

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

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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 Mrs. Johnston's residence).  
Jan 1, 1869.

**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  
Barns' 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 a large and well selected stock of PURE  
GALICINS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-  
cines, Pills, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and  
Paints, which he is determined to sell at the  
very lowest prices.  
Jan 1, 1869.

**WM. M. SHIPP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.  
Nov. 3, 1868.

**ALEXANDER & BLAND,**  
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will wait on patients in city or country whenever their  
services may be solicited.  
Tooth 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 Maker,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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

**J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds  
of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.  
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.  
All orders from a distance promptly attended  
to.  
March 5, 1869. 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.

**Coffee! Coffee!!**  
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, 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.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
I have owing me about SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS  
for Groceries and Provisions. I am compelled  
to pay my debts, and those who owe me must pay up  
in order that I may meet my obligations. Now is  
the time I need help, and if those whom I have  
favored and accommodated will do their duty to me,  
and give me a part if not all of what they owe, I  
shall be thankful.  
June 21, 1869. B. M. PRESSON.

**A MEETING OF FAT MEN.**—One hundred  
and forty men met at Gregory's Point Hotel,  
Norfolk, Conn., on Thursday, to enjoy a clam-  
bake. A clam-bake is not a rare event at this  
season, but the fact that each of the assembled  
weighed two hundred pounds or over, made this a  
rare gathering. Six of the men weighed over  
three hundred pounds each. The aggregate  
weight of the six men was 1,922 pounds, and of  
the 140 men 31,385 pounds, or an average of  
224 pounds. The assembled Falstaffs disposed  
of thirty bushels of oysters, forty-seven bushels  
of clams, eight barrels of sweet potatoes, seven  
barrels of white potatoes, and three hundred and  
fifty pounds of blue and other fish. It is grati-  
fying to know that this was sufficient to satisfy  
their appetites.

**Important Sale of Real Estate.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of  
Mecklenburg county, made Spring Term, 1869, I will  
sell at the highest bidder, at public auction, at the  
Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 24  
day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock, A. M., the fol-  
lowing Real Estate belonging to the estate of the  
late F. H. Glover, deceased, to wit: Lot "A," con-  
taining 21 acres; Lot "D," containing 158 acres;  
Lot "C," containing 11 1/2 acres, and Lot "B," con-  
taining 85 acres.  
Terms, twelve months credit, with bond and good  
security, interest from date, except \$30 cash on Lots  
"B," "C" and "D" each, and \$10 on Lot "A." To be  
paid on day of sale. E. A. OSBORNE,  
Aug 16, 1869 6w Clerk Superior Court.

**FALL TRADE, 1869.**  
I take pleasure in informing you that I am now  
receiving AT MY NEW STAND, National Bank  
Building, SIGN OF THE BRASS BOOT, direct  
from the Manufacturers, a large and well selected  
Stock of

**Boots and Shoes,** comprising every article  
in the Boot and Shoe line. I invite special at-  
tention to my assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies',  
Misses' and Children's Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters.  
My increased facilities and long experience in  
business make me confident that my prices, and the  
quality of my goods, will compare favorably with  
those of any other house in the City.  
I shall be pleased to offer my stock to your in-  
spection at any time you may favor me with a call.  
While truly grateful for past favors, extended me,  
I desire your continued patronage.

**Rubber Belting,**  
Trunks and Hats, always on hand at  
S. B. MEACHAM'S,  
Aug 30, 1869.

**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 "BUCK EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE  
MACHINES," price \$20.  
Extra Needles for sale.  
Agents wanted everywhere.  
W. S. HALTOM & CO.,  
June 14, 1869 6m

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

**FRESH ARRIVALS OF  
China, Crockery and Glass Ware**  
**JAMES HARTY,**  
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COLET 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, Ladies, Teas, Churns, Buck-  
ets, Brests, Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Cutters, Tea  
Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.  
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

**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 em-  
ployed 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.

**State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg co.**  
Superior Court.  
J. W. Wardsworth 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 ac-  
tion, 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 preemptorily ex-  
cluded from the benefit of said decree.  
E. A. OSBORNE,  
82-5w Clerk Superior Court.

**Statesville Male Academy.**  
J. H. HILL, A. M., PRINCIPALS.  
H. T. BURKE, A. M., PRINCIPALS.  
The Fall Term of this School will open on the 6th  
of September, and continue sixteen weeks.  
Tuition:—  
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 ad-  
vance of the term.  
For further particulars, address the Principals.  
July 19, 1869 2m Statesville, N. C.

**Armed Resistance to Legal Process—General  
Grant's Orders.**

During the last Presidential campaign Gen-  
eral Frank P. Blair, the Democratic candidate  
for Vice President, predicted that if General  
Grant should be elected, he would never quietly  
resign the great power of his office after it  
should be once placed in his hands, but under  
one pretence or another, would make himself  
Emperor. This prediction General Blair pro-  
fessed to base upon his intimate knowledge of  
General Grant's character. He ridiculed the  
frequent idea of Grant as a simpleton, and de-  
clared him to be a man of cunning and unlimited  
ambition. At the time this prediction of Gen-  
Blair's was made, it was but little heeded. Few  
believed that it had any solid and substantial  
foundation.

General Grant has recently performed one  
public act much more becoming the head of an  
unlimited monarchy than a republican president.  
He has addressed an official letter to a civil offi-  
cer of the United States, authorizing and requir-  
ing him to use all means to resist his own arrest.  
The officer acted up to the letter of his instruc-  
tions, and surrounded himself with a body of  
United States soldiers fully armed and equipped,  
and prepared to resist the service upon himself  
of any process issued by a State Court.

The letter to which we refer was addressed by  
President Grant to Francis C. Barlow, the United  
States Marshal for this district, and is as fol-  
lows:  
Gen. Barlow, United States Marshal, Southern  
District of New York:  
I hereby direct you to maintain the laws of  
the United States, and to resist all efforts to take  
J. H. Pratt from your custody, whether by order  
of Judge McCann or any other officer of the  
State Courts. I also authorize and request you  
to use all means to resist the attempt to effect  
your arrest and stop the execution of the laws  
of the United States.

U. S. GRANT, President.  
This is quite different from what it would have  
been had it only directed Marshal Barlow to re-  
tain his prisoner. It directs him to resist his  
own arrest. It assumes the power, in time of  
peace, to exempt from the jurisdiction of the  
State courts a civil officer of the United States.  
If Gen. Grant has this power—if he can ex-  
empt a man from punishment for one offence, he  
can exempt him from punishment for any other  
offence. If he can exempt a man from punish-  
ment for contempt of court, he can exempt him  
from punishment for murder.

At the time this order of General Grant's was  
issued the prisoner Pratt, whom Barlow was  
directed to keep at all hazards, was safely locked  
up in a fort of the United States, where he was  
securely guarded. Marshal Barlow was threat-  
ened with arrest for contempt of the Superior  
Court of this State; and it was to guard against  
this that he kept around him for days—and as  
it now appears by order of the President—one  
hundred and fifty armed men.  
Corruption and usurpation are apt to go to-  
gether, and they are fit associates. After seeing  
public officers conferred by President Grant in  
return for presents, it would hardly be surpris-  
ing to see him assert any degree of personal au-  
thority.—New York Sun.

**Important Sale of  
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by M. D.  
Moody on the 6th day of March, 1868, and duly  
registered in the Register's office of Mecklenburg  
county I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door  
in the City of Charlotte, on the 11th day of Septem-  
ber, 1869, two LOTS in said City, lying in square  
17 on Trade and Fourth Streets, bounded by R. M.  
Jamison and lots formerly owned by W. W. Elms.  
M. P. PEGRAM, Trustee.  
Aug 16, 1869 4w

**2100 Acres of Superior Farming Land  
FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale my PLANTATION situated in Lan-  
caster county, South Carolina, 17 miles South of  
Charlotte, N. C., and within 5 miles of the Charlotte  
& S. C. Railroad, containing 2100 acres, of which  
300 acres are excellent bottom and meadow land,  
and 700 acres of choice cotton land, cleared, (most of  
which is in present cultivation,) balance in pine and  
forest timber.  
On the Lands are six separate settlements, five of  
which are suitable for tenants, besides my former  
residence, which is well improved, being a beautiful  
situation, healthy location and in a good neigh-  
borhood. Terms reasonable and titles indisputable.  
If desired, work Mules, Stock, Plantation Machin-  
ery, Tools, Grain, &c., will be sold with the Lands.  
For further information address the subscriber at  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Aug 16, 1869. R. M. MILLER.

**Farmers Notice.**  
I hope neither my neighbors nor any one else will  
hereafter employ hands who have engaged them-  
selves to me for the year. I cannot permit hands  
who have agreed to work for part of the crop, (I fur-  
nishing quarters,) to leave my premises to work for  
others, and those who induce them to do so hereafter  
will be prosecuted for interfering with and causing  
a violation of contracts.  
Aug 30, 1869. J. M. MATTHEWS.

**W. S. GRIFFIN & CO.,**  
Grocers and Liquor Dealers,  
Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Always on hand a fine assortment of good  
Groceries and Liquors, which we offer to the trade at  
very low prices.  
A call is respectfully solicited.  
W. S. GRIFFIN & CO.,  
July 5, 1869 3m next to the Express Office.

**HIRAM BALLARD,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
37 Water Street, NEW YORK.  
For the sale of Dried and Green Fruits, Wool, To-  
bacco, Cotton, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Flour, Grain and  
all kinds of Southern productions.  
My long experience in the Commission Business  
enables me to sell goods without delay for the highest  
market prices.  
Cash advanced on consignments. Sales promptly  
made. Send for price current and marking plate.  
June 21, 1869 6m

**TAILORING.**  
**John Vogel, Practical Tailor,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and  
surrounding country, that he is prepared to man-  
ufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and  
of superior quality. His best exertions will be given to  
render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop  
opposite old Charlotte Hotel, next door to Bar-  
ringer & Wolfe's Store.  
January 1, 1869.

**Warnings to Parents—"Mysterious Disap-  
pearances."**

The New York Observer has the following  
explanation of "mysterious disappearances":  
"Going up to Albany on the boat a few even-  
ings since, a young man approached a young lady  
sitting near him and gradually engaged her in  
conversation. It was carried on in a low tone  
of voice, and yet loud enough to be overheard.  
She let him know that she lived in Forty-fourth  
street, New York, between such and such street  
and avenue; that he must not write to her there,  
but a letter addressed to the care of Miss B.,  
her school friend at—South Tenth street, Wil-  
liamsburgh, would reach her. When the young  
lady runs off with the scamp who flattered her  
into this arrangement, it will be called a mysteri-  
ous disappearance.

Coming down on the Hudson River Railroad  
from Troy, a young lady was sitting in the seat  
before us. A young man in the seat before her  
commenced conversing with her from which he  
learned that she was in Mrs. —'s school at Troy,  
was going down to New York to spend a few  
days at home; by and he changed his seat  
and took one by her side, and rode with her to  
New York. Before they parted, she promised  
to meet him on the corner of certain streets the  
following day.  
Such things are of daily occurrence, and that  
they often result in "mysterious disappearances"  
is not to be wondered at. Every parent sup-  
poses his child to be able to take care of herself,  
and girls are left to travel alone, exposed to the  
wilds of bad men and women who, like the devil,  
are continually going about seeking whom they may  
devour."

An Irishman writing from the West to a  
friend remarked: "Pork is so plenty here that  
every third man you meet is a hog."

**Prepare for the Future.**  
It is very seldom that any business can be  
counted upon as sure to yield a large and con-  
stant income. There are many chances and  
casualties in trade and business which cannot be  
foreseen. He is a fortunate man indeed, what-  
ever his calling, who does not find himself, soon  
or later, going "out of fashion." The new  
comer, or more dashing, ingenious, or wily com-  
petitor, will sometimes instance an old public  
favorite. Or a successful man may be spoiled  
by success, and spoil his own business by neglect,  
or over-confidence in his reputation.  
For these and many other reasons it should  
be the effort of every man to become independ-  
ent of his business. We mean that he should  
place a part, however small, of his earnings in  
some description of investment, which shall be  
secure from the chances which affect his regular  
calling. To do this, he should tax, not his busi-  
ness means, but his personal vanity, and be con-  
tent to creep, as the phrase goes, before he at-  
tempts to walk; and to walk before he essays to  
run. There is many a man who looks back on  
the careless expenditure of past years with re-  
gret, but who might now be assisted by the in-  
terest of his prosperous acquisitions, if he had  
funded instead of spending his money for tem-  
porary gratification.  
Working men, while in the prime of their  
strength and manhood, and in the receipt of  
liberal wages, might secure themselves not only  
against the distant day of old age, but also  
against much of the inconvenience of dull times,  
or sickness, or of forced inactivity from any other  
cause. Whoever will make a firm rule, and  
abide by it, always to live within his income, is  
on the safe road to competence, if not to wealth.  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Have the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a  
court attaché whom he met on the stairs with a  
bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick.  
"They have agreed to send out for half a gallon."

A new style of bonnet has made its appearance  
in Paris. It is a twine string with a diamond  
set in the top.

**For Sale.**  
At very low rates, a first-class Cylinder Boiler, 2 of  
Cameron's Steam Pumps, some 300 feet of Gas  
Piping—all of which is nearly new and can be  
bought cheap for cash. For references apply to  
W. J. BLACK, Charlotte, N. C.  
JNO. CONDON, Davis' Mine.  
W. C. OGBURN, Monroe.  
Aug 30, 1869 5wpd

**Assignee's Sale.**  
As Assignee of W. M. Matthews, a Bankrupt, I will  
sell on the 15th of September, at the Court House  
door in Charlotte, his interest in Sixty Acres of  
Land in Union county, known as the Beale Gold  
Mine, and also the following Notes and Accounts  
belonging to said Bankrupt:  
Note on S. Reading and M. B. Taylor, \$2,000; J.  
Z. Baxter, \$4,000; J. M. Rich, \$19,200; B. M. Lan-  
gan, \$100; W. L. Twitty, \$5.  
Account on J. M. Stitt, \$1; S. J. Lowrie, \$12,75;  
A. C. Williamson, \$4,50; Rufus L. Alexander, \$2,50;  
Ab. Smith, \$5; F. H. Maxwell, \$3,00; Jeff Simp-  
son, \$10; Henry S. Miller, \$4,05; D. N. Phifer,  
\$2,75, and others.  
One Receipt on E. H. Rodgers, \$100.  
D. G. MAXWELL, Assignee.  
Aug 23, 1869.

**Valuable Brick Store and 2 Lots  
FOR SALE.**  
By order of Court, we will sell on the premises,  
in Shelby, N. C., on Wednesday, the 13th of October,  
1869, (Court week,) the large and valuable STORE  
HOUSE and BRICK BUILDING now occupied by  
E. H. Fulerwood & Co. Also, one other LOT ad-  
joining the Store. This is the best building and  
business stand in the thriving Town of Shelby.  
Terms, six and twelve months credit with good  
security and interest from 1st January, 1870, when  
possession will be given. Title retained till pay-  
ment.  
J. S. BORDERS,  
D. C. ROBERTS,  
Administrators.  
Aug. 23, 1869 8w

**NOTICE.**  
Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and  
Testament of James W. Osborne, deceased, all per-  
sons having claims against his Estate are hereby  
required to exhibit them on or before the 1st day of  
September, 1870, or this notice will be pleaded in  
bar of their recovery.  
THOS. J. MOORE, Executor.

P. S.—In my temporary absence from the State  
Col. E. A. OSBORNE is my Agent to receive ex-  
hibition of claims against the estate and audit the  
same.  
T. J. MOORE, Ex'r.  
Aug 23, 1869 6w

**The Chinese Question**  
From the Raleigh Standard.

We have not in any manner adverted to this  
question, and have taken no ground upon the  
matter, either one way or the other. We have  
preferred to see the question fully discussed in  
all its bearings, that we might the more correct-  
ly form our opinion as to its merits and demerits.  
For a long time it has been the great subject of  
discussion. Nearly every paper in the country  
has taken sides upon it, some in favor, others  
against.

It has been treated in diverse manners. Some  
look upon it as a purely industrial question,  
while others have viewed it in the light of a  
great political problem which the nation will soon  
be called upon to solve. We prefer to look upon  
it in the former light, and do not wish to see it  
made a party question, although we are com-  
pelled to believe that it will yet be forced upon  
the country as a political issue. But "sufficient to  
the day is the evil thereof," and we will say what  
we think of it while we can do so with our judg-  
ment unbiased by party prejudices.

We do not like the Chinese immigration  
scheme. Because it is not immigration but  
colonization; because it will throw upon us the  
refuge population of a semi-barbarous nation;  
because, with few exceptions, the Chinese will  
never make good citizens, for their interests can  
never be identical with those of our people; be-  
cause such immigrants would form a floating  
population which would be of injury to the South;  
because, it will operate to the injury of every  
working man in the country, be he white or  
black.

In fact, the successful accomplishment of the  
Chinese immigration movement would drive our  
laboring men from the field. The first to be in-  
jured would be the colored race, who would be  
driven from their employment by the cheaper  
labor of the Chinese. No race of men live on  
so little as can the Chinese. But the Chinese  
are not content to work in the field, or with only  
the roughest kind of manual labor. They make  
fair mechanics and would soon begin to usurp  
the places of our white mechanics. They would  
accept cheaply wages upon which a white man  
would starve. The consequences would be that  
our mechanics and laborers would be obliged to  
succumb to the inroads of "Cheap John" and  
either get some other occupation or starve.

We have seen these coolies at work, where  
they were practically slaves, and can well esti-  
mate the evils that would follow their advent to  
this country as free men in any considerable num-  
ber. For these reasons we are opposed to the  
project of bringing to America thousands of these  
coolies.  
We are friendly to immigration and will glad-  
ly welcome all immigrants who come here of their  
own free will to become citizens and to work for  
the good of the adopted country. We will wel-  
come the German, the Irishman, the English-  
man, the Swiss, the Norwegian, the Frenchman,  
because all of them have religious customs and  
interests like our own, and because they make  
good and profitable citizens. But the Chinese  
do not come with any definite purpose. They  
do not even come of their own free will. They  
will not be free men after coming here. And  
they will injure instead of benefiting the  
country.

This movement is a direct, although disguised,  
attack upon the laboring men of the South. If  
successful it will make labor disreputable, and  
finally unprofitable. It will compel the mechan-  
ic, and every other class of working men, to  
leave the South. Hence, in the interest of the  
working-man, we denounce the movement, and  
warn laboring men to be on their guard.

**Experiment with Wheat on Heavy Clay Soil.**  
This field was ploughed after harvest to the  
depth of seven inches, the soil being of average  
fertility. After being ploughed, rotted manure  
was scattered over it when it was well harrowed  
until the surface was level and smooth. The  
wheat was sown by hand at the rate of one  
bushel and a peck per acre, and ploughed in with  
a small plough to the depth of two inches. At  
intervals of six feet, furrows five inches in depth  
were drawn. These furrows leave the beds or  
space high and dry, and as the wheat roots do  
not extend very deep, it keeps them touching  
water when the ground is full of moisture. The  
soil being drained by the furrows, the roots also  
keep warmer than they otherwise would, and  
have a chance to get more air, and gather food  
and nourishment more readily. The wheat will  
stand more freezing in this way than when sown  
on flat surfaces, and when Spring comes the  
ground possesses more warmth and starts the  
growth quicker.

The grain thus sown ripened some days earlier  
than the other, and produced at least one-fourth  
more per acre of a better quality of wheat. It  
costs more labor to prepare the ground in this  
manner, but results pay for all additional trouble  
and expense. The beds can be readily thrown  
up to the width of a grain drill and the wheat  
can be drilled in with fine manure. There are  
often large quantities of valuable manure in the  
hen-house, or deposits in the out-houses which  
can be composted so as to be drilled with the  
wheat. If this cannot be had, barnyard manure  
can be composted, by taking it a year before it  
is intended to be used, and mixing with super-  
phosphates or guano, and muck or sods, and turn-  
ing it over several times during the year, so that  
it will decompose. This is the cheapest way to  
get valuable manures, and to keep up the land  
and secure abundant crops. Home-made pod-  
drette is easily made by emptying the contents  
of the privy on a bed of lime and charcoal, and  
mixing it with dry earth or dry leached ashes.  
It makes a powerful fertilizer for wheat, and  
pays farmers well for all the trouble and expense  
necessary to secure it. The quantity of hen  
manure, and others of its kind, that is allowed  
to go to waste, is enormous. If farmers were  
more intent on saving it, and were to  
yield better and the quality would be superior.  
In gathering this manure a box of plaster should  
always be kept handy to sprinkle it and fix the  
ammonia.—Farm Journal.

Dr. Stronsberg, a Jew, who, seven or eight  
years ago, lived a penniless adventurer in a Lon-  
don garret, is now called the Prussian Railroad  
King. He is worth at least fifty million thalers  
and owns nearly one-half of the Railroads in the  
kingdom.

**The Mound Builders of U**  
Traces of a Past Civilization

From the Omaha News.  
About six weeks ago, Henry L. Scott, LL.D.,  
of Georgetown, Ky., passed through Omaha on  
a scientific tour. One of his letters to the Man-  
chester (England) Chronicle is, perhaps, the  
most attempted analysis and description of the  
now celebrated obsidian beds of the middle  
and north parts of Colorado. For the first time,  
on the appearance of that letter, we learned  
what a moss-agate was; that it was simply a  
piece of glass made through the fusion of  
sand and pyrites by volcanic action. Having  
thoroughly explored that section, and having  
acquired many valuable additions to science,  
Professor Scott entered Utah for the purpose of  
furthering, if possible, the discoveries of Squire  
and Davis, in reference to the existence of a  
superior race of people on this continent long  
before the advent of the present aboriginal in-  
habitants. The report of the investigations of  
Squire and Davis was not brought down later  
than 1846, and only embraced the country lying  
between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

Professor Scott, like every scholar, accepted as  
true the evidence produced by these gentlemen,  
but at the same time felt confident in his own  
mind that the people who had genius and skill  
enough to erect the vast mounds of Newark and  
the little Miami, and the elaborate and skillful  
defences in and about Kanokis, Illinois, were  
certainly competent to find another route to  
Mexico and Central America than down the  
Valley of the Mississippi. Acting upon this  
impression, he early communicated with us and  
others in reference to the probable existence of  
traces of the march of these people to the Gulf  
of California. Fortunately, we were enabled to  
offer him encouragement, and on the 24th of  
June he left the Union Pacific Railroad at  
Evanston Station, Shelby county, Utah, and  
commenced his explorations. Evanston lies in  
the upper valley of Bear River, at the foot of  
the northwestern slope of the Uintan Mountains,  
and has an elevation of 7,000 feet above tide-  
water. Having secured the help of several half  
dozen men, Professor Scott immediately directed  
his course toward the South, where a bastard  
canyon starts out from one of the Uintan spurs.  
Fortunately he had with him a half breed who  
could converse with the Shoshonees, who range  
all through that section, and, through the inter-  
preter, he learned from Wa-pa-on-ta (Stag), a  
sub-chief of the Shoshonees, that about fifteen  
miles from Evanston was found a mound of ex-  
traordinary dimensions. The Professor immedi-  
ately repaired to the place, and to his gratifica-  
tion discovered a tumulus of as fair and  
positive proportion as any described by Squire  
and Davis. He immediately commenced the  
work of excavation, and in three days had the  
inexpressible pleasure of laying bare what was  
certainly a vault. He found a cavity about eight  
feet long, three wide and four deep. Its bottom,  
sides and ends were made of triangular-shaped  
stones, evidently quarried from the red granite  
of the Wahsatch range. There was no trap or  
covering to the vault, but from the nature and  
color of the earth immediately over it, the Pro-  
fessor thinks that an arch of burnt clay had  
been used. With the exception of some unim-  
portant pieces of obsidian, evidently having been  
used for lapidary's purposes, Professor Scott  
brought away everything found in the vault.

But one skeleton was found, which, on exposure,  
immediately crumbled into dust; it appeared to  
indicate that of a man not over five feet ten  
inches. The bones lay east and west—the skull  
east. At the foot, and apparently between the  
feet, was found an ordinary shaped earthen pot,  
with a capacity perhaps of a half a gallon, cone  
shaped, and without any mark or engraving on  
it. Along the left side lay an iron bracelet with  
a spring clasp, perfectly preserved. On each  
side of the stone were two medicine stones—  
shaped like a cigar, and full of holes, and of half  
a pound weight. The stones were very similar  
to Tennessee marble or Scotch granite. On the  
right side of the skeleton the Professor found a  
silver plate, about the size and exactly the shape  
of an artist's pallet. No mark whatever was dis-  
tinguishable on this piece, but it is of the purest  
silver. It may have been used as a shield,  
though the Professor inclines to the belief that