

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870.

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THE Western Democrat

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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.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman,
DENTIST.
(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.
A successful practitioner for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.
Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
R. Y. McAden, M. P. Pogram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAden, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 31, 1870.

M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Successor to Alexander & Bland.
Office as heretofore, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Satisfaction warranted. Gas administered.
Feb 28, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 1870.

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. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over B. KOGAN'S Store,
Dec 13, 1869.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
Office near opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.
Feb 7, 1870.

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

MANSION HOUSE,
Charlotte, N. C.
This well known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
272 Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 Kithy 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, 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.
MET BY PERMISSION to
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 119 Pearl St., Boston.
Marshall & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. Y. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
H. W. Deane, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
R. M. Oates & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Merchison, Wilmington, N. C.
Col Wm Johnson, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

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 October, 1870.
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.

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 and at every reasonable wholesale price.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
March 15, 1870.

GEORGIA GIRLS.—A Georgia paper tells of two young ladies who recently marketed at Columbus two bales of cotton, raised entirely by themselves. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that they are not "girls of the period."
North Carolina girls can beat that. They not only raise Cotton, but also the prettiest and finest babies in the land, besides plenty of corn and meat to feed them. Last year we saw two North Carolina girls ploughing oxen in a field—one held the plow while the other held the lines and drove. Georgia girls may be able to drive mules, but they can't manage oxen. It takes muscle to handle the rein attached to a "steer."

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
FROM FAYETTEVILLE,
Has removed to
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
And taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr Beckwith, adjoining Mrs. P. Query's Millinery Store, where he intends carrying on the
Watch and Jewelry Business
In all its branches. Having had an experience of thirty years in North Carolina he considers himself competent to do any work in his line. He will also keep on hand a good stock of Watches and Jewelry and other goods usually kept in a Jewelry Store. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
All work done will be warranted for 12 months.
March 14, 1870.

First National Bank of Charlotte,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in McAden's New Building.
OFFICERS.
R. Y. McAden, President. M. P. Pogram, Cashier
A. G. Brenizer, Teller.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. Y. McAden, T. H. Brem, Wm B Myers,
R M Oates, Wm Johnston, S A Cohen,
R Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.
Jan 1, 1870

BARRINGER & WOLFE
Have a large stock of Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, and Trimmings of all kinds
Barringer & Wolfe
Have Silks, Fanny and Black Shawls, Parasols and fine Fans.
Hardware,
Such as Gains, Locks, Hinges, Awls, Vices, Hammers and Screw Plates, and Blacksmith's Bellows of all sizes, at
BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Shoes, Boots, &c.,
And don't forget if you want a good Umbrella to go to Barringer & Wolfe's and get one—Alpacca Umbrellas are the best.
April 11, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFE.

SMITH & HAMMOND,
Successors to Smith & Brem,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Granite Corner, opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
T. C. SMITH, M. D.,
H. B. HAMMOND.
March 28, 1870.

25 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES,
30 Barrels N. O. Molasses,
for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Yarns and Sheetings.
12 Bales Yarns and Sheetings from different Factories, for sale at Factory prices, by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Baltimore Bacon.
12 Hhds. Baltimore Bacon, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
April 18, 1870.

E. M. HOLT & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
20 BARRELS prime Corn Whiskey,
20 Barrels North Carolina Mountain Dew,
10 Barrels Old Rye for medicinal purposes,
10 Barrels Old Scuppernon Wine,
Pure Cherry Wine, Champagne, &c.
10 Cases Canned Peaches,
10 Cases Tomatoes,
10 Cases Oysters,
20 Barrels Crackers, fresh,
20 half boxes M. R. Raisins,
20 one-eighth boxes M. R. Raisins,
200 bags Family Flour, Huls and others,
warranted good.
Feb 14, 1870.

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills,
Cures Diseases of the Liver and Stomach.
Tutt's Expectorant,
A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colds, etc.
Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,
The great Alternative and Blood Purifier.
Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,
Warranted the best Dye in use.
These valuable preparations are for sale by
Druggists everywhere.
Feb 14, 1870. 6m

Notice.
GASTON & MOORE,
Successors to Wiley & Gaston,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Tinware, Zinc, Tin Plate,
SOLDIER, &c.
We contract for Roofing, do Repairing and all work in our line.
COOKING STOVES on hand of all sizes from \$18 to \$50, to which we invite attention.
GASTON & MOORE,
Next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Goods Store
March 21, 1870.

Preserve Your Eyes.
CONCAL
CRYSTAL
CONCAL
LENSES
These Lenses, manufactured by the Philadelphia Optical Institute, are superior to any other Glasses in the market. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision not found in any other Glass. They can be used equally well without tiring or fatiguing the eye.
For sale only at JOHN T. BUTLER'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, sole agent in Charlotte, N. C. and vicinity.
Feb. 21, 1870.

Make Home Attractive.
The lot of the farmer is not one of unceasing drudgery, as some would have it, but a most important, and when rightly followed, agreeable avocation. Cincinnati, the renowned Roman patriot, delighted above everything else in the quietude of his farm, never leaving it except when a sense of duty to his country demanded it. Washington pronounced the tilling of this soil the noblest of callings. Prince Albert was a devoted patron of English agriculture; while the Emperor of France counts his acres by the thousand.
Agriculture is the grand basis of all other trades and pursuits, the great balance wheel that regulates all the other machinery of trade and commerce. Then let no farmer be ashamed of his profession, nor envy the men of other employments. Make your homesteads attractive, farmers, not for yourself merely, but for your children, and your sons will not desert you at the age when they can be of such value to you, and rush to the city, where all their hopes of lucrative posts fade away, and they find they are under the necessity of laboring more hours and faring worse than they did on the farm. If wise, they will go back to it again, and spend the rainy days and long evenings in striving to improve their minds. Don't say it can't be done. If you have brains, and will bend your faculties in the right direction, you can become a self-educated man, capable of imparting information to others. Furnish the family circle with useful reading matter. Every farmer should have a small library of his own. Supply your boys with agricultural papers, in order to stimulate them in the noblest of pursuits; give your boys a share in the products of the farm and ownership in the stock, and they will feel a common interest; do not fly into a passion with them to clear off, for if they have any "gumption" they will not stay and lead a dog's life.
Woe to him who lacks energy in this Age of Push. He is a pigmy among Sansons. The little life he has in him is sure to be trampled out. Onward is the word, and the vigorous marches are pitiless. They time their steps to the quick beating of their own heart, and keep moving while the pulse throbs last.
Old lady to a huckman—"But these hucks are dangerous. You never know who rides in them. We might get the small-pox." Coachy—"You've no cause to be afeard of my coach, man, for I've 'ad the hind wheels vaccinated and it took beautiful."

Land for Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 24th day of May, 1870, that valuable Tract of LAND belonging to Wm Wallace, deceased, lying on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, about 8 miles from Charlotte, containing about 160 Acres. About one-half of the Land is under cultivation. The above Land will be sold subject to the widow's dower.
Terms—Nine months credit with interest from date, with bond and good security.
JANE WALLACE,
Administratrix of Wm. Wallace, dec'd,
April 18, 1870. 6wpd

Valuable Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he resides, containing about 300 acres, of which 100 acres is first class Bottom Land, suitable for meadow or corn. The upland is of superior quality, well adapted to the culture of cotton, grain, or tobacco. This Land lies about one mile West from Charlotte. As a whole there is not a better tract of Land in the county of the same number of acres.
The Land will be sold as a single tract or will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
If not sold before Saturday the 21st of May, it will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Charlotte. All persons wishing to examine the Land can call upon the subscriber upon the premises, who will take pleasure in affording every opportunity for inspection.
DANIEL ASBURY.
April 25, 1870. 4w

NEW FIRM.
MORRIS & DAVIDSON,
At "The New Furniture House," opposite Scarr's Drug Store.
Having, on the first of this month, associated with me in the Furniture Trade here, Mr. W. H. Morris of Petersburg, Va., and lately of Raleigh, N. C., we hereby inform the public that we expect to carry on the above business more extensively than ever before, at greatly reduced prices. Mr Morris is an old dealer in the Furniture Trade; and in addition to keeping every article usually found in a first-class Furniture Establishment, we will engage to furnish Dwellings, Hotels, Schools, Colleges, &c., on better terms than parties, "not posted," can buy in New York. A large stock of
All kinds of Furniture
Will be constantly kept, embracing Parlor and Chamber Suits, together with a full supply of Mattresses, Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes and styles, and Mahogany, Walnut and Pine Coffins, at prices to suit the times.
Call at the "New Furniture House," opposite Scarr's Drug Store, and examine our Stock.
Repairing will continue to be done at the old stand opposite the City Clock, and Case Seat Chairs re-bottomed, as good as new, by competent workmen.
ROBT. F. DAVIDSON.
W. H. MORRIS,
Charlotte, N. C., Dec 1, 1869.

CARD.
The subscriber thankful for past patronage, asks a continuance of the same to the new firm; and now calls upon all indebted to him to come and close up their Accounts, as his old business must be settled up. Claims contracted before and during the war and still outstanding will be settled on liberal terms. If those indebted cannot at once pay the money, I will close up by Note to their satisfaction.
Dec 20, 1869. If ROBT. F. DAVIDSON.

WILSON & BLACK,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
One door below Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co's,
Have now in Store a large and complete stock of
Pure Drugs,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Flavoring Extracts,
Medicines,
Oils,
Perfumeries,
Spices, &c.
Also, a large stock of
Window Glass, Putty, White Lead.
And everything kept in a first-class DRUG STORE.
All of the above articles will be sold very low, as they have been bought since the late decline in prices.
Special inducements to Country Merchants.
We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a call.
WILSON & BLACK.
April 18, 1870.

The Election.
We copy the following portion of an Act concerning Elections and Registration in the year 1870:
There shall be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy:
1st. Members of Congress in the several districts;
2d. Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts;
3d. A county treasurer;
4th. A register of deeds;
5th. A county surveyor;
6th. Five county commissioners;
7th. An Attorney General;
8th. A coroner;
9th. A sheriff.
Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration upon application.
Except in cases provided for in section eleven of this act, no person shall be allowed to vote at any election unless his name shall be found upon the registration books of the precinct in which he offers to vote unless he takes the following oath: "I—do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident of the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of— for thirty days, and that I have neither registered or voted during this election in any other precinct." Such persons, having taken this oath, shall thereupon be registered.
It shall be the duty of the judges of elections to keep the registration books for their precinct at the place of holding the election during the day of such election, and to register therein the name of any legal voters, first administering the oath as provided in the last section, before receiving the vote of any elector not previously registered.
The registrar of voters shall, at the request of any legal registered voter in his precinct, furnish to such voter, under his signature, a certificate of registration stating the county and precinct in which such voter is registered, and shall make an entry of such certificate against the name of such voter on the registration book. Upon such certificate of registration such elector may vote at any precinct in his county without further registration.
That the polls shall be opened on the day of election from seven o'clock in the morning until sunset of the same day; and each voter whose name may appear registered, or who may produce sufficient evidence that he has been registered in another township or precinct, as well as those who may be registered on that day, shall hand in their ballots to the judges, who shall carefully deposit the ballot in the ballot-box.
Any person who shall, with intent to commit a fraud, vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.
The books of registration shall be open to inspection at all times between the hours of 9 a. m., and 3 p. m., of each day preceding the day of election, and during these hours the name of any person who has been registered may be challenged, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the registrar to hear and examine all testimony that may be adduced concerning the qualification of such person as an elector, notice having been given to him of the time and place of hearing the evidence. If such person shall be found not duly qualified, as prescribed in the Constitution, art. 6, section 1, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.
Guano on Fruit Trees.
The use of guano for fruit trees is said to combine another advantage which is of inestimable value to the fruit grower; this is the destruction of the pupae of insects which lie buried in the earth and emerge from it during the warm weather of spring. The covering of these insects when they first come out of the ground is not hardened, and contact with a strong solution of guano destroys them. Several kinds of insects which were experimented on in order to test the value of guano in this particular, were instantly killed when brought into contact with even a weak solution of it. Salt and whale oil soap are apt to be injurious to vegetation, but by strewn guano around the trees and digging it in a few inches the trees will be benefited and injurious insects destroyed. As the pupae of insects descend in the winter below the reach of frost, there is but little use in applying guano until they come near the surface of the soil, about the end of May or the beginning of June.
It is said that guano is admirably adapted as a manure for pear trees, causing a vigorous growth of wood and an abundance of fruit. When making experiments, the best Peruvian guano should be used, and if young trees are to be manured, a little guano dug into the surface around the tree will be advantageous. The best mode of applying guano to fruit trees is first to ascertain the position of the young feeding roots—their distance from the stem of the tree, also their depth in the ground, then to place the guano as near to them as such as much around them as possible without letting it come in contact with them.—Southern Farmer.

New Hardware Store.
McLAUGHLIN & WALTER BREM,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Corner Trade and Tryon Streets,
Under Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
JOE McLAUGHLIN,
WALTER BREM.
April 18, 1870.

Starting if True.
It has been simultaneously discovered by two eminent scientific men; the one in Europe and the other in the United States, that in August next, the magnetic heat of the sun will be centered upon this terrestrial ball. The unscientific world will scarcely comprehend the terrible results that may follow from this phenomena. We can only draw a picture from the imagination, and convey to our readers by the feeble pen, the impressions of a small finite mind. Should the solar heat reach its supposed intensity, the moisture necessary to sustain vegetable life will be absorbed from the earth so rapidly as to cause every living tree, plant and flower to wither and become like tinder. The minor streams will become dry beds of pestilence, breeding malaria; the very deepest wells will cease to yield their life-giving water and animal life will become a sacrifice to the all powerful sun whose shining face will be as a fierce and terrible fire. Man then with his boasted strength and superior intelligence, will stand appalled before the destroying, irresistible heat, and while panting for breath, beseech God to have mercy and spare; but will he? can he? The immutable laws of nature and nature's God are unchangeable, and we cannot say that he will change one iota of the original plan. That he can do so is indisputable, for all things are possible with the great "I am." It seems past the comprehension of us poor mortals how it is possible for such terrible results to follow from the course of nature; but, men of science and superior attainments, who have never failed in their predictions seem to credit the probability of this phenomena occurring. It is not our wish to startle or unsettle the minds of any, but will not cease to shine, though the mountains melt and flow into the valleys; though every living being ceases to breathe and the earth should burn with fervent heat, is not all fancy, or an impossible thing to occur. He who reads the sacred word of God carefully, will find therein contained ample proof that the same may be without violation of the promises of God. The day and the hour will come when men will bow down in agony of prayer before a just but offended Creator, and no man can say "Lord, spare me, I am pure and deserve not death." In view then of what may be, (indeed what has been if science goes for anything in connection with the heavenly bodies), viz: a world consumed by fire, should not all be prepared to go hence? It may be in the twinkling of an eye; or by slow and painful suffocation; or by disease, generated by a vitiated atmosphere. Should the heat rise ten degrees above that of last summer, by reason of this predicted phenomena, and continue for but a short time he who lived to tell the tale would be a salamander. This subject is one well worthy the consideration of every living being now; and now only is the time given for men to make their peace with the ever living and true God. The immortal soul may be summoned away while in the midst of mortal enjoyment and sin at any moment; but a sudden and terrible ending of the life of all the living, must without the especial intervention of Divine providence, be a calamity too terrible to contemplate; yet it may occur within the present year, and the world become a funeral pyre for the denizens thereof.—Exchange
[Yes, startling if true, but who believes it.]

Agricultural.
Method to Restore Worn-out or Impoverished Land.
From the Carolina Farmer.
Messrs. Editors:—I take it to be a fact that trees and vegetables receive most of their nutriment by the extreme parts of their branches; and hence we learn the reason why land becomes rich much sooner when certain vegetables grow upon it, than when it is siffered to lie barren.
The common practice among our farmers is to wear out a piece of land, and if they cannot manure it, let it lie vacant, until it acquires some fertility, merely by the spontaneous growth of weeds, or by other means, as rain or frost. This is a great waste and loss to the farmer, who wants to improve all his land. The practice must proceed from great ignorance of the laws of vegetation, and makes the low state of agriculture in this country.
Land should always be covered with vegetables of some kind; but the crops should be frequently changed, some kinds of grain impoverish land much sooner than others. Corn requires rich land, and always impairs its fertility. Rye will grow on poor land many years, and without a great diminution of the crop.
This and other circumstances render it questionable whether the manure or saline particles of land ever enter and compose a part of the vegetables; and whether the only purpose of manure is not to give a certain cement or consistency to the earth necessary to retain and support the roots. Thus sand, which is too loose itself to support any plants, may, by being mixed with clay, become a good soil; and a pure clay is generally too hard and firm to admit the growth of plants; it should therefore be mixed with sand or light earth. Marine salt is the best manure; hence the fertility of our *somachs* can be preserved by spreading the land with seaweed.
I believe that by a proper rotation of crops, any soil tolerably firm, may be kept in what the farmers call *good heart*, without the application of manure. When the strength of land is, in some measure, exhausted by crops of corn, &c., which should succeed each other in the order which experiment proves to be the best, let it be laid down with clover, which will produce a crop for hay, or good feed, and at the same time, enrich the land. Whether the grass collects nitrous particles from the air, which are communicated through the stalks and roots to the earth, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that if plants grow by an accretion of particles of water to the leaves and buds, which is the present hypothesis, then vegetation collects some property from the atmosphere, which descending to the earth in the living blades, or by putrefaction, fertilizes the land. Leave the barren earth to itself, and but few weeds will spring up the first year to make this collection. A crop of clover will immediately answer the purpose, it will last but two or three years; but affords goods mowing and pasture, and leaves the land enriched. Yours, truly, GLAUCUS.
Lillington, N. C., April 11, 1870.

Comparative Value of Hay, Corn and Oats.
An acre of ground retained expressly for hay yields on an average not more than one and one-half tons of vegetable food; an equal space planted with carrots or ruta bagas, will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons, which is by no means a high average, and has often been retained without any extraordinary cultivation. It has been ascertained by crops of corn, &c., which should succeed each other in the order which experiment proves to be the best, let it be laid down with clover, which will produce a crop for hay, or good feed, and at the same time, enrich the land. Whether the grass collects nitrous particles from the air, which are communicated through the stalks and roots to the earth, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that if plants grow by an accretion of particles of water to the leaves and buds, which is the present hypothesis, then vegetation collects some property from the atmosphere, which descending to the earth in the living blades, or by putrefaction, fertilizes the land. Leave the barren earth to itself, and but few weeds will spring up the first year to make this collection. A crop of clover will immediately answer the purpose, it will last but two or three years; but affords goods mowing and pasture, and leaves the land enriched. Yours, truly, GLAUCUS.
Lillington, N. C., April 11, 1870.

The Boy to Succeed.
A few years ago, a large drug firm in this city advertised for a boy. Next day the store was thronged with applicants, among them a queer-looking little fellow, accompanied by a woman, who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at this little waif, the merchant in the store promptly said: "Can't take him; places all full; besides he is too small." "I know he is small," said the woman, "but he is willing and faithful." There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes that made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he did not see what they wanted of such a boy—he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider." But after consultation the boy was set to work. A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted with the reluctance of others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered his youthful protégé busy scissoring labels. "What are you doing?" said he. "I did not tell you to work at night." "I know you did not tell me so; but I thought I might as well be doing something. In the morning the cashier gave orders to 'double that boy's wages, for he is willing.'" Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild bees passed through the streets, and very naturally, all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his opportunity, and entered at the rear door to seize something, but in a twinkling found himself firmly clutched by the diminutive clerk, who sprang and after a struggle was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores were recovered. When asked by the merchant why he staid behind to watch when all others quit their work, the reply was, "You told me never to leave the store when others were absent and I thought I'd stay." Orders were immediately given once more: "Double that boy's wages, he is willing and faithful." To day that boy is getting a salary of \$2,500, and next January will become a member of the firm. Young men imitate that example.—New York Exchange.
Some idea of the extent of the Western egg trade may be formed from reading a paragraph in the Toledo Blade, stating that recently there arrived in that city in a freight train on the Wabash Railroad, seven carloads of eggs. There were in each car 125 barrels in all. Allowing 120 dozen in each barrel, there were 1,200,000 eggs on board that train.

Effects of Pumpkin Seeds on Milk Cows.
A correspondent writes to the New England Farmer in regard to the subject as follows: "First, I fed my cows one week with one large or two small pumpkins to each cow twice a day. Their milk decreased two or three quarts to each cow a day from that they gave the first week previous. I then fed them one week with the same quantity of pumpkins as before, and took out the seeds. They increased in a greater proportion of milk than they decreased the week previous. I then fed them alternately three or four weeks, and they varied in their milk very much as the first week's." The diuretic quality of pumpkin seeds is well known, and they will always prove injurious to animals if fed in a large quantity. Fowls have sometimes eaten of them so largely as to produce death.—Deit's Farm Journal.

The Mormons.—It is said that the Mormons have determined to resist, by force of arms, if need be, any attempt upon the part of the Government to enforce the recently enacted laws in regard to polygamy. War is destructive and makes many weeping widows, but the question in this instance is, considering the fact of the great plurality of wives, whether war or peace in the enforcement of the laws will make the greatest number of widows.