

The Western Democrat.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 899.

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. Night and day, promptly attended to. Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct. 26, 1868.

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 vicinity. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to. Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Oct. 26, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in Park Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found with or without professional engagement.
May 31, 1869. *Emp'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 Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which 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. *if*

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.,
Will wait on patients 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 4 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 Courts.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
June 29, 1869. *Emp'd*

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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 Cloth and Mercantile Goods 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 that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.
By permission to
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Elgin Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Merrill & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. V. Bruce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
T. W. Deane, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Deane & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. M. Ottes & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Merrimon, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, 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 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.

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Flour and Grain,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Refer to J. A. Guin, Cashier National Bank, Newbern; T. J. Latham and Rountree & Webb, Newbern.
Oct. 18, 1869. *in*

LARGE STOCK
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.
Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Sept. 13, 1869.

A BUSINESS WEDDING.—A novel wedding was celebrated in Memphis on the 28th ult. A widow, from North Carolina, Mrs. M. Blackwell, on her way to the Red River country, with her household goods, including several children, felt an aching void and determined to fill the place of the late Mr. Blackwell upon short notice. Procuring a marriage license with a blank for the name of her husband, she explained her wishes to the landlord of the wagon yard, where she rested while in transit, who introduced to her a young, strapping fellow named Dalton, who was nothing loth, and the two were made one five minutes afterward, where they stood in the wagon yard. After the ceremony the new matched pair took up their march for their new home.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
In accordance with a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg, I will sell on the 7th December next, at the Court House in Charlotte, the following property belonging to the Estate of J. H. Gibson, deceased: About 100 acres of LAND, lying three miles South of Charlotte, adjoining the Lands of S. R. Turner, C. T. Alexander and W. B. Thomas, including improvements and twenty acres of good Meadow. Also, some twenty acres, lying North of Charlotte, on the Salisbury road, adjoining the city property of J. B. Harwell and Wm. F. Phifer, in lots of one and two acres.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
Nov. 15, 1869. ROBERT GIBBON, Adm'r.

TO RENT.
By M. L. Wriston & Co., Auctioneers.
The Valuable Property belonging to the heirs of Alexander Springs, dec'd., consisting of three DWELLING HOUSES and two STORE ROOMS, will be publicly rented on the 8th day of December next for the year 1870.
Nov. 22, 1869. M. L. WRISTON, Agent.

LAND FOR SALE.
I offer for sale a Tract of LAND of 125 acres, lying 7 miles from Charlotte, on the Tuckasee Fork Road. There are about 30 acres in cultivation, and the balance heavily timbered. There is a comfortable log Dwelling House, Smokehouse and Stables on the place. Terms easy. Call soon.
Nov. 22, 1869. J. B. BOYLES.

Administrator's Sale.
The property heretofore advertised for Sale as belonging to M. D. L. Moody, deceased, consisting of two Houses and Lots, (the sale of which was postponed) will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 20th day of December, 1869, at the Court House door in Charlotte. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov. 22, 1869. S. A. HARRIS, Adm'r.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned will sell privately Two Hundred and Nine acres of first-rate cotton and grain LAND, lying on Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of W. Levey Kirkpatrick, A. B. Downs and others, formerly owned by Abner Alexander, and known as the Jas. Walker tract. It is located within 4 miles of the City of Charlotte, and a convenient distance from four Churches and two fine Flouring and Saw mills. It has a Dwelling and out-houses, a good meadow and seventy-five acres in a high state of cultivation, and some fine timbered land and excellent water. Those desirous of purchasing can buy stock, farming tools, corn, &c., and must apply early for terms to
W. C. GRAHAM,
Nov. 22, 1869. *Emp'd* on the premises.

Important Sale of Land.
In obedience to a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 14th day of December, 1869, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to-wit: One tract of Land lying in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill Church in Mecklenburg County, and known as "David Carruthers' old saw mill tract," adjoining the lands of David Carruthers, Calvin Youngblood and others, containing about one hundred and thirty-five acres. Terms—Ten months credit, bond with good security required. Thirty dollars cash, to be paid on day of sale for expenses.
WM. MAXWELL,
Nov. 15, 1869. *4w* Commissioner.

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 Lincoln, on Saturday the 18th day of December next, the Tan Yard and Fixtures belonging to the Estate of said C. C. Henderson. This property is 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 Lincoln.
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 Lincoln.
100 Shares of the Capital Stock of the W. L. Charlotte & Raleigh 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. SHERILL,
Nov. 8, 1869. *6w* Executors.

Valuable City Property for Sale
The Dwelling House and Lot belonging to F. Scarr. The House is situated in front of the finest groves of shade trees in the city, with Kitchen, Garden, and Orchard well stocked with grape vines and fruit trees in full bearing; also, Flower Garden filled with choice plants and roses. Apply at
Nov. 29, 1869. F. SCARR'S Drug Store.

Money wanted on Good City Property.
As the Agents and Attorneys of the parties in interest, we wish to raise from \$5,000 to \$5,000, on a mortgage of that very valuable property in Charlotte, known as the "Beck with Property," situated near the center 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 investment.
JONES & JOHNSTON,
RUFUS BARRINGER,
Charlotte, Oct. 25, 1869. *if*

Assignee's Notice.
The undersigned has been appointed Assignee of H. B. Peters, a Bankrupt, and hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to come forward and make settlement and in that way save cost.
S. P. ALEXANDER,
Nov. 15, 1869. *4w* Assignee.

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

Mrs. Lincoln's Second Choice.
Something About the Count Scheideubuten.
From the Portland (Me.) Eastern Augus.
The "happy dog," as our readers have already been advised, is Count Scheideubuten. Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden. Although this title is rather imposing, it does not, in the Count's own home, imply either an impressive weight of dignity or a purse noticeably heavy. The Duke of Baden has small cash to spare, and none to bestow on Grand Chamberlains, who have little to do about his court, and who "come cheap" in a land where every fourth Dutchman is a count of baron. Indeed, a moderate belly full of kraut and pumpernickel every Sunday is the only kind of "government pay" that ever distends the shriveled skin of Scheideubuten, who is an uncommonly sorry specimen of the Teutonic nobility. The poor fellow is said to be in ecstasies over his good fortune in securing an heiress for a wife, and to be especially joyous in the prospect of filling into the vacant shirts, socks, breeches and shoes of the "late lamented," a large number of which have not yet followed his coats and hats to the junk shop. A pair of the "martyr's" trousers is being cut down for Scheideubuten by Count Kortenbratzen, the Grand Duke's tailor, S. being a short-legged little fellow, while the late A. L., as every body knows, strode the land on a pair of natural stilts. It will be a funny sight, not, however, without some melancholy suggestiveness, to behold poor Scheideubuten leading "Mary, relict of Abraham Lincoln, deceased," to the altar, clad in the veritable habiliments of his illustrious predecessor—his breeches shining with autographic grease spots left by White House dinners of the past—his little feet shaking about loose in a pair of Illinois boots a mile too big for them—and his tiny hands encased in a pair of enormous yellow kids in which the fists of the martyr was said to bear striking resemblance to a canvassed Cincinnati ham. Poor little S.! For our part we don't begrudge him a stitch of the sacred wardrobe. He will have earned it all before he is done with Mary L., and as she only reserved after her bereavement, those garments which nobody would buy, her new husband will begin his matrimonial career by falling into uncommonly bad habits.

The cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, it is asserted, has become more popular among the natives, who have discovered that it is more profitable to grow cotton at twenty cents a pound, than to raise the millet grain for consumption at home. The cotton exported from India in 1869 amounted in value to \$27,500,000; but the crops for 1869, it is estimated, will bring \$100,749,125. The East India cotton is short staple and decidedly inferior to that grown in the United States.

H. K. DEARND Action for Slander and Libel in F. S. Mecklenburg Superior Court. ELIAS CARR. The undersigned hereby retracts all charges which he has made derogatory to the character of the Plaintiff, and asserts that it was not his purpose to injure the Plaintiff, and regrets that the publication was made. ELIAS CARR. Witness—Wm. T. DORTCH. Green County, N. C., Nov. 29, 1869. *pd*

For Sale,
A good Spring Wagon and Harness. Apply to GRIER & ALEXANDER. Trade Street. Nov. 29, 1869. *2w*

L. W. SANDERS, D. W. OATES, SANDERS & OATES,
(Successors to R. M. Miller & Co.)
HAVE just received a large Stock of GROCERIES, in part as follows:
100 Sacks Coffee—all grades,
80 Barrels Sugar
50 Sacks Salt,
50 " Molasses and Syrups,
200 Barrels Flour,
2500 Grain and Flour Sacks,
50 Boxes Cheese,
50 Boxes Caudy,
10 Barrels Vinegar,
2000 Lbs. Hensons' Leather,
Gunny Bagging and IRON TIES, Soap, Candles, Starch Pickles, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Tapioca, Corn Starch, Citron, Currants, Prunes, and Raisins.
JLSO,
A FULL stock of Wooden and Willow Ware, &c., such as Tubs, Churns, Measures, Buckets, common, blue and green, Cedar brass-bound and heavy stave; Sugar Buckets, various kinds; Wash-Boards; Brooms, large and small; Whisk-Brooms, Boarding Brushes, &c., &c.
These GOODS were bought on a very low market in New York for Cash, and will be sold LOW. A liberal discount will be made to Merchants.
WE WILL BUY ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE at full market rates.
SANDERS & OATES,
At Oates' Corner.

J. WALTER MILLER, DICK W. HENNING and TELLIE MAVER, are with us, and will be glad to see and serve their friends. SANDERS & OATES. November 22, 1869.

In retiring, we are pleased to recommend our successors, Messrs Sanders & Oates, to all our old friends and customers. R. M. MILLER & CO. Nov. 22, 1869.

Hutchison, Burroughs & Co. DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & SPRINGS, under the firm and style of HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO., General Fire and Life Insurance Agents, was dissolved on the 9th day of this month, by mutual consent, and the said BURROUGHS & SPRINGS are fully authorized to settle all debts and demands due to or by the said firm. E. NYE HUTCHISON, J. C. BURROUGHS, R. A. SPRINGS.

CARD.
In retiring from the late firm of Hutchison, Burroughs & Co., I would respectfully ask of my old friends and customers a continuation of their patronage to the new firm, which they have so kindly given to the late firm of Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.
E. NYE HUTCHISON.

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned have entered into a partnership to prosecute a General
Fire and Life Insurance
Business, and for the sale of Fertilizers, Lime, Plaster and Cement, in the City of Charlotte, N. C., under the name and style of
Burroughs & Springs.
The business will open this day, and be carried on in the new Building, Corner of College and 4th Streets, heretofore occupied by Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.
Nov. 15, 1869. R. A. SPRINGS.

Striking Facts.
From the Raleigh Sentinel.
I notice in the papers that the *per diem* and mileage of members of the General Assembly have been fixed at the old rates. Have you thought what it costs the tax payers? The Bonds of the State are selling in New York, according to quotation, at 31 cents in the dollar. So the State has to issue, pay interest on, and finally pay in full, one hundred dollars for thirty-one—receiving less than one-third in value of what she promises to pay. Suppose State bonds are sold to pay the *per diem*. The State will have to issue, pay tax on and finally pay twenty-two and a half dollars to raise enough money to pay Cuffee Mayo for making laws for us one day. Really each member costs us each day \$22.50 in bonds, which the members say must be paid in full.
They say the reason they put *per diem* so high, is that board is so much higher than formerly. I see from Mrs. Miller's advertisement in your paper, that she will board members at \$5 per week, making 71 3/4 cents per day, subtract that from \$7 and we have \$6.28 each member makes clear of stumps and runners. Mrs. Miller keeps a splendid table, as I know from experience.
A member living 200 miles, for example, from Raleigh gets \$40 for going and \$40 for returning, making \$80 in all. Billy Smith charges them on his road \$10 for going and \$10 returning, making \$20 in all, which makes a clear profit to that member of \$60. Tax payers are watching those things.
"HAWRE."

The Chinese.
The Chinese are the most idolatrous people upon earth. The "Flowery Kingdom" possess 500,000 temples, containing 3,000,000 idols. But these are not sufficient for their idol-worshipping people. Their idols are found on all the highways of the empire, in every private house, and every orthodox Chinaman carries one in his pocket, generally about the length of from one to two inches. Their sacrifices are by no means expensive—a few fruits or flowers—but the principal thing they offer to their gods is paper with some sentences from Confucius printed on it. This they burn, and it is supposed that it is of vast efficacy.
These strange people seem to be without any conscience, or any mental material out of which to make one. They have not in their language a word that signifies *sin*; the nearest approach to it being a phrase which, literally interpreted, signifies a "breach of politeness." Some of these queer specimens of humanity profess Christianity to a greater or less extent. One of these was a leader in a great revolt some years ago; he was killed, and left three hundred disconsolate widows to mourn his loss.
The Chinese are very imitative and can do anything in mechanics that any other people in the world can do; but they seem incapable of conceiving any of the religious, moral, or political ideas of the Caucasians. We look upon their immigration to this country as fraught with the greatest danger to ourselves and our institutions, and we hope that it will be resisted by our people at all hazards.—*Norfolk Journal.*

WHERE IS NORTHERN CHARITY?—From the New York Herald of the 24th we copy the following:
"Lizzie Rice, a young lady of twenty-three, was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday, being found on the streets suffering from premature labor. It seems that she married the son of a wealthy English family in Bridgeport, Conn.; but the family refused to acknowledge the marriage and her husband, being a junior, they sent him to England. She then came here to earn her living, but was driven from the place she obtained as soon as it was evident she was about to become a mother. In this condition, without friends, home, money, or indeed reputation, she was seized with maternal pangs and taken care of by the officer. She will be sent to some charitable association."

Horrible.—Mark Twain, lecturing to a Boston audience on the Sandwich Islands, when he came to discuss cannibalism, remarked: "At this point I usually illustrate cannibalism before the audience, but I am a stranger here, and feel diffident about asking favors. However, if there is any one present who is willing to contribute a baby for the purpose of the lecture, I should be glad to know it now. I am aware, though, that children have become scarce and high of late, having been thinned out by neglect and ill-treatment since the woman movement began."

Kings Mountain Gold Mine FOR SALE.
By virtue of a decree of foreclosure of mortgage, made at Gaston Superior Court, Fall Term, 1869, the undersigned, as Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to public sale on the premises and for cash, on Thursday the 30th day of December, 1869, that well known property the
Kings Mountain Gold Mine,
Embracing about 550 acres of Land, and including the Engine, Mills, Machinery and Fixtures for operating the same. The Engines, Mills and Machinery are in prime order and of great value. The Shaft is open and ready for work. This Mine is considered to be one of the best in the Southern country.
W. P. BYNUM,
Nov. 29, 1869. *4wpd* Commissioner.

Corn Wanted.
1,000 BUSHELS CORN WANTED for which the market price will be paid by
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON,
Bryce's Building.
Nov. 29, 1869.

Fine Wines.
We have the best assortment of Wines in the City, of superior quality.
Also, a superior article of RUM, and other Liquors of various sorts.
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON,
Nov. 29, 1869. Bryce's Building.

1870. Almanacs.
Ten Gross of the Old Salem Almanacs just received for the Wholesale and Retail Trade at
TIDDY & BRO.
Nov. 23, 1869.

Lincolnton High School.
Rev. W. R. WETMORE, Prof. H. H. SMITH.
The next Session will begin January 10th, 1870. Tuition same as heretofore. No deduction for absence, unless there be a contract to the contrary. Cases of protracted sickness excepted.
Address either Principal, Lincolnton, N. C.
Nov. 29, 1869. *5w*

Agricultural.
Fencing Stock Out or In.
The Livingston Agricultural Club has rendered the public a valuable service by its clear and able report on the question of "Abandoning the uses of fences, and the enactment of a stock law," which appeared in the September number of your journal. I regard the fences that may be saved by proper legislation, without detriment to any interest, as equal to one half of a fair rent of some farms, taking them as a whole. In other words, relieve Southern farmers of the present expense of fencing out intruding stock that have no moral right to consume, or damage in any way, the crops grown by any person on his own land, and you will double the value of all productive soil. It is obvious, that the higher the tax imposed to keep stock out of a wheat, corn or cotton field to make a crop, the less inducement there is to cultivate the same; consequently, there is less demand for labor than would be if this tax were removed. The poor who now keep a few hogs and cattle at large, lose far more by the depreciation of their wages, whether they work by the month, or crop on shares, than they gain by this untimely free stock range. Stock raised in this way in well settled counties, costs the community at large full ten times more than it is worth to the owners. This remark is based on my own experience, this summer. I have kept a number of young hogs for a neighbor all summer in a good clover field well fenced, for nothing because it is far cheaper to me to fence them in one small field, than out of several large corn fields. Indeed, to fence many fields against small shad bellied swine, jumping sheep, and unruly cattle, takes common land more than the use of it is worth. Hence many million acres lie out as a common waste that would be cultivated, to the incalculable advantage of all classes and interests, if this fence barrier were taken off. Then a poor farmer who is able barely to pay for fifty acres and a mule, could plow, plant, sow and gather in his crops, without the expense of working one panel of fence beyond what encloses any little stock he may choose to keep. Give this encouragement to buy land in the South, and defend honest agricultural industry from all invasion, by man or his beast, and you will soon change squatters and bad renters into independent landholders and conservative freemen.
It is a mistake to suppose a poor laboring man in the South can never lay up money enough to pay for a few acres—far more than the great Cincinnati had when he was called from his plow to save his country from the greatest peril. Fence taxes and all others, on land, are now so heavy in the aggregate, that poor men can hardly afford to own any. In New York State this onerous tax does not exist; laboring men receive a dollar a day as farm wages. Here a hire-served man at fifty cents a day. There a farmer makes fifty tons of hay with less labor than I can fence a meadow for such a crop. So long as the poor, unwittingly, compel farmers to throw so much labor in mauling fence rails, their wages must be low.
D. LEE.

Hints about Stables.
In the greater part of the United States the stabling of stock in winter is a necessity; and it would be a decided improvement in some other sections where it has never been applied. Great improvements have been made in the construction of stables within the last few years, especially in the manner of erecting feeding troughs. The high racks formerly erected over the heads of horses and cattle from which they had to draw their food, scattering hay seeds and dust over their heads and into their eyes, have in a great measure been discarded. No one thinks of erecting them in newly built stables at this day; and where they still hold a place in old ones, troughs should be substituted. Besides the injurious effects above named, the animal is obliged to assume an unnatural position to reach its food, and after reaching it, must change its position to masticate and swallow it.
We advise every one who still retains those racks in his stables to have them removed and substituted by troughs of modern plans which are very simple and well suited to the uses for which they are intended; and to do this now, before the feeding season commences. If the improvement is postponed until then, there are nine chances to one that it will not be done and the poor animals will have to go through another winter in the old star gazing, hunk-neck fashion to reach their food. The man who invented these overhead racks for feeding stock must have been a queer genius, and those who adhere to the system with such pertinacity a rather stiff-necked people.
Want of sufficient light is a great fault in a large majority of stables and is very injurious to stock in more ways than one. To be shut up in comparative darkness day after day is very hard on the eyes. If a horse be led out of one of these stables into the open light, he is unable for a time to distinguish objects properly and is liable to stumble and become alarmed until the eyes adjust themselves to their new position. The same difficulty occurs in entering the dark stable from the outside.
Darkness is injurious to the animal's health, which is easily proved by vegetables growing in dark places. Light is one of the great agencies that imparts health and vigor to both the animal and vegetable systems, and being so very cheap ought to be liberally supplied. All stable windows should be glazed in movable sash and of such size as to admit a full flow of light. The division of light and darkness as measured by day and night should be the governing rule in both animal and vegetable economy.
Free ventilation of pure atmospheric air should be a prominent feature in every stable. Without this the best state of animal health cannot be maintained. There are so many plans of accomplishing this, that each farmer may choose the one that best suits his views. The great question is, will he do it?—*American Stock Journal.*

How to Keep up your Hay Crop.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied: "I never allowed the after math to be cut." If this rule is generally followed there would be less said about the running out of grass fields or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel cattle to pull up and gnaw of the roots of the grass. Cutting rows is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass lands in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Exchange.*

Small Beginnings.—Lord Eldon, one of the most celebrated of England's Chancellors, commenced the practice of law in February, 1776, and during the first year of his practice, took in 11 shillings, about \$3.75. In 1786 his income from his profession amounted to \$34,165, and in 1796 to \$60,700.
Lord Erskine did not have a client until eight months after he was called to the bar, and yet in four years he had a seat in Parliament, a practice of \$20,000 a year, paid his debts and accumulated \$50,000.

Scit against Gen. Butler.—Mrs. Florence Florence, niece of Gen. Trigg, has brought a suit against Gen. Butler for the recovery of the value of three swords, highly ornamented with gold and rich jewels, formerly the property of her uncle, as well as of the value of various and sundry spoons and other silverware and table furniture—the whole unjustly taken from said Mrs. Florence by Gen. Butler while in command of New Orleans. The application was authenticated by the proper affidavits, and last week S. Jones, of New York, a justice of the Superior Court of that city, ordered the sheriff to arrest Butler and to hold him to bail in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Old shoes are again transformed into marketable commodities by the following process: They are cut into strips, which are subjected for a day or two to the action of chloride of sulphur. When the leather has become extremely crisp it is taken up, washed, dried, and reduced to a powder, which is then mixed with an adhesive gum and pressed with moderate force into moulds after which it reappears in the form of coats, buttons, handles for knives, and other objects.

Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel cattle to pull up and gnaw of the roots of the grass. Cutting rows is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass lands in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Exchange.*

Anecdotes of the Rev. Peter Cartwright.
Peter Cartwright was born September 1, 1785, in Amherst county, in the State of Virginia. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Kentucky, then an unbroken wilderness, over which emigrants moved on pack-horses. When Peter was nine years old Jacob Lurton, a traveling preacher, held religious services in his father's cabin. This Lurton he styles a "real son of thunder." He preached with tremendous power, and the congregation were almost melted to tears. A small class was soon organized in the neighborhood. This little society was visited by a "mighty revival" in 1799, and a church was built called Ebenezer. This was in what was then called Cumberland Circuit, and Kentucky District in the Western Conference, the seventh conference in the United States.

Logan county, where the Cartwrights lived, was called "Rogues' Harbor." Refugees from all parts of the country fled thither to escape justice. Murderers, horse-thieves, highway robbers, and counterfeiters actually formed a majority of the inhabitants, and were able to set law at defiance. The honest people, under the name of Regulators, combined together and formed a vigilance committee for the execution of the laws. It was in such a desperate state of society that Peter Cartwright's boyhood was passed. "I was naturally," he says, "a wild, wicked boy, and delighted in horse-racing, card-playing and dancing. My father restrained me but little, though my mother often talked to me, wept over me, and prayed for me, and often drew tears from my eyes; and thought I often wept under preaching, and resolved to do better and seek religion; yet I broke my vows, went into young company, rode races, played cards, and danced." Gambling became his besetting sin.

At length, about the beginning of the present century, Logan county became more civilized. Murderers and horse-thieves disappeared, and preaching became more frequent. About this time the Cane Ridge camp-meeting was held—a meeting protracted for weeks, and attended by from 12,000 to 25,000 people. Preachers of all denominations were present, and between one and two thousand souls were converted. This was the first camp-meeting ever held in the United States. It was about this time (1801) that Peter was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following incident illustrates the ignorance with which the early Methodist preacher in the West had to contend. The Rev. Wilson Lee, preaching in Peter Cartwright's neighborhood took for his text, "Except a man deny himself, and take up his cross, he cannot be my disciple." He urged on his congregation with melting voice and tearful eyes, to take up the cross; no matter what it was, take it up. He made a very profound impression upon a very wicked Dutchman in his congregation, whose wife was a notorious scold. After dismissing the meeting, Mr. Lee mounted his horse and rode away. After riding some distance, he saw a little ahead of him, a man trudging along carrying a woman on his back. This greatly surprised Mr. Lee. He very naturally supposed that the woman was a cripple, or had hurt herself in some way, so that she could not walk. The traveler was a small man, and the woman large and heavy.
Before he overtook them, Mr. Lee began to cast about in his mind how he could render them assistance. When he came up to them, he beheld, who should it be but the Dutchman and his wife that had been so affected under his sermon at meeting. Mr. Lee rode up and spoke to them, and inquired of the man what had happened, or what was the matter, that he was carrying his wife.

The Dutchman turned to Mr. Lee and said, "Beware you did tell us in your sermon dat we must take up de cross and follow de Saviour, or dat we could not be saved or go to heaven; and I does desire to go to heaven so much as any body; and dish wife is so gad, she scold and scold all de time, and dish woman is de greatest cross I have in de whole world, and I does take her up and pare her, for I must save my soul."

Lord Erskine did not have a client until eight months after he was called to the bar, and yet in four years he had a seat in Parliament, a practice of \$20,000 a year, paid his debts and accumulated \$50,000.

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