianced in marriage at the age of five, and at twelve being a bride, shut up for the rest of her days with nothing to do—no knitting work, no bed quilts to make, no knowledge of needlework; surrounded with books, yet not knowing a letter; her room a blank wall her daily duties for the remainder of her life being the performance of her daily puja—a worship of a little brass or stone image in the form of a monkey, or a figure with six arms and four faces—hanging flowers around its neck, sprinkling it with water, bowing before it, walking around it, talking to it as little girls do their dolls; lighting little wax tapers; nothing but this, except to dawdle her children, bring food to her husband and eat her own, and re-arrange the folds of cloth which answer for a garment; doing this, and sleeping the rest of her time from morning until night, from night until morning, through the twenty-four hours, the weeks, the months, the years from childhood to old age! Such is the daily, unvarying life of the Hindoo women of the upper classes. The baboos, who know what is going on in America, even to rappings of the spirits, will discuss the issue of it; they do not like it, they are beginning to feel that there is an arkward step in their system of life. The Hindoo upper classes, who are too intellectual to be grossly sensual Baboos, repudiate Brigham Young.

They are not polygamists; they are fond of their wives and treat them with respect, and their children, especially if they are sons. But there is no life in their paradise. They do not come home from their country, but on a day's work is done, read a play from Shakespeare, or an article from Blackwood, or Longfellow's last poem, and then comes the reflection that his wife, so far as this is concerned is an idiot. Many of the Baboos are now anxious to have their wives educated, but the women, knowing nothing of the sweets of knowledge, manifest but little desire to obtain an education. Yet they are desirous of learning embroidery. Those who have undertaken to do something towards raising the women of this land from their degradation have seized upon this, and are using it to great advantage.

Death of the Sleeping Woman.

Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, the sleeping wonder, died at her mother's home, some eight miles from Hickman, Ky., on the 14th ult. The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about twenty-six years of age, and had been asleep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful case of coma, or prostrated disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the fact is indisputable. Judged some twelve months ago Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case, with suspicion.

The history of the case is, briefly: When about twelve years of age she was taken with a severe chill and treated accordingly by her physicians. As her fever which followed her chill subsided, she fell into a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since, except at intervals. It was her custom, at first, to awake regularly twice in twenty-four hours, and singularly, within a few minutes of the same hours each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, and gradually drop off to sleep again. When asleep it was utterly impossible to arouse her. She never complained of any bodily pain, though when asleep she was very nervous at times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitchings and jerkings of her muscles and limbs, and her hands clenched tightly as if enduring severe pain, but when awake she did not appear to suffer, except from a drowsy, gaping inclination and persistent effort to cleanse her throat of phlegm. She generally passed into sleep through a violent paroxysm, which would last perhaps five minutes, and she would then sleep as calmly and quietly as an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.—Hickman (Ky.) Courier.

A dilapidated old darkey in Montgomery, while watching the monkeys in a menagerie in that city, spoke thusly: "Den children got too much sense to come out dar cage; white folks out their tails off, and set 'em to rotin' and makin' constivations!"

In the year 1820 much happiness was occasioned by the news that in the Sandwich Islands the people had agreed to abolish their idols. Now 40,000,000 of heathen people were ready to receive the gospel. The Chinese Emperor has ordered that no new Buddhist temple shall be erected, and no decayed Buddhist idol repaired in China. The Chinese have decided that Buddhism should no longer be the State religion.

Cotton Engagements.

We want to engage 1,000 Bales Cotton, to be delivered in October, November and December. We will make a Cash Advance on each bale.
Call and see us immediately.
E. M. HOLT & CO.
July 26, 1869.

Justices' Summons, or Warrants,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Ashes for Wheat.

Ashes as a fertilizer are almost wholly neglected and allowed to go to waste by our farmers. In many instances indeed they seem to be ignorant of their value, or if not ignorant, too careless to take the necessary pains to secure and use them. During the winter, ashes can be collected in large quantities, and farmers should do this for the purpose of sowing them on wheat soil. In my experience with ashes I have found them of great value on different grains, but most valuable when used on wheat. Ashes are an active fertilizer on wheat, and even five bushels per acre will push it forward two days ahead of that upon which none are applied. In some seasons, when hot and sultry weather prevails about the time wheat is ripening, a few days gained is worth half a crop of grain.

The ashes strengthen the wheat stem, giving it substance and solidity; and develops the berry quicker and better. Ashes are also a preventive against rust, and I have seen the wheat upon which ashes were sown free from rust while that upon which none had been sown was rusted close to the drill row. Save your ashes and try the experiment next season. You will find it to pay you well to collect all the ashes you can get.

Japan.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Country and People.
Rev. Dr. Brown, a missionary to Japan, gave in a recent sermon preached in Chicago some interesting statements in regard to that nation, which is now attracting so much attention. A brief abstract of the address is appended:

We find in Japan a people who date back seven centuries before Christ—2500 years from the present era. There has been but one reigning family on the throne in all that time. While in other kingdoms the seepers passes into other hands, here is a King who is a descendant of the King of seven centuries before the Christian era. The island of Japan floes small upon the map, but it is great in reality. We call ourselves great, because, if we took a census, we should have 40,000,000 people in our land. The Japanese have as great a population to-day as we have, and they have the most perfect system by which to take a census at any time. This most ancient of people are but twenty days from us. They have had written laws for 1500 years. They have a literature, and books on all manner of subjects; and have done what no other heathen nation has ever accomplished. They are very polite, and from the nobleman to the peasant show much culture and breeding. The writings of Confucius have been translated from the Chinese and thoroughly studied. They have acquired such a degree of skill in many things as to be unequalled by any people in the world. The Japanese have keen intellects, and can argue as clearly, and drive as sharp a bargain as any people in the world. And here is a mistake made by churches, in supposing, because a man is not smart enough to suit a home congregation, he will do for a missionary to the heathen. They need as smart a man as we do.

The speaker was located at Yokohama, and there learned the Japanese language. The people are very reticent about themselves and their country, but ask all manner of questions concerning other people and lands; they are inquisitive and employ every means to learn. Their knowledge of the outer world is also astonishing. The history of Washington is well known, and his memory is revered by them. Whenever the Governor of a province goes out he is attended by a body guard of armed men, who are in turn well watched by others. He visited the missionaries on their arrival and desired to know what they wanted. He could not see what men wished there if it was not money, and his curiosity was great to see whatever the ministers had brought with them from America. The piano excited great admiration. Chinese books were particularly inquired after, and a Bible printed in the Chinese language being shown the Governor, he declared them to be Roman Catholics, who were driven out of that country long ago. A continual visiting was kept up for the purpose of spring out what the missionaries were doing. Finally the Governor desired that young men connected with the custom house should be taught the English language; but a soldier was constantly present to see that they did not teach Christianity. The guard could not of course, speak a word of English, and Christianity was taught. A few young men came to get Bible primers; when next seen they had carefully obliterated the word "Christianity." Their heads would have paid the forfeit had it been seen. They are afraid of it—the very name of Christianity is a terror to them. No one can buy, sell, or even live, if he is known to have anything to do with it.

At last the missionaries were permitted to teach what they preached. Some homes in them have been taught, and a few of them are of noble families and heads of departments; so Christianity is getting a foothold in the high places. The country is divided into sections, each one being governed by a prince who has a standing army of his own. Could these princes be converted, how much good would there be accomplished, as they have control of so many people.

There are now twenty Japanese in this country, sent here for an education by princes, who pay all expenses. No other country had done what this has within ten years after its being opened to civilization. The Emperor of Japan has ordered that six young men be educated at his expense in English—one in each of the principal professions. These men do not want to go into the military, or other professions, but to preach.

In the year 1820 much happiness was occasioned by the news that in the Sandwich Islands the people had agreed to abolish their idols. Now 40,000,000 of heathen people were ready to receive the gospel. The Chinese Emperor has ordered that no new Buddhist temple shall be erected, and no decayed Buddhist idol repaired in China. The Chinese have decided that Buddhism should no longer be the State religion.

"Mummy!" said a precocious little boy, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "if the Doctor has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em."