

# The Western Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in Advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

NINETEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 943.

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, in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**SMITH & HAMMOND**  
Announcing their Fall Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which they are offering at very low prices, to Country Merchants and others visiting Charlotte, to call and get quotations.  
Aug. 29, 1870.

**Wool Wanted.**  
We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, of the best quality, at the highest market price.  
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.  
September 5, 1870.

**Dr. W. H. Hoffman,**  
DENTIST.  
(Late of Liverpool, N. C.)  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all cases relating to his profession.  
A successful practice for more than 10 years in this country and in the Confederate army at Virginia during the late war, warrants him in possessing entire satisfaction to all parties who may be treated by him.  
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C., M. to 5 P. M.  
Also, M. P. Peggan, Cashier of National Bank, and W. J. Yates, Editor of the Western Democrat.  
Aug. 22, 1870.

**DENTISTRY.**  
The old firm of ALEXANDER & BOND is hereby revived, 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.  
Sept. 26, 1870. Gwpd

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C., College Street.  
Jan. 23, 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, 1870.

**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. KOPPHAN'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 nearly opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Dr. Alexander makes a good Compound 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,  
&c.  
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.**  
Buses omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 29, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

**Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.**  
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Sewer, Chlorine, Excelsior, Columbia and Live-Oak Cooking Stoves.  
Hot and Cold Water Stoves.  
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.  
Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various  
**Housekeeping Articles.**  
All wares and work warranted as represented.  
Feb. 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLEY.

**ECCLES & GAITHER,**  
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds. Main House Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
References—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. T. Peggan, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor of "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C.  
March 28, 1870.

**D. SNYDER & SON,**  
Gun and Lock Smiths,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Manufacturers and Repairers of all kinds of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Door Locks, Trunk Locks and Keys of all sizes.  
The best of Guns, Rifles, &c., constantly for sale or repaired to order at prices low enough.  
Go to the new Jobbing Shop to get your Arms, Rifles or Sporting Goods, or have your old work made as good as new.  
Shop in Parks' Building near the Public Square.  
DAVID SNYDER,  
W. E. SNYDER,  
Aug. 22, 1870.

**HINTS FOR HOME.**—Tea and coffee should be made as soon as the water boils, or the gas escapes and the flavor is destroyed.  
Molasses is improved by boiling and should be boiled and set away for cake and other purposes.  
Cranberries should have water-kept on them and changed every two weeks.  
Scour zinc with sand and butter-milk.  
Pour hot tallow on ink spots; let it remain a few minutes before washing.  
To give a gloss to shirt-bosoms and collars, add a piece of white wax and spermaceti, each about the size of a pea, to a pint of starch, while boiling. Iron until smooth, as friction puts on the gloss.

**VALUABLE LANDS**  
At Auction.  
As Executor of Matthew Wallace, deceased, I will sell at the Court House door in CHARLOTTE, on the FIRST SATURDAY in NOVEMBER, being the 5th day of the month, the following

**Tracts of Land**  
Belonging to the Estate of said deceased:  
One tract known as the ALLEN PLACE, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Williamson Wallace, Dr. Orr and others, containing 330 Acres—4 miles from Charlotte. About 60 acres of fresh land is under cultivation, and the balance well timbered, part of which will make a splendid Meadow.  
Also, the HOME PLACE, about 200 Acres, adjoining M. B. Wallace, Wilson Wallace and others. There is a Dwelling and out-houses on this place, and a Gold Mine that is considered first-rate. This tract will be divided if purchasers prefer it.  
Also, another tract known as the WILSON PLACE, adjoining the lands of Cyrus H. Wolfe and Thos. M. Shaw, containing 75 Acres. About 30 acres of this tract is freshly cleared—the balance timbered.  
Also, another small tract surrounded by the lands of John Walker, the Executor, containing 9/2 Acres.  
Also, another small tract adjoining the lands of John Walker, Amzi Reid, and others, about 10 Acres.

**Terms**—12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—title retained until the purchase money is paid.  
JOHN WALKER,  
Sept. 26, 1870 Gwpd  
Executor.

**McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.**  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
While returning our thanks to the people generally for their liberal patronage, we again beg to call special attention to our immense stock of goods, and having gone into the Dry Goods on a much larger scale than heretofore, we hope to be able to please the most fastidious. We have made our purchases with a view to supplying fully the demands of an enormous and daily growing trade by keeping the following lines of goods:

**Dress Goods.**  
English and French Merinos, All Wool Delaines, French Poplins, Debariges, Cold Alpaccas, Silks, Lestres, &c.  
**Hosiery.** White Goods, Notions and Dress Trimmings in almost endless variety. Plain Satin and Sash Ribbons.

**Woolen Goods.**  
Saragota Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Nubias, Hosiery, Sontags, Bootlaces, Ladies' Cloaks, Gents' Shawls, &c.  
**Staple Dry Goods.**  
Shirtings, Sheetings, Drillings, Bleachings, Linseys, Flannels, Plaids, Tickings, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods.**  
French Cassimeres, Doerings, Melton's Broad Cloths, Satinets, &c.  
An immense stock of  
**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Reticules, Satchels, &c.  
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.  
Oct. 3, 1870.

**My Friend, Read This!**  
We are receiving an unusually large Stock of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
Ladies' Dress Goods in every variety and style, among which you will find a great many novelties that cannot be found in any other house.  
**Ladies' Furs, Cloaks and Shawls,**  
Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods and Linens, Bed Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Case Linen and Sheeting, Curtain Damask, Embroidered Swiss Cartruses, Carpeting, Embroidery and Lace, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c. for men and boys wear.  
We have the  
**Largest and Best**  
Selected stock we have ever had, and intend to sell at the very lowest market prices.  
We bought our Goods before the recent advance in prices, and can and will sell either wholesale or retail as cheap as the cheapest.  
Be sure to call and examine our stock before buying.  
Sept. 26, 1870 Gwpd  
**BREMEL BROWN & CO.**

**Notice.**  
Having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Margaret D. Kellough, deceased, from E. A. Osborne, Judge of Probate for Mecklenburg county, State of North Carolina, all persons having claims against the estate of said intestate, are required to present them to me on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1871, for payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
JAS. S. KIRKSEY,  
Sept. 26, 1870 Gwpd  
Administrator.

**GROCERIES, &c.**  
One stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is now complete and full, in part as follows:  
Sugars, all grades; Molasses, all grades; Coffee, all grades;  
**Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.,**  
Pickles, Soda, Starch, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Cardamom, Tea, Rice, Tobacco and Segars, Deer Powder, Rock Powder Fuse, Shot and Caps.  
**Pails, Buckets, Brooms,**  
Clothes Lines, Plow Lines, Cordage, Matches, Blacking, Half Bushel and Peck Measures, Flasks and Bottles, Five and Ten Gallon Kegs.  
**Leather, Bagging and Ties.**  
WINE, RUM, GIN, WHISKEY AND BRANDY.  
In fact, everything usually kept in our line.  
Our increased facilities justify us in saying that we will sell at cheap as the cheapest house in the City. Call and see us.  
Sept. 12, 1870. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

**Notice to Flour Sellers.**  
All Flour sold in this market must be delivered at the Depot of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad and sold by the Inspector's Receipt. Also all Flour shipped by Railroad to this point for sale will be subject to inspection. This is no new regulation, but one that was generally enforced before the war.  
C. H. ELMS,  
Charlotte, Aug. 8, 1870. 3m  
City Inspector.

**The Old North State forever.**  
We are gratified to learn that Stephen T. Forrest, Esq., one of Orange county's most valued citizens, who contemplated removal from this State, has declined all idea of leaving. In connection with this subject, it gives an equal pleasure to state that we have intelligence of several families that moved to the West from this County, returned here to live the balance of their lives. "The Old North State forever, boys!" Radicalism having "played out," let us make North Carolina the garden spot of the world.  
We also remark that a Mr. Magruder of Illinois, a gentleman of capital who has traveled all over the United States, has bought a plantation in this County and will remove here this fall. He desires it to be made known to persons in Carolina wanting Land in Illinois or other Western States, that he will be pleased to exchange western lands for lands in North Carolina. Mr. Magruder knows of ten or fifteen families in Illinois who are anxious to locate in this section of our State on account of climate, &c. We made this gentleman's acquaintance during the hottest of the "Kirk" war, while he was here "preparing" and found him somewhat alarmed at the then existing state of society, but we quieted him with assurance that Radicalism would play out at the election, and that the "war" was a "tempest in a tea-pot" or a storm that would soon subside.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

**STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.**—The practicability of using steam on common roads appears at last to have been thoroughly tested in Scotland, where the success of Mr. R. W. Thompson's road steamers, after various trials, has led to the endorsement of the most skeptical. A six-horse road steamer has been running for several months from Aberdeen, a distance of four miles, over a wretched road, to the Kirtock Flour Mills. In many parts of the road the grade is one in eight, over which the steam engine draws ten tons with great ease at the rate of three miles and a half an hour. When we have canals navigated by steamboats, and locomotives run on common roads, "trade and travel" will increase beyond expression.

A gentleman who was very much in love with a young lady, and intended to propose to her, called one morning at an early hour at her house to leave her some fresh flowers which he had brought to her from the country. What was his dismay to find her sitting in the parlor, reading a novel, in an old soiled calico wrapper, her shoes down at the heel, and her hair in curling pins! He left.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Dr. E. D. Williamson, on the 28th day of May, 1867, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell for cash, at the residence of said Williamson, all of his stock of Horses, Cows and Hogs, all of his stock of Lard on which the said Williamson now lives, near Pineville in Mecklenburg, containing about One Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres.  
I will also sell, on Wednesday the 9th of November next, at the residence of said Williamson, all of his stock of Horses, Cows and Hogs, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, all his Farming Tools of every description, one Road Wagon and one Buggy and Harness.  
Oct. 3, 1870 Gwpd  
E. C. WALLIS, Trustee.

**Administrator's Sale.**  
As Administrator of John Page, deceased, I will sell on Saturday the 5th day of November, on the premises, one tract of LAND containing about 100 Acres, subject to the widow's dower. It is located on Mallard Creek, 8 miles North-east of Charlotte.  
**Terms**—6 months credit with security—title reserved until paid for.  
Oct. 3, 1870 Gwpd  
B. B. COCHRAN,  
Administrator.

**SALE OF LAND.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the Land of the late Vincent V. Williamson, not covered by the assignment of dower.  
Said Land lies on Big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of T. H. Brem, Mrs. Margaret Lewis and others, and contains about One Hundred and Fifty-Five (155) Acres. It will be sold in two lots, one of which is a Gold Mine.  
**Terms**—Half to be paid in 6 months and half in 12 months.  
Oct. 3, 1870 Gwpd  
A. BURWELL,  
Commissioner.

**Valuable Gold-Mining Property FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county at Fall Term, 1869, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court House in Concord, on Saturday the 5th of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., the undivided fourth part of that valuable tract of Land known as the REED GOLD MINE tract, situate in Cabarrus county on Meadow Creek, containing 780 Acres, according to survey.  
This Land, besides its value as Mining property, which has a reputation unsurpassed by any property of the kind in North Carolina, is well timbered, well watered, and a large portion well adapted to agricultural purposes.  
JOHN A. McDONALD,  
Clerk of Cabarrus Superior Court  
Sept. 29, 1870. Gwpd

**Valuable City Property for Sale.**  
As Attorneys for Isaac Lowenstein, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1870, TWO BRICK STORE HOUSES on Trade Street, adjoining the property of Thos. H. Brem and others, and known as the Kalkweller property, and also a lot of land situated on the corner of the property to the title have been adjusted, and a perfectly good title will now be guaranteed.  
**Terms**—One third cash, one-third in three months and one-third in six months.  
Sale positive unless the property is disposed of privately before sale.  
J. H. WILSON,  
VANCE & BOWD,  
As the Attorney of E. S. Jaffray & Co., who have a claim on the above property, I consent to this sale, and will unite in the title, rendering it unobjectionable.  
Oct. 3, 1870 Gwpd  
RUFUS BABRINGER.

**MILLS AND LAND For Sale.**  
I offer for sale my FARM of 118 Acres, five miles West of Charlotte, together with a GRIST and SAW MILL.  
There is a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the place, and it is immediately on the line of the Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta.  
About 40 Acres of the tract is in timber—the balance cleared.  
WILSON MONTGOMERY,  
Sept. 26, 1870 Gwpd

**Divorces in Chicago.**  
The divorce business in Chicago is sufficient to occupy a tribunal exclusively devoted to the work—the cases of divorce averaging about fifty a month. The proportion of suits brought by women, as compared with those instituted by men, is as three to one; which is accounted for by the fact that the law makes the husband liable for the costs of the suit on both sides, in all cases, whatever the result may be, or on which ever side the complaint may arise. In such a law the women not only get more than their rights, but a strong temptation is held out to them to sue for a divorce, if so inclined, as if they win they are free, without having incurred any expense, to dispose of their charms as they please, and if they lose it costs them nothing. The causes of divorce are very numerous, the law of Illinois being exceedingly liberal to discontented parties—so liberal, in fact, as to encourage divorce and create legal grounds of divorce in cases which are constantly occurring of hasty and ill-assorted marriages. Desertion, naturally enough in such a restless, migratory, nomadic population as is that of the West, is the leading cause. Intemperance, which the law regards as a species of cruelty that authorizes divorce, is likewise a prolific source of marital difficulty and separation. Incompatibility of temper is not of itself a valid ground of legal separation, even under the law of Illinois; but little difficulty is found in such a case in giving the incompatibility a form which the law can be made to recognize as constituting just cause for the dissolution of the marriage bond. On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the law and practice of Illinois interpose little or no restriction to divorce.

**Bowie and His Knife.**  
James Bowie, the inventor or discoverer of the terrible weapon which has immortalized his name, was as utterly a fearless man as ever was born. He was full of enthusiasm over the fatal superiority of his knife, and discussed the matter with all the zeal of an inventor, and the erudition of an expert. A huge Spaniard once argued the case with Bowie, claiming that a good old "Spanish knife" was not only the equal of the new weapon, but its superior. Finally, as wordy and windy argument only hardened the opinions and confidence of each, it was proposed to settle the doubt in a practical way, by a knife fight. There was no objection between these two worthies; they differed, and they wanted each to prove himself right, a fair and unanswerable way. The left arms of these philosophers were tied together from the wrists to the elbows—there was a moment's pause, each nerving himself for the horrid work; the word was given—an instant and sudden "jerk" by Bowie gave him the chance to drive his knife into the body of the Spaniard, sinking it to the very hilt. The Spaniard dropped, Bowie catching the body on his knee. Then, to make sure work, he gave his knife a scientific turn in the Spaniard's body, drew it out, followed by the spouting blood, cut the cord that bound their arms, and allowed the dead Spaniard to fall to the earth as indifferently as though it had only been the carcass of a hog. Thus was the supremacy of Jim's knife fairly, fearfully, and triumphantly vindicated, and it remains unchallenged by rival until this very day.

**Hydrophobia—A Simple but Sure Remedy.**—The Norriston Independent says: "In 1819 one Valentine Rittinger of Dauphin county, communicated to the Senate of Pennsylvania a sure remedy for the bite of any mad animal. He said that his ancestors had used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he always found it to answer the purpose during a residence of 50 years in the United States. He only publishes it from a motive of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called chickweed. It is a summer plant, known by Germans and Swiss by the names of gauchel, better mayor, or rather heucherdarm. In England it is called yew pimpinall; and its botanical name is angelica phonica. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, dried in the shade, and then pulverized. The dose of this for a grown person is a teaspoonful, or in weight a drachm and a scruple at once, in beer or water. For children the dose is the same, yet it must be administered at three different times. In applying, it must be used green, cut into pieces and mixed with bran or other feed. For dogs the pulverized weed is made into little balls by mixing it with flour and water. It can also be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, &c. The Rev. Mableben said that in Germany 30 grains are given four times a day the first day, then once a day for the whole week; while at the same time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and the powder strewn in it. Mr. Kittinger said that he in all instances administered but one dose, with most happy results. This is said to be the same remedy through which the late Dr. William Stoy effected so many cures."

**REMOVAL.**  
The undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Family Grocery Business, have removed a part of their Stock to the Store on College Street, between Wilson & Black's Drug Store and E. M. Holt & Son, where they expect to keep a good supply of

**Family Groceries, Shoes &c.**  
Which they offer to sell cheap for Cash, or barter for all kinds of Country Produce. Give us a call.  
J. H. MCGINN,  
J. M. SIMS.  
MR. J. H. MCGINN will remain at his old stand, Gray's Building, the balance of this year, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.  
Oct. 3, 1870

**COPPER-SMITH, Gun-Smith &c.**  
The undersigned has opened a Shop in the Brick Building next to the Charlotte Hotel, where he is ready to do any work in his line, such as making and repairing  
**COPPER STILLS, GUNS, LOCKS, &c.**  
He is an experienced workman and has a good assortment of material on hand; also, Guns and Pistols for sale.  
Give him a call, if for nothing else than an examination, as he is willing to always guarantee satisfaction.  
F. KESTER,  
Sept. 26, 1870 3m-1p1

**Some Features of a Jewish Sabbath.**  
Let us accompany a good orthodox Jewish family through their calm and cheerful Sabbath, and see how they keep it and enjoy it. I select an orthodox instead of a "reformed" merely because the orthodox Jew is a historical person; as he keeps his Sabbath as his fathers have kept it for many centuries. The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday evening, half an hour before sunset, and ends on Saturday evening half an hour after sunset, or when a star is visible in the sky. On Friday, the day of preparation, the women and girls of the family are busy in providing for the morrow the best food of the week; for whatever is eaten or drunk during the sacred hours must be the very best the family can afford. Poor Jews will pinch all the week in order that their wives and children may have something delicious to eat on the Sabbath. But that savory food must be cooked or prepared for cooking before the Sabbath begins; for our Israelitish brethren observe with just strictness the law which gives rest on the Day of rest to their servants. They shame us in this particular. They will not use even their horses on their Sabbath. On a Sunday, about 12 M., you may see in front of Dr. Adams' fashionable Presbyterian church, in Madison Square, New York, or around Dr. Tynge's fashionable Episcopal church, in St. George's Square, of the same city, from twenty to forty well-appointed equipages waiting for the last hymn to be finished; but you will never see a vehicle before the superb Temple Immanuel, a Jewish synagogue in the Fifth Avenue, although there are many families within who could ride home, if they were so disposed, in their own carriages. I do not say that the Christians are wrong or the Jews right in this. It is no one's business but their own; but if we borrow the Hebrew's word "Sabbath," and adopt verbally their Sabbatical law, our practice perhaps ought to conform in some degree to our profession. It probably does not severely tax those coachman and footmen to show off their gay turnouts and brilliant liveries on a fine Sunday morning in 5th Avenue. But for the heavily laden drudges of the boarding house kitchen, and the maid of all work in average families, I could wish we were all Jews from Saturday night till Sunday morning. It is a dastardly shame to compel or permit women who have faithfully toiled for us from Monday's tub to Saturday's scrub to work hard all through the best hours of Sunday that we may gorge ourselves with dainty food. The Jews avoid this barbarous meanness. Their servants rest on their Sabbath.—N. Y. paper.

**A Touching Story.**  
King Fredrick of Prussia, was once traveling in his dominions, and passed through a pretty village, where he was to remain an hour or two. The villagers were delighted to see their king, and had done their utmost in preparing to receive him. The school children strewed flowers before him, and one little girl had a pretty verse of "welcome" to say to him. He listened most kindly, and told her she had performed her task well, which pleased her very much. He then turned to the school master, and said he would like to ask the class a few questions, and examine them in what they knew. Now there happened to be a large dish of oranges close by. The King took up one of these, saying:  
"To what kingdom does this belong, children?"  
"To the vegetable kingdom," replied one of the little girls.  
"And to what kingdom this?" continued he, as he took from his pocket a gold coin.  
"To the mineral kingdom," she answered.  
"And to what kingdom do I belong, then, my child?" inquired he, expecting, of course, that she would answer in right order—"To the animal kingdom."  
But she paused and colored very deeply, not knowing what to say. She feared it would not sound respectable to answer to a king that he belonged to the animal kingdom, and she puzzled her little brain for a reply.  
Remembering the words of Genesis, where it says that God "created in his own image, in the image of God created He him," she quickly looked up and said, "To God's kingdom, sir."  
The king stoop'd down and placed his hand upon her head. A tear stood in his eye. He was moved by her simple words. Solemnly and devoutly did he answer, "God grant that I may be counted worthy of that kingdom."

**AS THE TWIG IS BENT THE TREE IS INCLINED.**—We often hear mothers wondering why their daughters are so indolent, or so ignorant of household matters, or so careless in their habits. They complain, and scold, and fret over it, but make no attempt to teach them any better. The fault lies with the mothers themselves; instead of training their girls to habits of industry and neatness, instead of instructing them to household ways, they have allowed them to grow up without any training at all. Girls are not going to learn these things of their own accord; they must be taught from the time they are old enough to learn, how to be neat and industrious. The teacher of them must be systematic, beginning in their early years; it will not do to train them a month, then leave them three months to do as they please. Education is, after all, the mighty magician that turns everything into gold. Mothers, educate your girls to be neat and industrious, and you will never have to complain that they are not neat and industrious.

M. Sedillot, one of the most distinguished surgeons in Paris, has found a nearly infallible means of preventing the pain and suffering occasioned by surgical operations. By means of an electrical apparatus, he raises the temperature of his instruments to a white heat, and then performs the operation, which is scarcely felt by the patient, as burns at that intense heat cause little or no pain.

It is estimated that the receipts from internal revenue for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1871, will amount to \$150,000,000. Since the 1st of July last, the beginning of the fiscal year, the receipts are \$50,000,000. The law exempting a large class of articles, &c., goes into effect on the 1st of October, which will materially lessen the receipts, but it is stated by officials that a faithful collection of the revenue as the law remains will yield the amount above stated.

**Agricultural.**  
**How to Succeed in Farming.**  
In the first place you must calculate what it will cost you to run the farm with this amount. Then calculate what amount of the various crops the farm will produce under ordinary seasons, and then value the several amounts at a medium price and give the farm credit. If the farm should improve by your management five per cent then you should give it credit for this, but if by bad management your farm should deteriorate five per cent charge it with it.

In the second place, you should apply your mind to the farm, and endeavor to ascertain the shortest, easiest, cheapest, and most profitable mode to do any and everything pertaining to the farm, from the greatest to the smallest.

In the third place, deal honestly and promptly; comply with all promises you may make and require the same from all with whom you may have to deal.

In the next place, rise early every morning, get your breakfast, and see that your stock are properly cared for, and then place yourself where your attention and labor is most needed.

While with your hands, learn how long it is required to plow and hoe a row as well as an acre, so that if you should be called off to attend to some minutiae, then you will know whether your hands have worked faithfully or idled. All farmers should endeavor to learn what is a day's work, if they desire to succeed in the South, especially under the present system of labor.

The freedmen, who constitute our laborers, though ignorant as to their best interests generally, are not slow to learn whether you are a judge of a day's work or understand the best mode of management. Therefore you should by all means endeavor to acquaint yourself with the *mores operantis* of the farm. If you do not wish to fail of success, then by no means trust your laborers to do this, that and the other thing; if you do, often than otherwise, a failure is as certain as day follows night.

Suppose you command when and how to feed your stock, and not attend to it in person or have some irresponsible substitute, what would be the result? Your team would be barbarized and finished up; and as for your hogs, sheep and cattle, you had as well have none, and your barn would be robbed of its contents, the tools would be scattered in every direction on the farm.

When we pass a man's farm, we can tell whether he is a good manager or not by looking over on the farm, for there will be a certain air of neatness about the fences and general appearance that testifies to the amount of brains and energy exercised.

No farmer can run to all the political meetings to hear the "gas bags" discharge their wind, or be at all the fox hunts and do his farm that justice which is required to succeed. Neither will it do to neglect your business to meet at some cross road grog shop certain idlers, that exist in almost every community and there spend a portion of every week in idle gossip.

In short, the proper way to keep your mind on your business is to attend to it diligently at all times, for the devil builds his work shop in the idle brain. In order to keep this evil one out of your mind as much as possible, you should endeavor to have your attention engaged at something "useful and beautiful."

What we have here said is equally applicable to all professions, except those who do not expect to live by honest industry.—N. W. Farmer.

**FATTEN THE HOGS.**—As corn will be plentiful and price likely to rise low, our farmers would act wisely and begin the feeding and fattening their hogs early, and make them weigh as much as possible by killing time. Hogs fatten much more rapidly in mild weather, and early feeding, than when put off late and the weather becomes cold. This is the experience of the best pork raisers, and is doubtless true. Meanwhile, keep the swine in clean pens, with plenty of clear water, and under cover in cold weather, if possible with warm beds. By doing this, the farmer will be well paid for all his trouble. The price of pork and bacon the next year will be considerably above the price of corn.—*Statesville American.*

**What is in the Bed-Room.**  
If two persons are to occupy a bed-room during the night, let them step on a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs and partly from the pores of the skin. This escaped material is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhalation. This is diffused in the air in part, and part absorbed by the bed clothes. If a single ounce of wool or cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open window or door for its escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odors from the body are absorbed into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed rooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the bed clothes in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly-made bed?

The American Bible Society, American Tract Society and other kindred associations are held by the Internal Revenue Bureau to be neither literary, educational nor charitable, within the meaning of section twenty-seven of the recent act of Congress, and are, therefore, liable to succession and legacy taxes like other parties.

Hon. O. P. Morton, ex-Governor of Indiana and United States Senator, has been appointed by President Grant Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, England. He succeeds Mr. Motley, and has signified his acceptance of the appointment.