

# The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

{ EIGHTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 897.

## THE Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

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

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

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

**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 Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and  
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the  
very lowest prices.  
Jan 1, 1869.

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

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

**J. C. MILLS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in  
the United States Court.  
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite  
the Charlotte Hotel.  
June 28, 1869 6mpd

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
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. 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 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.

**B. R. SMITH & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
60 Kilby Street, Boston, MASS.,  
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores,  
&c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise  
generally.  
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments to  
us, and all usual facilities offered.  
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best  
efforts to please, to receive from our friends and con-  
tractors the same which it shall be our aim to merit.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny  
Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.  
REFER BY PERMISSION TO  
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.  
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.  
Murchison & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.  
J. Y. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
R. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. Ist Nat. Bank, Charlotte.  
T. W. DeWay, Esq., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.  
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C.  
Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Rail-  
road, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept 6, 1869.

**NEW GOODS  
New Groceries.**  
We are now receiving at our old stand, "Gray's  
Corner," our Fall Stock of Groceries, consisting in  
part of heavy Gunny Bagging.  
**The Arrow Cotton Ties,**  
A large lot of Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and in  
fact everything usually found in the Grocery line,  
all of which will be sold at a very short margin for  
cash.  
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere—  
we are determined to sell.  
Those indebted to us will please settle up.  
Sept 27, 1869. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

**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.

**J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Flour and Grain,  
NEWBERN, N. C.  
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, New-  
bern; T. J. Latham and Rountree & Webb, Newbern.  
Oct 18, 1869 6m

## The unfairness of a Protective Tariff.

Under the present tariff the most expensive  
jewelry pays, at most, ten per cent, *ad valorem*  
while hoes and spades and hatchets and nails,  
articles used by workmen, pay from thirty to  
fifty per cent. Is it not taxing necessities? A  
lace shawl, worn only by the very rich, pays only  
twenty-five per cent; a worsted shawl, worn  
only by poor women, pays forty per cent and fifty  
cents per pound for every pound of its weight.  
Diamonds pay twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*,  
but coffee and sugar and tea pay from forty to  
sixty-five per cent. Every article of luxury is  
taxed lightly, while every article of necessity,  
every implement of industry, every tool used  
by the farmer, the mechanic or the day laborer,  
is taxed heavily.

**Land and Mills for Sale.**  
I offer for sale a tract of Land of 162 Acres, 6 miles  
west of Charlotte, on the Loeragan Ferry Road.  
There is on the place a good Saw Mill and Dwelling  
and other improvements. The Land is well adapted  
to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, &c.  
Any person wishing to purchase must call early,  
as I intend to sell the place.  
Nov 1, 1869 if S. J. BERRYHILL.

**Dwelling for Sale**  
The Dwelling House on the Baptist Church street  
now occupied by Dr. John Wilson, is offered for sale  
privately. The House is two stories, and contains  
7 Rooms. It is located in a pleasant neighborhood.  
Apply to the undersigned.  
Nov 1, 1869 S. P. ALEXANDER, Agent.

**Splendid Land for Sale.**  
On Tuesday, the 7th day of December next, at  
noon, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell a  
tract of Land, lying one mile East of the City of  
Charlotte, containing 156 Acres, one-half of which  
is under cultivation, and the rest is heavily timbered.  
This is really a tract of first rate land. The soil is  
good, adapted to Corn, Cotton and Tobacco, and the  
timber alone, being so near the City, is of great  
value. Three large Tobacco Barns are on the premises.  
It is perhaps the most valuable tract that will  
be offered near the City for many years.  
Terms—A credit of 12 months with note and security,  
and title reserved until money is paid. Call at  
my house to be shown the premises.  
PHILADELPHIA M. TORRENCE,  
Attorney at Law, Excelsior of C. L. Torrence,  
Charlotte, Oct 26, 1869 5w

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
At the Court House in Concord, on Tuesday the  
6th of December next, (being Tuesday of Cabarrus  
County), I will sell at public auction the valuable  
Tract of LAND on which Jno C. Hayr lately lived,  
containing about 150 acres, adjoining the lands of  
Jno. Bradford, M. E. McKinley and others. A  
credit of 6, 12 and 18 months will be given.  
This is fine land and the sale offers a rare chance  
for men of moderate means to buy.  
MARTIN ICEHOWER,  
Commissioner.  
Oct 18, 1869 7w

**SALE OF LAND.**  
In accordance with a decree of the Probate Court  
of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House,  
in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 30th November next,  
a tract of land belonging to the Estate of W. W. Mor-  
row, dec'd, containing about 235 acres, all of which  
is in original forest, except a small part, which is  
second growth pine land. The tract adjoins the  
lands of John Walker, R. M. White, the Matthew Ed-  
wards land, and lies from 3 to 4 miles from Charlotte.  
J. W. MORROW,  
Adm'r.  
Oct. 25, 1869 1m

**Notice—Trustee's Sale.**  
As Trustee for the creditors of C. M. Query, I  
offer for sale the Stock of Dry Goods to be found in  
the Store formerly occupied by the said C. M. Query.  
These Goods will be sold at very low prices, as the  
business has been fully adjusted, and parties with  
All persons indebted to C. M. Query are hereby  
notified to call at the Store and settle, thus saving  
cost and trouble. No indulgence can be given.  
Nov 8, 1869 3w A. BURWELL, Trustee.

**Money wanted on Good City Property.**  
As the Agents and Attorneys of the parties in in-  
terest, we wish to raise from \$5,000 to \$50,000, on a  
mortgage of that very valuable property in Charlotte,  
known as the "Beckwith Property," situated near  
the centre of the city, and now occupied by C. M.  
Query. All difficulties in regard to the title of this  
property have been fully adjusted, and parties with  
money to lend will here find a perfectly safe invest-  
ment.  
JONES & JOHNSTON,  
RUFUS BARRINGER,  
Charlotte, Oct. 26, 1869 if.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!**  
**McMurray, Davis & Co.,**  
Have now in Store their FALL and WINTER  
GOODS.  
Oct 18, 1869.

**China, Glass and Crockery Ware.**  
CALL ON  
**JAMES HARTY**  
To buy your China, Glass and Earthen Ware, next  
door to the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.  
He is daily receiving additions to his already large  
stock of

**House-Keeping Goods.**  
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.  
**Baskets,**  
One of the largest assortments ever brought to this  
market, (embracing anything from the largest-sized  
laundry basket to a toy basket,) for sale by  
Oct 18, 1869. JAMES HARTY.

**Stoves, Tin-Ware, &c.**  
**D. H. BYERLY & CO.**  
(In the Basement Store under Mansion House.)  
Keep for sale a full assortment of Stoves of every  
description, Hollow-Ware, Tin-Ware, Japan-Ware,  
&c., &c.  
Spears' Anti-Dust Cooking Stove is a superior article,  
and has given general satisfaction. We have  
sold a large number within the past year.  
We also keep other patterns of Cooking Stoves,  
of the most approved style and quality.  
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron work executed at short  
notice. Repairing promptly attended to.  
D. H. BYERLY,  
March 17, 1869 G. P. DOUGHERTY.

**KILGORE & CURETON,**  
Druggists,  
Springs' Corner, Charlotte, N. C.,  
Have received a large and well selected Stock of  
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND FANCY GOODS,  
And keep constantly on hand  
**Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,**  
Of superior quality, which they offer at reasonable  
prices.  
Call and examine a good cheap Colored Paint,  
which they are offering at reduced prices at  
SPRINGS' CORNER.  
Oct 25, 1869. Springs' Corner.

## The Cost of a King.

They are beginning to discuss in Europe the  
question of the costliness of monarchies. Some  
statistics on this subject have been lately com-  
piled, which may possibly set people to think-  
ing. His Holiness the Pope, who can look over  
the whole of his temporal dominions from the  
hall of St. Peter's, is the cheapest monarch of  
Europe, and costs only \$200,000 per annum.  
Württemberg spends \$220,000 for her august  
sovereign, Denmark \$240,000, Norway and  
Sweden \$260,000, Holland \$500,000, and Por-  
tugal \$665,000. These thrones are among the  
comparatively inexpensive establishments. Ba-  
varia sets apart a round million for royalty.  
England provides for her Queen and royal family  
\$2,350,000. Prussia maintains majesty at a  
cost of \$2,400,000. Italy charges her people  
for the new monarchy the handsome sum of  
\$3,200,000, and Austria suffers for the support  
of the Hapsburgs to the extent of four millions a  
year. These are among the moderately dear  
kingsfolk and imperial people. When we come  
to the Grand Turk, who wants many sequins to  
keep up his seraglio and harem, we find him  
tolerably "high priced." \$6,600,000 being Abdul  
Assis's allowance. The Emperor of the French  
gets his \$7,000,000 for managing the affairs of  
the empire. Lastly, the Czar, who is the most  
expensive monarch to keep up of all, has \$8,540,-  
000. Taken altogether, the sitters upon Euro-  
pean thrones cost their subjects about forty mil-  
lions of dollars a year for their mere personal  
expenses. Perhaps one of these days it may be  
thought that this enormous expenditure can be  
made to better advantage than in the empty show  
of royal and imperial state.

The English are inquiring very anxiously,  
"What are we to do when our coal is all burned  
out?" and before a century has rolled away this  
question will be a distressing one for England.  
Her manufacturers depend upon coal.

**Sale of Land, Stock, &c.**  
The subscribers, as Executors of C. C. Henderson,  
dec'd, will expose to public sale, at the Court House  
door in the Town of Lincolnton, on Saturday the 18th  
day of December next, the Tan Yard and Fixtures  
belonging to the Estate of said C. C. Henderson.  
This property in good repair, and has attached an  
Engine of sufficient power to run Saw Mill, Planing  
Machinery, &c., as well as the Machinery of the  
Tannery business.  
72 acres of Land, about one mile and a half from  
Lincolnton.  
50 acres of Land two miles and a half from Town.  
1 Lot at the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba  
county.  
C. C. Henderson's interest in a Lot, known as the  
Kistler Tan Yard Lot, S. W. Square in the Town of  
Lincolnton.  
100 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wil., Char.  
& Ruth. Railroad Company.  
A lot of Personal Property.  
Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 months will be given,  
the purchaser giving bond with approved security  
bearing interest from day of sale. Titles to Real  
Estate reserved until purchase money is paid.  
JNO. D. SHAW,  
S. P. SHERRILL,  
Executors.  
Nov 8, 1869 6w

**Three Desirable Tracts of Land FOR SALE.**  
I will sell on Wednesday, the 1st day of December  
next, at my residence in Gaston county, one tract of  
Land, containing 285 or 240 acres, 20 acres of which  
is River bottom, 75 or 80 acres 2d bottom, and about  
100 acres of woodland. There is a good Mineral  
Well of Water in the yard, a large and comfortable  
House containing 8 rooms, good out-buildings and a  
splendid Orchard. This tract lies on the Catawba  
River and Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad at Tucka-  
see Station.  
Also, one tract in Mecklenburg county, about 2  
miles South of the Railroad and lying on the Catawba  
River, containing 240 acres, 16 acres of which is  
No. 1 bottom, 75 acres of good upland and the balance  
is woodland. A good comfortable House with 5  
rooms and all necessary out-buildings, and a good  
Orchard and small Vineyard of about 3 or 4 hundred  
vines. This tract has a good site for trap fishing  
with traps in good order; also a fine fish pond, well  
supplied with fish.  
I will also sell one-half interest in a tract contain-  
ing 285 acres of woodland, lying in Gaston county,  
near Broadway's Station, 1 mile South of the Railroad.  
The timber on this Land is very valuable, being  
principally Pine, Oak and Chestnut.  
Nov 8, 1869 3w A. W. ALEXANDER.

**Read This.**  
I am in earnest this time. Persons indebted to  
me by Note or Account must settle by the first of  
December next, as I am going West.  
Nov 8, 1869 3w A. W. ALEXANDER.

**Executor's Notice.**  
Having qualified as Executor of the late Mrs. Mary  
Springs, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted  
to her to come forward and make settlement, and all  
persons holding claims against her must present  
them within the time prescribed by law or this notice  
will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
Nov 1, 1869 1mp4 J. E. GILLESPIE, Executor.

**Fish!!**  
50 Barrels Mackerel,  
40 Kils. No. 1 Mackerel,  
30 " " " " "  
20 " Extra Family Mackerel,  
60 Boxes Scotch Herring,  
1,000 " Sardines,  
Just received at SAMUEL GROSE & CO'S.

**Powder.**  
100 Kegs FFF Rifle Powder,  
150 " best Blasting Powder,  
100,000 Feet D. T. Fuse,  
5,000 " S. T. "  
2,500 " Hemp  
For sale lower than you will find them elsewhere  
save at SAMUEL GROSE & CO'S.  
Nov 8, 1869.

**The Best Almanac Published.**  
WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF IT.  
TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1870.—We have exam-  
ined this Almanac and pronounce it a "Great Al-  
manac," the best published in the State.—*Ridgeway  
Press.*  
TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1870 is the very best yet  
—*Episcopal Methodist*  
We have received a copy of this Celebrated Al-  
manac—it is one of the best now published.—*Wil-  
mington Morning Post.*  
Price 10 cents single copy; 3 for 25 cents; 1 dozen  
75 cents. Sent free of postage.  
Address JAS. H. ENNIS,  
Bookseller and Publisher,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Nov 8, 1869.

**R. M. Robinson,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
Having returned to Charlotte, has opened a Shop  
up-stairs over J. D. Palmer's Store, where he will be  
pleased to receive a share of patronage from his old  
acquaintances and the public generally.  
Nov 1, 1869 6m

## Beeswax.

We publish the following Circular of Alex. S.  
McRae, Anglo-American Produce Broker, Liver-  
pool, England, not only to show the extent and  
value of the Beeswax trade, but as containing  
valuable items of information that will be new and  
interesting to many readers:  
American apiarists are perhaps not generally  
aware of the enormous consumption of the above  
article in Europe, and the pre-eminent value of  
the United States supply. Independently of  
the very large yield of Mineral and Vegetable  
Waxes, England alone must consume some 2,000  
tons a year, to the value of say \$2,100,000. Its  
worth is assessed by color, purity, and melting  
point, and the latter process readily exposes  
adulteration or foreign matter. To-day's qua-  
tions, taking gold at 131, are as follows:  
American bright pressed yellow, 45 to 51 cts per lb.  
American rough mixed yellow, 43 to 48 " "  
West Indian yellow, 41 to 43 " "  
East Indian " 41 to 43 " "  
Africa " 36 to 41 " "

As an instance of the consumption, it may be  
mentioned that one European palace alone is said  
to burn ten thousand wax candles nightly! The  
method of lighting them is ingenious. The respec-  
tive apartments being prepared with the  
candles, an inflammable and scented web like  
link (gun cotton) runs from link to link. Im-  
mediately one end of the link is lit, the flame  
flashes round the connected wax-lights with light-  
ning rapidity, and in a moment they are all  
simultaneously inflamed! As the link burns  
and ignites each candle, an agreeable odour is  
emitted, and the apartments at once, from one  
end to the other, are thus not only illuminated,  
but perfectly refreshed and perfumed, as if by  
magic!

## How to Fatten a Horse.

Many good horses devour large quantities of  
grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor.  
The food eaten is not properly assimilated. If  
the usual feed has been unground grain and hay,  
nothing but a change will effect any desirable  
alteration in appearance of the animal. In case  
oil meal cannot be obtained readily, mingle a  
bushel of flaxseed with a bushel of barley, one  
of oats, and another bushel of Indian corn, and  
let it be ground into fine meal. This will be a  
fair proportion for all his feed. Or, the barley,  
oats and corn, in equal quantities, may first be  
premiered, and one-fourth part of oil cake  
mingled with it, when the meal is sprinkled on  
the cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the  
mixture three times daily, mingled with a peck of  
cut hay and straw. If the horse will eat that  
amount greedily, let the quantity be gradually  
increased until he will eat four or six quarts at  
every feeding three times a day. So long as the  
animal will eat this allowance the quantity may  
be increased a little every day. But avoid the  
practice of allowing a horse to stand at a rack of  
well filled hay. In order to fatten a horse that  
is run down in flesh, the groom should be very  
particular to feed the animal no more than he  
will eat up clean and lick the manger for more.

**EARTHQUAKE PREDICTIONS.**—It will be re-  
membered that some months ago, M. Falb, a  
German in Peru, created quite a sensation by his  
predictions of earthquakes in that country.  
A recent letter says:  
"After intense alarm caused by the prognos-  
tics of M. Falb, our people are now settling  
down to a sense of security, and are becoming  
convinced of the groundlessness of their previous  
fears. The random and baseless predictions of  
the amateur German savant have, however, been  
productive of some mischief, aside from the  
anxiety to the open country and the interior,  
for security from the expected but imaginary earth-  
quakes and tidal waves of the clerical astronomer.  
It may be considered a singular circumstance  
that upon the dates of Peru's predicted earth-  
quakes, the whole of Peru enjoyed a singular  
immunity from these visitations, although for  
the past twelve months some part or other of the  
country has been frequently subjected to them.

**REDUCTION**  
In the price of Dry Goods.  
The copartnership of Brem, Brown & Co., expires  
by its own limitation on the first of January, 1870,  
and if they cannot close out their very large and ex-  
tensive Stock they intend to reduce it as much as  
possible, and will offer the entire Stock at  
**Astonishingly Low Prices**  
To cash buyers, at either wholesale or retail. It  
will make it to the interest of all cash buyers if they  
will give them a call before buying. They have one  
of the largest and best assorted stocks they have  
had since they have been in business.  
Nov 8, 1869 3w BREM, BROWN & CO.

**Notice.**  
W. A. WALSH will hereafter have in charge the  
Store known as B. M. Presson's, as my Agent. Mr  
Walsh will be found always ready to serve his cus-  
tomers, and will close out present stock at low  
rates as the market will justify.  
Nov 8, 1869. J. Y. BRUCE.  
Persons indebted to B. M. PRESSON must  
settle with him immediately, and those having claims  
against him will present them.

**Books for Sale.**  
On Friday, the 3d day of December next, I will  
sell at the Court House in Concord, a lot of valuable  
books belonging to the estate of C. W. Smythe, dec'd,  
consisting in part of the following: New American  
Encyclopedia, Stories of Venice, Hugh Miller's  
Works, German-English and English-German Dic-  
tionary, Hebrew Lexicon, Journey through the  
Chinese Empire, Apostolic Church (Schaff), John-  
son's Works, &c. A. J. SEAGLE,  
Nov 8, 1869 3w Executor.

**Notice.**  
Depredations, in various ways, having been from  
time to time committed on our premises, this is,  
therefore, to give notice to all persons, without dis-  
tinction of race, color or previous condition, to cease  
in future from such depredations either in the way  
of hunting with or without dogs, fishing, or even  
passing through our fields, or those of our wards or  
any lands under our control, especially those under  
cultivation, as we are determined to enforce the law  
against all offenders.  
JOHN WALKER, Rev. J. HUNTER,  
(for self and wards.) W. H. WALKER,  
JOHN W. HUNTER, RICHARD B. HUNTER,  
AMELIE HUNTER, C. H. WOLFE.  
Nov 15, 1869.

## Agricultural.

### Manures—How and When to Use Them.

The best method of using stable or barn-yard  
manure for corn or potatoes is to haul it fresh  
from the pile, spread it upon the ploughed field,  
and harrow it in. This is what is called "long  
manure," and is a form which, according to the  
opinions of many farmers, is unsuited to im-  
mediate use; also, it is objected, that in spreading  
fresh manure upon ploughed fields and covering  
it only superficially with earth, much of it is  
lost by evaporation; or, more correctly speaking,  
certain volatile, gaseous constituents rise on  
the breeze and are wafted away. In our view, both  
of these notions are incorrect. The excrement  
of animals must undergo a kind of fermentation,  
or putrefactive change, before it is assimilated  
by plants, and it is better that this be carried  
forward in the field, as there it is in contact with  
the soil, which is greedy to absorb all the products  
of the chemical change. Creative power has  
bestowed upon dry earth prodigious absorptive  
capabilities. If a lump of fresh manure as large  
as a peck measure is placed upon a ploughed  
field uncovered, and allowed to ferment and de-  
cay in the open air, the absorptive powers of the  
earth are such that it will actually attract toward  
it ammoniacal and other gases, and thus rob  
the atmosphere of its natural volatile principles.  
A film of earth no thicker than the rind of an  
orange, placed over a lump of manure, will  
effectually prevent loss of manorial products,  
under all possible circumstances. It will be  
agreed, then, that a harrow is equally as effec-  
tive as a plough in protecting manure in the open  
field. It is better to have the manure near the  
surface, as the rains can reach it, and dissolve  
the soluble salts, and by percolation carry them  
down to the hungry roots of plants. Long  
manure is not lost when deeply turned under  
by the plough, but the farmer does not secure  
the whole value of his dressing under this mode  
of treatment in any case, and on some soils the  
loss is a serious one. In the process of  
soap-making, it becomes necessary to set up a  
leach. Now, the farmer will not attempt to ex-  
haust the tub of ashes of its potash by forcing  
water into the bottom and dipping the liquid  
off from the top. The natural percolating or  
exhausting process is downward, in accordance  
with the laws of gravity. The soluble alkalies  
and salts are driven downward, and in the case  
of the leach we must have a vessel ready to re-  
ceive them at the bottom; and in the case of the  
same substance leached from manure, we must  
have the manure so placed that plant roots will  
be at hand to absorb them before they pass be-  
yond their reach.  
Manure is never so valuable as when it is  
fresh. It then holds in association not only all  
the fixed soluble substances, natural to the soil,  
excrement, but much that is of great value,  
found only in the liquid. It is in a condition to  
quickly undergo chemical change, and the  
gaseous, ammoniacal products secured are double  
those resulting from that which has been  
weathered in a heap out of doors for several  
months.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

### Planting Irish Potatoes.

Communicated to the Carolina Farmer.  
In 1867 and '68 I made of this crop at the  
rate of 500 bushels per acre—and I found it  
equal per bushel, when boiled, to about half  
bushel of corn for hogs. I planted about the  
middle of November. The ground was an old  
broom-straw field. It was thoroughly plowed—  
not subsoiled—and run off at about 2 1/2 feet with  
a two horse plow twice in the same furrow. The  
potatoes were dropped 10 to 12 inches apart in  
the bottom of the furrow, and the furrow was  
pretty nearly filled with uncomposted manure  
from the horse stable, cow stable and hog pen—  
the different kinds of manure making but little  
difference in the yield. The covering was done  
with a two-horse mouldboard furrow on each side,  
which put the potatoes some 10 inches under  
the ground. I tried large potatoes whole, large  
potatoes cut, and small potatoes, with no appar-  
ent difference in the result. The potatoes were  
worked twice with hoe and plow, once soon after  
they came up—and again about the time tuber-  
ing began. They were dug before the middle  
of July, and yielded at the rate of 500 bushels  
per acre in '67 and '68. I may add that Col.  
Bingham was equally successful in '67 and '68.  
This year the crop was a failure from late frost  
and early drought. In '67 I tried the very same  
plan with a patch planted in March and the yield  
was less than 200 bushels per acre.  
The advantages of Fall planting are obvious.  
For me it doubled the yield. It is done when  
nothing else is pushing, whereas Spring planting  
is done when everything else is pushing. It is  
done with manure that will be needed for noth-  
ing else before Spring and which will be in the  
way, (or ought to be in the way,) before the  
winter is over—whereas Spring planting is done  
with manure that is needed for everything else.  
And besides it brings the potato forward earlier  
and saves the trouble of keeping seed through  
the winter. I feel assured that the potato will  
amply repay liberal treatment, and that now is  
the time to plant it.  
RO. BINGHAM.  
Mebaneville, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1869.

### Covering Seed Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—I see that you have had several  
articles in your paper urging shallow light cov-  
ering in seed wheat. I presume few will deny  
that more seed will come up from light covering  
than from deep. Probably many may think  
deep covering necessary to prevent freezing out.  
If the members of the Agricultural Societies  
would give the necessary attention to this sub-  
ject, each trying a few experiments in boxes or  
garden plots, they could probably get at the truth  
this very winter. One step would then have  
been taken towards a more perfect understand-  
ing as to what we should do and why.  
Noticing this morning a seed of wheat on the  
ground where it had germinated without cov-  
ering, I dug it up with a knife. The spike of  
wheat was one inch long and there were three  
roots, two and one-half inches long. The roots  
may have been longer, but the knife blade with  
which I dug them up was only that length and  
I had not expected the roots to be so long, so I  
may have broken or cut them off. The field had  
been harrowed and rolled, the seed had been in  
or on the ground only ten days.  
Asheville News. TRUTH.

## Care of Infants at Night.

From the Note Book of an Eminent Physician.  
It is said that Sir Edward Codrington when  
a young officer at Toulon, was so anxious to dis-  
tinguish himself that he passed the greater part  
of the day on deck, watching for signals to give  
intelligence of the movements of the French  
vessels, and when he retired, he sank into a sleep  
so profound that the loudest noises did not awake  
him; but when the word "signal" was whisper-  
ed in his cabin, he immediately sprang up. This  
anecdote proves how sleepless in the midst of  
the profoundest slumbers is that faculty of the  
soul which for the time being is intensely ex-  
cited.  
The same truth is well illustrated in the case  
of the mother. She is the most sleepless person  
in the household. For months, and often for  
years, she does not enjoy two consecutive hours  
of sleep. But it is not the noises in the street,  
nor anxiety, nor nervousness, that disturb her  
 repose. She can sleep soundly when others are  
made wakeful by unusual sounds or voices. But  
there is one sound, one voice, more potent in  
her ears than all others; it is the voice of her  
child. When that is heard, even in the faintest  
whisper, she awakes from the deepest sleep; how-  
ever insensible she may be to other voices,  
that one never fails to be heard by her quick  
ear.  
Mothers often relate that, long after their  
children have grown to manhood and woman-  
hood, they are startled from their slumbers  
by the old and familiar cries of their baby-  
hood.  
This instinctive wakefulness of the mother to  
the wants of her child teaches a most important  
lesson in the care of children at night. It is a  
growing practice to send first-class families to  
the Continent to the care of the nurse, and  
that the mother may not be disturbed,  
but may have her regular and full amount of  
sleep. This is done under the pretence that the  
mother's health requires that her night's rest  
should not be broken by the care of the child.  
Except in extraordinary cases, there is no truth  
in the assertion; the mother and child are in  
ordinary health, the proper care of her infant  
at night does not make the mother beyond her  
strength with the judicious care of the child by  
the mother, the child's irritability and  
restlessness of the former.  
But there are certain positive evils and dan-  
gers attending the care of the infant by a nurse  
at night. It will prove, in nine cases out of ten  
that the nurse considers her own sleep of para-  
mount importance, and in about the proportion  
given it will be found that she manages to ob-  
tain it. In the first place, her affections are not  
stimulated by the child, and hence her sym-  
pathies are not enlisted in its care and welfare.  
She sleeps quite unconscious of and undisturbed  
by its cries, when its plaintive voice penetrates  
to the mother's ear, though in a distant and se-  
cluded part of the house. Thus many a helpless  
infant that has become tired of lying in one  
position, and merely requires to be changed to  
secure perfect rest and quiet, cries itself asleep  
from sheer exhaustion, unable to arouse the  
lazier ears of its nurse. One of the first and  
most dangerous consequences of committing the  
child to the care of the nurse at night is her  
inability when asleep to over-look and another  
it without hearing its stifled cries. The Eng-  
lish mortuary records show that two or three  
hundred children are thus killed annually.  
But if the child escapes death or injury from  
this cause, he is by no means free from danger  
from other sources. It is liable to be habitually  
drugged to sleep. This may, and doubtless will  
be regarded by many as an unjust suspicion, ap-  
on their own "faithful" nurses; but there are  
too many facts accumulated against them to  
make it doubtful. It must be assumed as a truth  
that nurses will have their own usual amount of  
sleep. If they cannot obtain it on account of  
the restlessness of the child, they soon learn the  
remedy for its sleeplessness. They try it secretly  
and cautiously find it succeeds perfectly; they  
repeat it with equal success several times; and  
now, made bold and confident, they adminis-  
ter the anodyne with liberal hand every night,  
or at least when they fear the child will disturb  
their own slumbers. A child thus treated soon  
becomes unusually