

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 834.

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 Park's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Charlotte, N. C.
Has a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
1879

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Office in DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
1869

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.
Office in 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

Hutchison, 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. Loeu'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.

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's 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,
1879

Coffee! Coffee!!
Guayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Parks Building.

Sugar
12 to 23 cents per pound by retail, at MAXWELL'S, Parks Building.

Tobacco and Snuff.
Leak'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.
May 10, 1869. D. G. MAXWELL, Parks Building.

QUERY
I am receiving daily Spring Stock of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which she 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.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, an industrious Frenchman, has calculated that during the fourteen years between 1852 and 1866 no less than one million seven hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have been killed, at an expense to the several governments of \$9,565,000,000—that is to say, an average expenditure of \$5,465 to a man. The number slain, therefore, is equal to the whole male population of Holland, to the combined commercial and industrial workmen of France, more than equal to half the entire population of the city of London or the State of Ohio. The mere money is six times as much as it cost to build all the French railways.

New Saddle and Harness Shop,
(Opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
The undersigned has opened a Shop in the David Parks' 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. Gm W. E. SHAW.

DRUGS IN GREAT VARIETY,
At DR. J. N. BUTTS,
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
You can buy Mustang Liniment, Vermifuge, Holloway's and DeWitt's Worm Candy, Queen's Delight, Rosolis, Radway's Resolvent, Radway's Relief, Hostetter's, Hoodland's, German, Baker's, Koopmann's, and Drake's Plantation Bitters; Ayer's and John Bull's Sarsaparilla; Number Six; Burnett's, Wilson's and DeWitt's Cod 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, McLane's, Radway's, Maggiel's and Compound Cathartic Pills; Blue Mass, Pain Killer, Solid Opodeldoc, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hall's and Wood's Hair Restorer, Bachelor's Hair Eye, Tarrant's Compound Extract Cubeb and Copaliba, Jacobs' Cordial, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Philo-Coral, Hembold's Buchu, Ayer's Agic Cure, Osgood's India Colagogue, French Capsules, Rison's Tobacco Antidote, Rat Pills and Poison, Carter's Spanish Mixture, Sulph. Morphia, Opium, Purgative and Purgative and Wighman's Quinine, Hampton's Tincture, Essence Jamaica Ginger, Horse and Cattle Powders, Calomel, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Mustard, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Gelatine, White and Black Pepper, Anilin Red, H. and S. Dyes—Brown, Black, Red, Pink, Blue, Green, Saffron and Magenta; Dead Skin for Chills.

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, Lipo Salve, and all other articles kept in a FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE. Prescriptions carefully prepared at
DR. JAS. N. BUTTS,
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
May 3, 1869.

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 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
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.
JAMES HARTY,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COLEY 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, Ladles, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Girdles, &c.
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

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.

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

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

TRINITY COLLEGE.
The Fall Term will commence August 4th, and close December 17th. Entire expenses, including all contingencies, \$85 to \$100.
The College is organized on the University plan, with the following Departments:
1. Metaphysics, Rhetoric and Logic, embracing Intermediate and Constitutional Law.
2. Mathematics, Pure and Applied.
3. Ancient Languages.
4. Biblical Literature.
5. Natural Science.
6. English Literature.
7. 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.
B. CRAVEN, D. D., President.
July 19, 1869. pd

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

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.
July 26, 1869. E. M. HOLT & CO.

Chloroform—the thing "Ladies" get tight on.
[From the New York World.]

The extent to which the habit of the secret use of chloroform prevails to day among all classes of women, from the inmates of the shameful haunts of Greene street to the belles of the Fifth avenue and the pupils of fashionable boarding-schools, is known to few except the apothecaries who supply the deadly drug. For deadly it is; and though its poison is sometimes as swift as the cobra's, it is at others slow in its vengeance, reaching through years of misery, but always sure and inevitable. We hear, with terrible frequency of sudden deaths from chloroform, "taken only to allay a headache;" but we do not hear of the wreck of the brain and the ruin of the nervous system which its habitual use surely brings about. The swiftness with which it produces its dreary intoxication, and the few apparent traces which it leaves behind, make it a favorite with women who know nothing of its ungodly character, and of its cumulative effects, and of its terribly dangerous nature. Its use is far more to be deprecated than that of alcohol or opium, the effects of which can easily be foretold. Chloroform, on the contrary, is as subtle and sudden in its wayward vengeance as the most treacherous and dangerous of the women who use it. The dose that was seemingly innocuous yesterday, may, if repeated, bring swift and resistless death to day, and though the penalty should be delayed, it is certain to be inflicted sooner or later. When, a year or two ago, a writer charged American women with drunkenness, the charge was easily repelled; for the delicate organization of the refined lady instinctively and notoriously shuns the rudeness of alcohol. The charge that chloroform is largely used by women, is however, lamentably true. It is generally used in ignorance of its nature and ultimate effects, but the sad and disgraceful fact that it is habitually employed to an alarming extent, as an aid to female drunkenness, cannot be gainsaid.

GRIER & ALEXANDER,
Are now receiving a fresh Stock of choice
Family Groceries,
In addition to their Stock now on hand.
They have now a full Stock of Family Supplies, to which they invite the inspection of their friends and the public generally.

Fine Family Flour
Is made a specialty. They now have in Store 20 Sacks New Family, 20 Sacks of which is the famous "Catawba" Family Brand.
A large lot of Country and Western Bacon; a splendid lot of Country Cured Hams, and everything else usually kept in the Grocery line.
Planter's Tonic,
Something new and very popular where it has been introduced.
Give us a call at the "Corner," Gray's Building, nearly opposite the Court House.
July 26, 1869. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

864 Dexter Fruit Cans,
Just Received.
Decidedly the best and cheapest article ever offered to the public. The Ladies are especially requested to call and examine them.
July 19, 1869. E. M. HOLT & CO.

Notice to Ice Consumers.
Ice will be sold at the Basement of Oakes, Walter Brem & Co., from 5 to 10 o'clock, A. M., at the following rates:
From 50 to 100 pounds, at 3 cents.
Less than 50 and more than 20 pounds, 4 cts.
Less than 10 pounds, 5 cents.
This rule will be rigidly adhered to. Orders must be accompanied with the cash.
Aug. 2, 1869. CHARLOTTE ICE COMPANY.

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 Land, four 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. There are ordinary buildings on the premises.
Also, I will sell one-third interest in the Tredenick Gold Mine tract, 6 miles south-east 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.
July 19, 1869. ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Administrator

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.
Witness my hand and the Seal annexed of R. S. Young.
July 26, 1869. 3wpd

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

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.
July 26 J. L. PARKS, Executor.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the firm of W. B. Parks & Co., are hereby notified to settle with me immediately.
July 26, 1869. Impd J. L. PARKS, Surviving Partner.

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 Spool-Holder. Price only \$15.
Also, the "BUCKEYE AND HOME SHUTTLE MACHINES," price \$20.
Extra Needles for sale.
Agents wanted everywhere.
W. S. HALTOM & CO.
June 14, 1869. Gm

From the Raleigh Standard.
A Higher Sphere for Woman.

The following extract from a private correspondence is presented to the public after repeated solicitation:
OAKLAND, July, 1869.

SIR: You do me great honor, you give me much gratification by your candid and eloquent expressions of approbation, and sympathy, and offers of assistance in my little efforts to attain a great good. I rely upon you, I rely upon all good people, for aid and sympathy in my endeavors to bring about a thing that cannot fail to confer lasting benefits upon mankind just to the extent that they have opportunities of coming under its influence. * * * I am pleased to learn that your opinions, concerning the amount of information that should be acquired by women on the current events of the day, and the interest she should feel in whatever concerns the advancement and welfare of her country, accord exactly with my own views. My theory is—perhaps it may startle you—that "politics" should be sacred and elevating to the character of man—and that no country can be safe whose political affairs and interests are placed in the hands of men of unsettled principles and selfish aims; none but the purest and best should be allowed to handle the momentous matters and settle the vexed questions in which the nation's prosperity, and perhaps existence, is involved. I think it of paramount importance that women should be thoroughly informed and deeply interested in national affairs. Even looked at in a selfish point of view, is it not advisable? Are not the interests of her husband, father, brothers, and sons, all tied up in that of her country? Can a woman, whom God hath endowed with intelligence, and to whom He has allotted the tenderest relations of life, ignore those matters without ignoring a part of her actual duties? I think not.

We are told in Holy Writ that God made woman to be a help meet to man. Not simply his seamstress, his cook, his toy, his play mate; but, as I construe it, to help him in all his efforts, public as well as domestic, mental as well as physical, and to qualify herself to meet all the wants of his nature, as far as capable of doing so; and her capacity is far greater than it is generally known to be, if only wants development and fostering to reach a healthy maturity. With our present system of education women can never reach the point of culture I design for her in my instances. They must continue, alas, in too many instances, the thoughtless and superficial creatures who wish nothing better than to be compared to the pretty, sweetly ignorant "Dora" of Dickens's David Copperfield, and who would scream at a catpillar, and shudder when they only increase the value of their charms when they tell the gentlemen with an air of triumph that "they don't know anything whatever of those horrid politics." Were I a gentleman, I should hardly feel flattered at the idea of a woman supposing that her ignorance would be a recommendation to my favor, but it is actually often the case. I would have woman command an involuntary deference as an intelligent being; I would have her sought more for her entertaining powers and solid excellences of character, than for mere beauty and amiability, though I would in no wise lessen the influence of those attractions. I would have her a pleasing, amiable, companion and able adviser, and efficient co-worker; until she reaches this eminence I believe she falls short of attaining the elevation intended for her by Providence. I believe that when she does reach this standard, that man will have advanced in general intelligence, and civilization will have made accelerated strides towards the culminating point. Woman becomes lovely in external attractions in proportion with the growth of these inner beauties of mind and heart, without which she may be compared to a fair but incomplete and uninhabited mansion, which has been diverted from its original use, and given over to bats and owlets and creeping reptiles. Lastly, the christian virtues must sit, an un fading crown, upon the brows of perfected womanhood, softening and making beautiful with their refining influences her outward aspect, as they elevate and purify every quality, acquirement and feature of her life and character. This is the destiny I would have woman fulfill. This, I cannot doubt, an all-wise Providence designed for her, and for which He has furnished enough opportunities.

Heedless, insane and unwomanly indeed must be the creature who, in times like these, can boast of indifference to and ignorance of the leading issues in political questions and matters in which not only our public but our private interests are implicated. I hope the period will yet arrive (and at no distant day) when women will be required to act, to feel, to think, and even, if necessary, to know, on the important subjects that need the attention of truly well meaning and intelligent persons. Intellectuality has no sex, and capacity should be permitted to fill its sphere, regardless of what outward form it bears. I would not have woman descend from her high position to soil her robes in the mud and mire of demagoguery, nor would I have her descend to the level of the rougher sex and wear off the fineness and point of her nature with contentions and rivalry with them for empty honors or preferments. I would have her ascend the rostra of upward progress and bear up the ensign of her country to a higher field, and planting it firmly there with one soft, white hand, rally around her the noblest sons of the nation and pointing over the breadth and length of our glorious land, inspire them with flowing eloquence, and lofty examples, to add the lustre of noble deeds and sublime lives to her shining diadem, and add fresh flowers to the fadeless wreaths of illustrious names that are laid upon the tablets of her immortality.
Yours truly,
REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Views of a practical Georgia Farmer.
Mr. Dickson, one of the most successful farmers of the South, writes to the Southern Cultivator the following concerning immigration:

SPARTA, GA., June 10, 1869.
Editors Southern Cultivator:—I wish to draw the attention of cotton planters of the South to the subject of immigration. It is one of great interest, and if successful, I think will prove destructive to the cotton interest. I do not wish my views to prevail unless they are right. I wish both sides to be heard, and hope those who can wield the pen, and who agree with me will be heard; the other side has been heard already, and we have been taxed to promote this cause. The State of Georgia is moving for our destruction.

The negro we have with us, and we cannot get rid of him if we would. They will not die out, as most of our Northern friends and many of our people think. The next census will show a large increase. The only way to make it tolerable for them to live amongst us, is to give them employment. With full employment, they will steal less, be more law-abiding, and a less nuisance in every way. Do we want more labor, and for what? The agricultural interest at the South is chiefly valuable for its production of cotton, tobacco and rice. Can we make more money by doubling the quantity of labor, than we can out of what we now have? Do numbers increase the quantity of labor products, or will the dividends be greater for all concerned? Can the first million of people in Georgia, having the first choice of lands to cultivate and the balance for pasture, make more or less than the second million, having the poorest half to cultivate, and no waste land for stock to graze on? Is the second million likely to be more skillful, industrious, law-abiding and enterprising, &c., &c.? I think history teaches us that a population, with a plenty of room and land, are more cheaply governed than a dense population—can live better and can have more labor to spare for improvements. What country has built the same amount of Railroads and Factories as the United States? The United States having plenty of lands to cultivate, by selecting the best, can, with one half of its laborers, make a plenty of all the products of the soil, whilst the other half can build Railroads and machinery of all kinds, and work them. The Cotton States, with its present labor, can build more Railroads, erect more factories, develop more mines, carry education and refinement to a higher point than if the population was increased four-fold. With cotton at twenty-five cents per pound, you have money to do whatever you wish collectively. In 1848 and '49, with 300,000 to 1,000,000 bales of cotton in Liverpool, cotton sold in Augusta at 42 to 52 cents. With 350,000 to 400,000 bales at present in Liverpool, cotton is selling in Augusta from 25 to 29 cents per pound. Why do you wish to make the change? Our Northern friends say, if we do not produce cotton cheaper, we will lose the trade. I am willing to lose it if it can only be held by making cheap cotton. If they would take a little more interest in preventing the loss of our liberty, instead of the benefit of both sections. Give us our liberties and constitutional rights, with our best men to represent us in all departments, and we can make as much cotton as the world wants, at fair prices, if it be ten millions of bales, without an outside man or dollar. Good government would do more to develop this country than all the men and money in the world.

Cotton planters, it is not to your interest to sell your land at a mere nominal price. How can you invest your money to any better advantage. Land must advance in price. In thirty years, without a single immigrant, Georgia will have a population of two millions of people—the same and denser than the present population. Be patient—wait for the natural increase, and what may voluntarily come. Do not spend your money to hasten an over-populated country. It will come soon enough, and when it does come, you will have no outlet. Some are willing to cut their lands up into small lots, and give every alternate lot to immigrants, thinking it will more than double the price of the balance. What do you care what your lands are worth, if you have none to sell—besides, it would reduce the price of cotton more than one-half, and the land you have left would not pay per acre one-half of the dividends they do now—reducing your profits three-fourths. You have a plenty of native poor people to sell land to, if you wish to part with any.

Do those who have no land, wish competitors in labor, and in the land market—reducing your wages one-half or more? Do you wish a great increase of money capital, reducing the rate of interest to the standard of Europe, causing all property to rise in proportion to the fall of interest. Your wages are fixed by the surplus of cotton you have to export, and the price it will bring in Liverpool. Your property depends upon the scarcity of labor and a high rate of interest. You have nothing but your labor—you cannot borrow money, even if it gets down to 2 per cent. The value of your labor being fixed by the value of cotton in Liverpool, where interest is low, you can, by residing where it is high, acquire proportionally much more land in a given time.

To those who have land to sell, or more than can be worked, let me say the very scarcity of labor will make one-half of your lands bring in annually more money than if all was planted—the other half is worth 5 per cent to grow broom sedge for grazing, and will advance more than five per cent annually. For the safety of the manufacturing interest, especially in cotton, it is not prudent to push it too fast—not faster than markets can be found for the products manufactured. Just as sure as the winds return the water to be condensed and fall again above the shoals, the people here will pass the money and energy and skill to put the water to work; and to effect this most speedily, we want a scarcity of labor, that there may be a scarcity of cotton, and correspondingly good prices.

With cotton at 20 to 25 cents per pound, we can in Georgia appropriate ten dollars towards increasing our manufacturing interest with more ease than one dollar, with double the labor, and cotton 8 to 12 cents. Where are the laborers best fed and clothed? where labor is scarce. Where does land pay the best profits? where labor is scarce; and the reason is, the products of the farm bring the best prices under these circumstances.

I am equally opposed to begging for money to be brought to the South to be invested. If capitalists come of their own accord, let them come, but it is not to our interest that they should. You now own the property of Georgia—if you sell one half of it, you will own but the other half. It is very difficult to transfer real property from one country to another. The most you would get would be the means to live and dress fine for a few years.

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What we want is a system of saving and properly investing each year. We could and ought to save annually fifteen million of dollars, to be invested in machinery. That would pay future dividends to be re-invested. I am for more labor too, but I want such as we may never regret acquiring. Accumulate all sorts of labor-saving machines; improve your land to a capacity double its present rate; improve your systems fully double of what they now are. Learn to do fully fifty per cent more work with the same labor than is now done, and with more ease; learn to apply your labor to greater advantage than is now done—do all this, and more too which can be done, and you will find your products ample, without any increase of population. I am for non-action by Georgia—non-action of our people. Leave the subject of immigration to time, and the free will of those who wish to come among us and be of us.

We owe our prosperity at this time entirely to the scarcity of labor—many negroes having refused to work; others being employed in repairing torn up railroads and building new roads. If all the negroes had gone to work on the farms, and done full work, it would have taken twenty years to reach our present situation. The scarcity of labor is the only blessing we now enjoy as a result of the war.

The scarcity of labor in the South gives us the proceeds of the very labor some people wish to transfer here. The profits of one hand in the cotton field, give us the labor of two in Europe. Transfer him here, and he will compete with the labor we now have, or he will labor with those we now have to lessen their profits, and bring about a state of things which will get up strikes. You must recollect a strike in the cotton or harvest field, is not like one in a cotton mill or on a railroad. If the mill stops, what has been done is not lost—if the hands refuse to move any more dirt, what has been remains. Not so with wheat and cotton—all is lost unless you continue to advance. The guano must be pumped up into the cotton bolls, and they must be gathered by uninterupted labor.

One more point I will mention, and then leave the subject to be discussed fully, I hope, by able pens. The press of the South has labored earnestly to get the cotton planter to make all his supplies at home, urging it as being the cheapest policy. Now every cotton planter knows that nothing pays as well as cotton, and all the process in the world cannot change his opinion. But if the press will strike at the root of the evil, they may do incalculable good. I will state what it is; I have always practiced it; both the true interest of the cotton planter and patriotism should make him adopt it. Apply one-half of all labor and land to the making of full supplies of all kinds that are needed on the plantation, and enough to spare for those engaged in other pursuits. Do this and you will get more money, (take ten years together), for the other half of labor and land engaged in cotton culture, than if the whole was employed to produce cotton. If this is true, immigration is certainly not to our interest, and why should not the cotton planters consult their interest, as well as other people.

Very respectfully,
DAVID DICKSON.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN FAVOR OF REPUTATION.—The Bristol News, reporting a speech made by ex-President Johnson at Blountville, Tennessee, says he took the most open and unequivocal ground in favor of national re-putiation. The bondholders, he said had already received the amount of their investments.

A GOOD IDEA.—Bothered by threats of burning and, at times, by the actual burning of their barns, etc., the people of Northumberland county, Va., employed a Baltimore detective to ferret out the offender. He came as a carpet-bagger, ate and drank with the Lou League, slept with the negroes, found his man, juggled him in jail, and returned home in a jiffy.—*Native Virginian.*

There were one thousand visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Va. on 31st of last month, and the railroad cars are crowded daily for that point. The visitors are mostly Northern and Western people. The papers state there are over 2,000 persons in the mountains spending over \$6,000 daily.

WATERING HORSES WITHOUT STOPPING.—A Jersey genius has invented a device for watering horses when traveling or at work, by which their thirst may be assuaged without stopping. It appears to be more particularly designed for the benefit of the draft animals of city street cars. The bit of the bridle or head-stall is made hollow, and has attached a flexible tube connected with a tank carried in or on the vehicle. By pulling a string the water is caused to flow into the bit, and thence through a suitable orifice into the horse's mouth. This beats the apparatus for filling locomotive tanks without stopping.

There was a terrible fight in a negro Baptist Church in Louisville. A "sister" whaled the parson most unmercifully for slandering her, and then the adherents of the high contending parties set to and whaled each other. In fact, it seemed as if they all decided to strike oil by going into the whaling business. The police put a stop to this exhibition of wool, in which so many participants were worsted, and peace once more reigned among the Scipios and the Dianias.

What is the difference between a pill and a hill? One is hard to get up, and the other is hard to get down.

Among the curiosities lately placed in a museum is a musquitoe's bladder, containing the souls of twenty-four government contractors, twelve of the railroad ring, and fifteen members of the Legislature.