

The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 885

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 when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869 7mpd

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, 1859.

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

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.
Will wait on patients in city or country whenever their services may be solicited.
Tooths 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 6mpd

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 Mkr.,
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. Lowry'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 Pairs 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 HALES' shop,
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year,
When it is used with proper care.
He will do it as low as it can be done,
And do it so well it'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,
Parks Building

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

Sugar
From 12 to 20 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.
D. G. MAXWELL,
Parks Building
May 10, 1869.

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.

Geo. W. Norwood, of Roxboro', Person county, a wealthy and extensive manufacturer of tobacco, has been arrested at the instance of Collector Crane of the 5th District, and bound over by U. S. Commissioner Ball, of Greensboro', to the November Term of the U. S. Court, for placing fraudulent tobacco stamps on a lot of tobacco found in transitu on the North Carolina Railroad.—*Ral. Standard.*

To Rent,
A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE on Tryon Street, with four Rooms. Also, one Room over Wade & Gunnell's Book Store. Apply to
Aug 9, 1869. S. B. MEACHAM.

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 6m W. E. SHAW.

DRUGS IN GREAT VARIETY,
At DR. J. N. BUTTS'.
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. you can buy Mustang Linctum, Vermifuge, Holloway's and Van Deusen's Worm Candy, Queen's Delight, Rosaldis, Radway's Resolvent, Radway's Relief; Hostetter's, Hoffman's, German, Baker's, Koppmann's, and Drake's Plantation Bitters; Ayer's, John Bull's, Sarsaparilla, Colman's, Sweet Oil, Winslow's, Wilson's and DeLoach'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, Maggill's and Compound Cathartic Pills; Blue Mass, Pain Killer, Solid Opodeldoe, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Hall's and Wood's Hair Renewer, Bachelors' Hair Dye, Tarrant's Compound Extract Cubeba and Copoba, Jacobs' Cordial, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Whittaker's, Hembold's, Buchan, Ayer's, Agut's, Osgood's India Cholagogue, French Capsules, Rison's Tobacco Antidote, Rat Pills and Poison, 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, Mace, Nutmegs, Gelatine, White and Black Pepper; Aniline Red; H. and S. Dyes—Brown, Black, Red, Pink, Blue, Green, Saffron and Magenta; Dead Shot for Chills.

Paints and Oils,
All kinds: non-explosive Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Garden Seeds, Window Glass, Flamingo 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',
Corner Trade and College Streets,
May 8, 1869. Charlotte, N. C.

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. Pickled by the dozen or gallon.
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.
JAMES HARTY,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT 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, Mustard Pots, Ladies, Tube, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &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.
Onions wanted at market rate.
July 12, 1869. W. J. BLACK.

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

Machine Oil,
Tanners' Oil, Bank Oil,
Stryer's Oil, For sale at
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. National 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.
July 19, 1869. D. CRAVEN, D. D., President.

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

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]
The Grape Culture.

At Hoyleville, Gaston county, Mr. Caleb W. Hoyle has the largest vineyard that the writer has seen in the State. Mr. Hoyle is a successful and distinguished raiser of grapes. He has some 90 or 100 different kinds or varieties. We need not begin to name them. I suppose there is scarcely a variety in the State but what he has. He gets every variety heard of in the counties around, and sometimes sends specimens North and elsewhere to be compared, tested, &c. He also takes journals on the subject, and few men understand more about the qualities of the different kinds of grapes, or the kind of soil suited for each, or take more interest in showing and telling you everything about his grapes, manner of raising, &c. He gives much of his time, attention and labor to the work, and during grape-bearing in his tours to the different counties around he usually takes specimens to exhibit and thereby to interest the people in the raising of grapes. Oh! that men in other professions and callings were as zealous as he! how much more we all might accomplish for the welfare of our fellow men.—We understand he is now making wine, and we would be glad he would make plenty of pure wine, for it is needed for a variety of purposes, and especially on communion occasions, as the Bible requires the "fruit of the vine," and most of the wines in use are made of something else.

We hope others may be stimulated by his example and success to the culture of grapes, and give us the pure, unadulterated wine. The Old North State is not worn out and good for nothing, but like favored Palestine, it has various soils and climates and may suit as well for raising grapes. In fact most any thing can be raised in North Carolina; we need enterprising men. Let us encourage such and live more within ourselves.

P. S.—Mr. Hoyle has early and late vines, and is prepared to supply persons who may wish to purchase, and it would be cheaper and more patriotic to apply to him than to send abroad.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue until 30th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869 Charlotte, N. C.

WILSON'S REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION
MAY BE OBTAINED OF F. SCARR,
Druggist and Chemist,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The many calls for the Remedy in Charlotte and vicinity have induced me to place a supply in the hands of the above named Druggist. Patients, therefore, will save time and expense by ordering directly of him.
A pure article, properly compounded, may be relied upon. Respectfully,
Aug 2, 1869. E. A. WILSON.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!
WANTED, Linen and Cotton Rags, for which we will pay the highest market price.
Aug 9, 1869. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.

400 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT just received and for sale by
Aug 9, 1869. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Superior Court.
J. W. Wardlaw and others against M. L. Davis, Administrator of J. H. Davis, deceased.
Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, made in the above entitled action, at Spring Term, 1869, the creditors of James H. Davis, late of said county, deceased, are hereby notified by their Attorneys, on or before Monday, the 6th day of September, 1869, to come in and prove their debts before E. A. OSBORNE, Esq., Clerk of said Court, at his office at the Court House in Charlotte, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said decree.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Clerk Superior Court.

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.
July 26, 1869 J. L. PARKS, Executor.

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

Notice.
The undersigned hereby forbids 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

N. C. Map and Gazetteer.
The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above Works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State, at an early day, offers to give, active, business young men a good chance to make money. Offer thousands of the map, in shares of five or ten Counties each. This new map will be about five feet by four; illustrated border, Handsomely Engraved, Counties, Railroads, Postoffices, Mines, Mountains, &c., &c. A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, office, and school in the State.
Specimen copies ready about the 1st Sept., 1869. Terms accommodating, address with 2 stamps
Rev. SAMUEL PEARCE,
Aug 9, 1869. Wilmington, N. C.

Shingles.
A fine lot of Shingles for sale by
Aug 9, 1869. B. M. MILLER & CO.

How to Shoe a Horse.
A correspondent favors us with some hints on this subject, which we publish, believing that every owner of a horse should have such information as will fit him to criticize the blacksmith. Before applying the shoe, shays our authority, the foot should be reduced to nearly the same shape and form as that of an unshod horse in his natural state. In moving, a horse bears more on the outside of the foot than on the inside; hence the inside should not be made lower, but rather higher than the outside. If this is not done, the foot does not stand level, and lameness is induced. In paring the frog, it is only necessary to remove the aged portions, and the sole ought not to be pared so thin as to yield to the pressure of the thumb. Frequent resetting of the shoe is not to be neglected, lest it become partially displaced or twisted, and cause corns.

The shoe should be of an equal thickness from the toe to the heel, and so heavy that it will not be bent by contact with hard, uneven roads. The foot ought to be so prepared, before the shoe is nailed, that it bears evenly on the wall and not on the sole. This is too often neglected, and sometimes causes very bad cases of lameness. That part of the shoe which is below the inside quarter should not extend beyond the outer edge of the wall, lest it strike against the opposite leg when the horse is traveling, which is called "interfering" or "cutting." The nail-holes in the fore shoes should not be punched too far back, and too many nails should not be used. Lateral expansion occurs chiefly at the posterior part of the foot; but when the nails are placed too far back, the quarters, being fixed, cannot yield, and, in course of time, becomes contracted, causing pain and lameness.

The upper opening of the nail-holes should have an outward direction, so as to allow the points of the nails to be brought out low down in the wall. A horse is sometimes lamed in shoeing by the nail having been driven too near the sensitive part of the foot. When this is the case, he shows lameness immediately or shortly after coming from the blacksmith-shop. If the shoe is removed immediately, the lameness is, generally speaking, temporary; but when it is allowed to remain on for weeks, without the true nature of the lameness being recognized, matter forms, and it is a long time before the parts regain their former soundness.

Horses' feet should occasionally be stuffed with wet tow, or with a mixture of clay and dry dung. This should be done twice a week in dry weather, as it serves to preserve the elasticity of the horn, and also renders the operation of shoeing the horse a much more easy task than when the horn is hard and anyliding.

GOOD JOKE.—Recently a chap from the back country called at the telegraph office and requested the operator to send to another City for a "yaller dog" which he wanted to sell right off. He inquired how soon the animal would be there? The operator somewhat of a wag, replied, "in two hours, call again."

Meantime a small yellow cur was procured and tied to the wire inside of the office, and at the appointed time country called and asked if his dog had come.
"I will look and see," replied the operator; so stepping into the office closely followed by the fellow. He stepped up to the machine, hit the dog a kick, "ki! hi! ki! hi!" yelled the dog.
The man took the dog, remarking that "telegraphs is wonderful things." He also observed that the dog was smaller and darker than he used to be, all of which was satisfactorily explained by showing him that the great speed in transportation had reduced the size of the animal, while the chemicals used served to darken the color, so the fellow went on his way rejoicing.

HOW TO PURIFY A ROOM.—To purify a room—and all rooms need it regularly and often—set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed all the respired gas in it, the air of which will become pure, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is the greater capacity to contain these gasses. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will contain a pint of carbonate acid gas and several double by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence, water kept in a room a while is unfit for use. For the same reason the water from a pump should always be pumped up in the morning before any of it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air. The above proves how exceedingly careless many of us are as regards our health, for we venture to say a large majority of the people use water for drinking which has "absorbed" for hours the noxious gasses of their rooms.

The people of Louisiana have quit talking politics and go to work. All the excitement and bitterness of a year ago has died out.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, so prominently before the public for forty years past, is rapidly failing, with no hopes of recovery.

Presbyterian Notice.
The Presbytery of Concord will meet at David-son's River Church (Rev. R. H. Chapman, D. D.) in Transylvania county, N. C., on the 2d day of September next, at 11 A. M.
B. Z. JOHNSTON, S. Clerk.

P. S.—The Treasurers of the Churches will please send up to Presbytery, by their minister or elder, a statement of all funds contributed by their congregations to Foreign Missions and Publication since September, 1868.

Statesville Male Academy.
J. H. HILL, A. M., PRINCIPALS.
H. T. BURKE, A. M.,
The Fall Term of this School will open on the 6th of September, and continue sixteen weeks.
TERMS:
English Department—Primary, - \$ 8 00
Intermediate, - - - 12 00
Classical Department, - - - 16 00
Contingent Fee, - - - 1 00
Board in good families at \$12 per month.
One-half of the above charges is required in advance.
For further particulars, address the Principals.
July 19, 1869 2m Statesville, N. C.

LOST.
One Certificate of Stock in the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad, Number 1876, dated July 19, 1862. Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a renewal of said Certificate.
Aug 2, 1869 Impd JNO. B. MOSS.

A Beautiful Incident.
A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, relates the following:
"Little American school girls are much beloved in the German schools; especially if they happen to possess loving dispositions themselves. A few weeks ago the writer saw the corpse of a pretty eight year old American girl who had been confined to her bed by disease for nearly nine months, during the whole of which time her former teachers and fellow scholars paid repeated visits to her home, to inquire after her health and bring her little presents of flowers, or whatever else they thought might please her. These visits were continued up to the week of her death, and were a great happiness to the little school girl. Finally, when death came, a trait of German character was seen which must have helped to soothe the deepest sorrow of the parents. The little body was laid out, and on the last evening before interment when it was placed in the little Gothic coffin, and after it had been decorated with flowers, as is the German custom, a troop of young girls were seen approaching the house along the garden pathway. These were the fellow-scholars of the little American girl then in her coffin, and what a pleasantly sad surprise did they bring to the parents! Each girl held in her hand a beautiful bouquet of roses, and after entering the room containing the corpse, she approached timidly the little coffin, looked for a few moments sadly on the little companion's face, and deposited her bouquet upon the body. When all had done this, scarcely a vestige of the white burial dress could be seen, so completely did the flowers hide it. Months had passed away since the little deceased one had last been among them, yet such is their training and loving character that they never forget a little school-fellow playmate. The cost of the flowers alone bought by these school children, and by friends and neighbors, could not have amounted to much less than seventy guilders, so many bouquets, indeed, that the coffin itself would not contain them."

How far Down the Diver may go.
The greatest depth to which a diver can descend with the greatest appliances in safety, is about one hundred and sixty feet, and for this a bunch of hundred lb. weights must be disposed about his person. The average depth at which he can work comfortably is about ninety feet, which was near the depth at which the operations upon the Royal George were conducted. In the water from sixty to seventy feet deep, the man can work for two hours at a time, coming up for ten minutes' rest, and doing a days' work of six and seven hours. An English diver, named in one of Stebe's dresses, went down in the Mediterranean to a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, and remained there for twenty-five minutes, and we have heard that Green, the American diver, inspected a wreck in one of the Canadian lakes at the depth of one hundred and seventy feet; but his experience was enough to convince him that he could not work on without danger of life. At this depth the pressure of the water on the hands is so great as to force the blood to the head and bring on fainting fits, while the requisite volume of air inside the dress to resist the outward pressure of the water is so great that it would speedily suffocate. Means have been tried to obviate these difficulties, but for the present a limit has been set to the extent to which man may penetrate the secrets of the deep. An ingenious Italian workman has brought to England a sort of armor dress, which would resist the pressure of water; but our submarine engineers think that this would not obviate the difficulties arising from the limits placed to human endurance.

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Glance over the world, and we find that it is not those who are born with silver spoons in their mouths, who are aided by friends, or who are what are known as born geniuses, that achieve the greatest success. On the contrary, they are those who embrace all the opportunities which are offered them, who push steadily forward, having a fixed purpose in view, and are diverted neither to the right nor left, who labor diligently, spending no time in idleness, but improving every moment. Whoever starts out in life with a determination to be unceasingly industrious, and adheres to that determination will achieve success, though his talents be not of the brilliant order, and he receives little or no assistance from friends. Go study the habits of those who have risen to eminence, and you will learn that industry has been the secret of their success.

There is no individual, however humble his circumstances or calling, who cannot rise in this country, if he makes up his mind to do so, and devotes to the attainment of his object the moments which are now given to idleness or pleasure. Young men—you who are filling inferior stations, and are unhappy because you suppose you are tied down to your calling—think of this and strike boldly out for yourselves.

SENATOR MURPHY EARNS FIFTY CENTS.—Senator Murphy, who is a fine-looking, jovial, whole-souled, intellectual fellow, went down to bathe at Long Branch, and while in the costume of the bathers, was addressed by a lady of distinction, who had come down alone to bathe: "You can come and bathe me!" The Senator jumped at the opportunity, and taking the fair lady by the hand, led her out into the water, protecting her from the under currents and sometimes dangerous waves, at the same time listening to her joyous exclamations, such as, "Oh, how delightful!" "It is indeed delicious!" &c. After getting through with bathing and paying the Senator the fifty cents, which is the regular price charged by the bathing men, one of whom she supposed the Senator was, she said to him: "Well, sir, I wish you to bathe me every day at 11 o'clock; what name shall I call when I want you?" "Tom, madam; I will wait on you with pleasure." Soon afterward the lady met the Senator in the parlor. She saw her mistake and blushing left the room. Tom Murphy, however, met her at the breakfast table and removed her embarrassment by saying in his winning way: "I'm nobody but Tom, madam, and hope you will call for me at 11 o'clock!"

Of the benefits of manuring wheat, the farmers of America, as a class, know nothing. Very few have ever tried the experiment, and the great majority are utterly ignorant of the results of the experiments that have been made. Nevertheless it is quite certain that the judicious use of the land plaster has in many cases increased the yield of a wheat crop from ten to twenty per cent.

Our purpose however, is not to speak so much of manuring as of the benefit of rolling and harrowing wheat in the spring.

Quite generally in England and in some of the Northern States, it is the practice of farmers to roll and harrow their wheat in the spring. The effects are uniformly beneficial, and it is a matter of surprise, that the practice has not spread to other States. This operation is generally preceded by eating off the wheat with sheep. The method most approved is to take a light roller, with a light harrow attached in rear of it, and draw over the whole field just after the sheep have been removed. The roller breaks up the clods and the harrow loosens the earth and carthes up the wheat plants.

The results prove that wheat likes cultivation, just as well as corn, though it does not require quite so much of it.

We attach considerable importance to this operation, because, if generally introduced, we should have much less complaint of loss of wheat by freezing out, and also less complaint that wheat growing does not pay.—*Disc. Farmer.*

From the Carolina Farmer.
Preservation of Sweet Potatoes.
WHITEVILLE, N. C., July 22d, 1869.

R. K. BRYAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—Your note to the President of our Agricultural Society, asking for my plan of preserving sweet potatoes, as stated by me, in our meeting at Whiteville on the 22d of May, has been handed me for answer.

The keeping sound of this valuable esculent root, has been a subject of much anxiety with good farmers, who have learned its value—much discussion has taken place upon this subject, and many notions among our farmers, about dark nights, light nights, hot days and cold days, have been advanced, but experience has proven each to be attended with uncertain results. When the usual season of the year arrives, for housing potatoes, I commence digging in the morning and continue digging until as many have been turned out, as can be conveniently secured during the evening. Leaving them to sun during the day, unless the sun is shining hot enough to burn them, (which is not common at this season.) Then having selected and prepared an elevated spot of ground quite sufficiently dry to be covered from water sob during the winter, and secured the same with a good coat of pine straw to prevent any dampness from the ground or earthy taste, I put them in bulk or banks, containing from forty to sixty bushels. When the quantity I design for one bank is thus piled up, I cover full eight inches deep in pine straw and leave them to sweat from one to three nights, being careful to keep dry during the time from rains. I now bank fourteen inches deep in earth, always being particular to do this banking early in the morning while they are cool, before the warmth of the sun changes the morning temperature of the atmosphere. I bank all over, closing all inlets of air, or outlets of heat. Now protect the whole bank well by sheltering from rain, or sun. I have succeeded on this plan, without a single failure for twenty-five years, and when strictly observed commend it to all as a perfect certainty. The plan was communicated to me by the late Col. Regan of Robeson county, who had practiced it successfully for many years. The reason seems to be that this deep banking in the morning, while they are cool, places them beyond any changes of heat and cold. A light coat of dust put on at any hour of the day will heat, and the deep banking in the evening when the potatoes have in them the warmth of the day's sun will heat, but the deep morning banking will certainly keep them. No weather after the potatoes are fit to dig is too hot to preserve them on this plan. I trust some good farmer will give us an explanation of the rotten core similar to what is sometimes seen in the Irish potato, and thus by an interchange and exchange of experience, practice, observations and opinions the farmers may materially aid each other in elevating, ennobling and working profitable, this of all, the most honorable profession among men. Yours most respectfully,
WRIGHT LENNON.

Any business is more respectable than what is termed loafing. A young man had better sell claims by the painful than hang around public resorts, murdering time and his own reputation.

The best rule is to be polite to every one, and, unless rudeness amounts to positive and intentional insult, to take no heed of it. It is the only way to be happy in a world where every second man is too obtuse, and every third one too ill-tempered, to be pleasantly and frankly courteous.