

The Western Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

NINETEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 931.

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.
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman,
DENTIST.

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 practice 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.
125 Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Residence—M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte, Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAllen, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 21, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby notified, at the former stand in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed, and teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited.
June 6, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Smith & Hammond'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, Varinishes, &c. 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. KOOPMAN'S Store.
Dec 15, 1869.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C.

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

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL

Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.
Omni-buses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 21, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

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 that encouragement 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. Hayes & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. W. Aden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

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.
March 15, 1870.

Stoves Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spars, Charcoal, Excelsior, Columbia and Live Oak Cooking Stoves.
Stove and Parlor Stoves.
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various Housekeeping Articles.
All wares and work warranted as represented.
Orders respectfully solicited.
Feb 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

DON'T LIKE THE BEASTS.—Apropos of the Farnsworth Butler row in the House of Representatives at Washington, Donna Platt says: "No beer garden, no cock pit, no whiskey saloon ever exhibited such a total disregard of the decencies of business or social intercourse. When Farnsworth called Butler a thief, which he did, Benjamin did not hurl a chair or an inkstand at the legislative head of the assailant, and, when Butler stigmatized Farnsworth as a cowardly assassin, the honorable Representative from the Sucker State wagged his long beard like a billy-goat, but uttered no yell of wrath, nor made any movement looking to the chastisement of his opponent."

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the Superior Court I will proceed to sell that Valuable Property adjoining the large brick store of Burroughs & Springs and W. J. Black on College street, and the residence in rear of and adjoining the property of R. M. Miller.
This property will be offered on the 15th day of August at the Court House door in Charlotte.
M. L. WRISTON,
Commissioner.
July 11, 1870.

MUSIC NOTICE.

Robt. S. Phifer,
Recently a scholar of the Conservatorium der Musik, and private pupil of Louis Platy and Dr. Paul, of Leipzig, Germany, offers to give instruction on the Piano.
With the advantages he has received, and by strict attention to his profession, hopes to merit the approval of those who may employ him.
Charlotte, July 4, 1870.

GOOD PROPERTY.

I want to raise enough money to meet my liabilities, and I prefer to make speedy settlements, and therefore offer for sale one-half interest in my Mill property near Morrow's Turnout. I prefer to retain one-half, but would sell the whole if desired by a purchaser. The property is well-known to be valuable.
M. L. WALLIS,
June 27, 1870.

Dress Goods.

Fresh arrival of Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds, such as Silk Poplins, Colored Silks, &c.
A large stock of Gents' Cassimeres, fine Cloths, Vestings, &c.
Ladies' Tracked Skirts, new style Hoop Skirts, and Hosiery, Gloves, &c., received at BARRINGER & WOLFES.

Hardware.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades of the best quality, Ames' Shovels, Ames' Steel Spades, and many other articles in the Hardware line, at
May 16, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFES.

PRESSON'S FAMILY GROCERY

Fresh Goods!
Just received at the Sign of the Elephant,
Next door below Bryce's Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Groceries, &c.

Which have just been opened, embracing Sugars of all grades and low prices, Coffee, the usual variety.
Teas, Green and Black, warranted.
Molasses, the best and the lowest, at retail or by the barrel.
Mackerel, pronounced by my customers the best ever opened in the City.
FLOUR, a specialty, as I select and offer none but the best.
Bacon, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, selected brands, well cured and the most approved by Connoisseurs of a well supplied larder.
Lard, first quality, in Cans and Barrels.
Pickles, Ketchup and Sauces, Jellies, Preserves and Fruits, Pepper, Salt and Spice, Soda, Starch and Soap, Candles and Crockery, Shirts, Sheets, &c., &c. Shoes of the best manufacture, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, and choice Liquors, Foreign and Domestic, for medicinal use, Motz's choice Copper Distilled Whisky, Also, Cans, self-sealing, for Fruit and Vegetables.
Call and see my Goods, for you may secure better offers than are usually made.
June 20, 1870. B. M. PRESSON, Ag't.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS.

At Wade & Gunnels' Book Store.
Consisting of a large assortment of elegant Gift Books, Writing Desks, Ladies' Companions, Work Books, Portfolios, Albums, Chromos, Ladies' Satchels, Small Libraries for Children, Toy Books and Miscellaneous Works for the young people, of all descriptions.
We have also received the largest and most complete Stock of
School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Music Books, Bazaar Books, Letter, Invoice and Copying Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Fire Screens, Drawing Paper, Frames, Tube Pencils.
Stereoscopes and Views,
Microscopes, Blank Memorandum and Pass Books, &c. Also, all the late Miscellaneous Works by the best authors, Newspapers and Magazines.
We respectfully solicit the public to call and examine our Stock, as we feel satisfied they will find it as large and varied and the prices as low as at any Book Store in the State. Don't forget the place—CITY BOOK STORE.
Bliss' and Turner's Almanacs for 1870 by the Wholesale or Retail.
Nov 22, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

JAMES HARTY,
Old China Hall Man.
(Next Door to the Court House.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand an elegant variety of
China, Glass and Crockery,
Also, a good assortment of House Furnishing Articles, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Tea Trays, &c., Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Rolling Pins, Towel Rollers, Bread Trays, Corn Brooms, Clothes Market and Traveling Baskets.
Crockery reduced to as low a price as before the war, and many articles far less. Common Cups and Saucers 25 cents per set, retail; good clear Glass Table Tumblers 50 cents per set.
I am determined to sell as low, if not lower, than can be bought in the City. Give me a call and I will satisfy you. I mean what I say.
JAMES HARTY,
March 14, 1870. next door to the Court House.

Catawba English and Classical HIGH SCHOOL.

NEWTON, N. C.
The Tenth Session of this Institution will begin on the 3d Monday of July, 1870. Students entering this School will find suitable classes and agreeable classmates in almost any branch of a business education, or of a classical and mathematical course below the Junior year in College.
Tuition per session of 16 weeks from \$7.50 to \$18. Board in families from \$7.50 to \$10 per month; in clubs at about \$5.
For Circulars and particulars address
Rev. J. C. CLAPP, A. B.
S. M. FINGER, A. B.
Principals.
June 13, 1870.

A Fair Chance for all.

There is to be this year a great Protestant Ecumenical Council in New York City, something that has been thought of for some time. An exchange, alluding to this meeting of the Christian churches, says:
"In September there is to assemble at New York, from all parts of the world, and representing, at least by adhesion, every Christian denomination, without any exception but the Roman Catholic, a great convention for the discussion of questions respecting Christianity and the promotion of fellowship among the various sects. Some of the most distinguished men of Christendom will attend, with elaborate papers to read, touching all the aspect of man's transcending interests, in their connection with the times. It is expected that more than two thousand delegates will be present. The programme has all been arranged and published; the subjects divided and specialized, and each committed to some individual of distinction therein, before the world of literature and science. They disclaim all purpose of making the great Council of Rome the objective point of this extensive movement. They declare, and truly, that this assembly has been the fruit of efforts gradually prevailing that began many years before the Holy Father signified his pontifical will. Nevertheless, the contrast cannot fail to awaken an extraordinary interest in both as constituting the great religious event of the age—an issue joined, on a vast and august scale, in the persons, on both sides, of most venerable and able men, between the past and future of the religious mind of man."

McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,

Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Have refitted and re-arranged their commodious Store Room, and have now for sale one of the largest Stocks ever brought to this market, which consists of
Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
SADDLERY, TIN WARE, &c.

Their Dry Goods stock embraces a general assortment of Calicoes and other Goods for Ladies apparel, as well as a large variety of Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Goods generally.
Besides a general assortment of
Family Groceries,
They have Leather, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Iron, Saddlery and Tin Ware at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction to those desirous of purchasing good articles at low and reasonable rates.
April 4, 1870. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.

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An Affecting Reunion.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

There are many strange vicissitudes to human life, but we have heard of nothing so late stranger than the following story, related to us by the principal actor in the scenes—a father, who, for nine years, had been separated from his family, had mourned them as dead—and was suddenly and unexpectedly brought into the presence of one of them in a pique. The particulars as furnished by the father, are as follows:
On the 21st day of September, 1861, Mr. Asher Butler enlisted in the Confederate Army in Tennessee, leaving behind him, when his regiment marched, a wife and one child, a daughter, aged nine years. At the battle of Chickamauga Butler was severely wounded, and for a long time was confined in a hospital. During this time a report reached his wife that he was dead, and in course of time she married again, and with her husband removed to Louisville.
Time moved on, and Butler recovered, and was again sent to his regiment; but he could hear nothing from his family. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, on the 15th of May, 1864, he was again severely wounded, and was captured, and upon his recovery was sent to one of the camps for rebel prisoners north of the Ohio, where he remained until the close of the war.
Upon his release from captivity he made every effort to ascertain the residence of his wife, not knowing that she had married another. But all his efforts were in vain. He could hear no tidings of her or his child, and concluding they were dead, he no longer married again.
Last week a party of citizens of Louisville, gentlemen and ladies, held a picnic at Newman's Grove, below this city. Butler was one of the party. In the course of the day a young lady of eighteen was frequently noticed by him to be closely observing him, and finally she requested the young gentleman who accompanied her to go to him and ask him his name and where he came from. The young man did as requested, receiving an answer that his name was Asher Butler, that he was an ex-Confederate soldier, and other particulars of his life. The answer was communicated to the young lady, who without further inquiry rushed into Butler's arms, and covered his face with kisses, exclaiming, "My father, my long lost father! Thank God, I have found you at last." And so it proved, for after nine years of separation father and daughter were thus unexpectedly brought together.
The daughter said that as soon as she saw Butler she had a strange presentiment that he was her father, and although she tried to get rid of the impression she couldn't do so; and finally persuaded the young man accompanying her to inquire of Butler who he was. Father and daughter are now happily reunited. But what will be the result with the doubly married father and mother we do not know.

The Negro and the Democratic Vote in the South.

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, a bitter rebel, who edited a leading paper in Richmond during the war, published an address to his negro fellow citizens of the south, giving them some reasons why they should vote with the conservative party. Mr. Pollard, like Wade Hampton, comprehended at an early moment how necessary it was to conciliate the negro vote, and in his present address he lays the matter quite clearly and quite flatteringly before his audience. He makes several new points. He claims that the gratitude of the freedmen for their release from slavery should naturally be directed towards the Southern people who suffered by their emancipation, rather than towards the Northern people, who gained by it. The Southern people, he says, have lost two thousand million dollars by your emancipation. Would the North have paid as much to set you free? If it would, why did it do so long before the war? Other arguments which he makes are new and strong. For instance, he shows that the negro is not wanted among the laboring classes in the North, and that he is tabooed among the trades unions, while in the South he is the main dependence for labor. The question of party does not affect his rights, but he must not expect to receive favors from Southern men when he abuses while in company with his Northern friends. In short, he wants the negro to set his face against Northern agitators and to join heartily with his old master. The Southern democracy should have presented these arguments to the negro before. We fear they are too late with them now.—N. Y. Herald.

TAX NOTICE.

The Tax Lists for 1870 are now in my hands for collection. The law requires a prompt settlement of the Taxes by the Sheriff, so that the indulgence heretofore extended cannot be granted this year. The following is an extract from the law on this subject:
"Whenever the Taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them as follows: 1st. If the party charged shall have personal property of a value equal to the Tax charged against him, the Sheriff shall seize and sell the same, as he is required to sell other property under Execution. If personal property sufficient is not found, then out of real estate."
The attention of all is respectfully called to the latter clause of Section 2 of the Act to Raise Revenue.
"If any Poll Tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, if he cannot find property sufficient to satisfy the same, to garnish any person indebted to the person liable, and the person so garnished shall be liable for said Tax."
It would be well if all who have hands hired will arrange it so that the employers may pay the Taxes of the employees.
I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Taxes for the year 1870:
Providence Township, on Monday, July 19th.
Sharon " " Tuesday, " 20th.
Steel Creek " " Wednesday, " 21st.
Berryhill's " " Thursday, " 22d.
Paw Creek " " Friday, " 23d.
Long Creek " " Monday, " 26th.
Lewes " " Tuesday, " 27th.
Wadesville " " Wednesday, " 28th.
Milled Creek " " Thursday, " 29th.
Crab Orchard " " Friday, " 30th.
Clear Creek " " Monday, Aug 1st.
Morning Star " " Tuesday, " 2d.
Charlotte " " at my Office from the 24th to the last day of August.
R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Will Farming Pay?

I commenced my essays with this question, because, when I urge the superior advantages of a rural life, I am often met by the objection that farming don't pay. That, if true, is a serious matter. Let us consider.
I do not understand it to be urged that the farmer who owns a large fertile estate, well fenced, well stocked, with good store of effective implements, cannot live and thrive by farming. What is meant is, that he who has little but two brown hands to depend upon cannot make money or can make very little by farming.
I think those who urge this point have a very inadequate conception of the difficulty encountered by every poor young man in securing a good start in life, no matter in what pursuit. I came to New York when not quite of age, with a good constitution, a fair common school education, good health, good habits, and a pretty fair trade—that of printer. I think my outfit for a campaign against adverse fortune was decidedly better than the average; yet ten long years elapsed before it was settled that I could remain here and make any decided headway. Meantime, I drank no liquors, used no tobacco, attended no balls or other expensive entertainments, worked hard and long, whenever I could find work to do, less than a month altogether by sickness, and did very little in the way helping others. I judge that quite as many did worse than I as did better; and that of the young lawyers and doctors who try to establish themselves in their professions, quite as many earn less as earn more than their board during the first ten years of their struggle.
John Jacob Astor, near the close of a long, diligent, prosperous career, wherein he amassed a large fortune, is said to have remarked that, if he was to begin life again and had to choose between making his first thousand dollars, with nothing to start on, or with that thousand dollars making all he had actually accumulated, he would deem the latter the easiest task. Depend on it, young men, it is and must be hard work to earn honestly your first thousand dollars. The burglar, the forger, the black-leg, (whether he plays with cards, with dice, or with stocks) may seem to have a quick and easy way of making a thousand dollars; but whoever makes that sum honestly, with nothing but his own capacities and energies as capital, does a very good five years' work, and may deem himself fortunate if he finishes it so soon.
I have known men do better, even at farming.

Agricultural.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]

A Crab-Grassical Article.

Mr. Editor:—A friend and intelligent farmer, residing in the eastern part of Lincoln county (W. W. M.) has requested me to write an article on Crab-grass. The subject is truly one of growing importance, and forms strong attachments to our cultivated fields, as the late seasons abundantly testify. Being disposed to enlighten mankind as I can in this dark page of the world's history, and assist suffering humanity with scraps of the pen (not of the hoe), and without any great "mental strain," I herein comply with my friend's request. I am more inclined to the performance of this task from the fact that I have heretofore, on several occasions, manifested a fondness for grassy subjects. I am prepared to sympathize with all industrious farmers in their grassy difficulties, but, at the same time, believe we should only wish for the expulsion of this pestiferous visitor from our cultivated grounds and not for its extermination from the face of the earth. Even Crab-grass is worthy of a little meritorious consideration. The old saying, "it is an ill wind that blows no good," conveys much wholesome instruction. What! exclaims the captious, suffering farmer, can you point out anything really good in crab-grass? Let us briefly reason the matter together. We are informed by the highest authority that "all flesh is grass," which is true both in a moral and physiological point of view. Hence we should have for all grass a fellow feeling of close relationship. That wise old gentleman, Shakespeare, long ago taught us that we can instinctively read "books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." It is always proper, in the determination of any important question, "to hear both sides."
The first advantage then of Crab-grass is this: It makes excellent hay, when it attains its full size, but, after being mown, should be allowed to cure some longer than most other grasses. Secondly, Crab-grass, and all other plants of humble, creeping habits cover the ground with a beautiful carpet of green, and, by keeping it in a moist state, greatly assist in retaining the ammonia which descends in every shower of rain, and adds fertility to the soil. Thirdly, Crab-grass, and all other growing vegetation, from the delicate moss to the loftiest tree of the forest, exhale oxygen, the vital part of the air, from their leaves during the daytime, and absorb from the atmosphere carbonic acid, its deleterious and poisonous ingredient. Indeed, were it not for this beneficial and purifying agency of vegetable growth extensively spread around us, the air would soon become so impure that all animals, from the creeping lizard, or jumping bull-frog, to man, "the lord of the creation," would soon cease to live for the want of this life-sustaining element. All plants are, therefore, of beneficial design, and have some useful office to perform in the economy of nature.

Walking one day over the farm of the late Professor Mapes, he showed me a field of rather less than ten acres, and said: "I bought that field for twenty-four hundred dollars a year ago last September. There was then a light crop of corn on it, which the seller reserved and took away. I underdrained the field that fall, plowed and subsoiled it, fertilized it liberally, and planted it with cabbage; and when these matured, I sold them for enough to pay for land, labor and fertilizers altogether. The field was now worth far more than when he bought it, and he had cleared it within fifteen months from the date of its purchase. I consider that a good operation. Another year the crop might have been poor, or might have sold much lower, so as hardly to pay for the labor; but there are risks in other pursuits as well as in farming."

A fruit farmer on the Hudson above Newburg, showed me, three years since, a field of eight or ten acres which he had sown with strawberries, in rows ten feet apart, with beds of straw between the rows, from which he assured me that his sales exceeded seven hundred dollars per acre. I presume his outlay for labor, including picking, was less than three hundred dollars per acre, but it cost something to make this field what it then was. Say that he had spent one thousand dollars in underdraining, enriching and tilling this field, to bring it to this condition, including the cost of his plants, and still there must have been a clear profit here of at least three hundred dollars per acre.

I might multiply illustrations, but let the foregoing suffice. I readily admit that shiftless farming don't pay—that poor crops don't pay—that it is hard work to make money by farming without some capital—that frost, or hail, or drought, or floods, or insects, may blast the farmer's hopes, after he has done his best to deserve and achieve success; but I insist that, as a general proposition, GOOD FARMING DOES PAY—that few pursuits afford so good a prospect, as full an assurance of persistent effort, as this does.—New York Tribune.

SALT FOR CABBAGE.

A New Jersey farmer considers salt necessary to the development of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them more crisp, of a better flavor, and to keep better when salt is used than without. He used it as follows:
A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after a rain or when the dew is on, I take a small dish of sea salt and walking among the rows, sprinkling a little patch of salt on the centre of each plant. When the leaves begin to grow I repeat the salting, and when the centre of the leaves begin to form the head I apply salt again, scattering it over the leaves; after this I look them occasionally, and if I find