

A FEW THOUGHTS UPON EATING.

From Russell's Magazine. The liver acts upon the mind, as the elements act upon a thermometer. A happy man cannot be conceived who does not possess a good digestion, and a good digestion almost every one would enjoy, were it not for abominable mismanagement, a sort of Vandalic destruction of normal powers, which is equally wanton and senseless.

Almost every European nation may be considered, upon the whole, more healthful than we are. The reason is two-fold. First, they do not convert themselves into walking chimneys, which as a matter of duty, must be continually filled with smoke; and secondly, they do not run against Time, striving to dispatch their meals within the limited space of three minutes and a quarter.

An American "table d'hote," is a singular spectacle. No sooner has that horrid instrument, which we owe to the diabolical ingenuity of the Chinese, ceased to sound its ear-splitting notes, than a heterogeneous throng, of all sizes and ages, press forward "en masse," trampling on each other's toes, in order to procure eligible seats near the favorite dishes. Then, for an instant, all is silent, and you begin to think it possible that you have mistaken your men, and that you may be (notwithstanding that dreadful rush, or "coup de main") among reasonable Christian creatures.

But alas! the very next moment dispels the illusion. The covers are abstracted, and then what a fearful onslaught upon "fish, flesh, and fowl!" The soup being "used up" at a gulp, and whole plates of vegetables disposed of as mere "bagatelles," an attack commences upon the heavier viands, which is likewise successful, and ends in their too, dissolving, "like the baseless fabric of a vision." Great sepulchral mouths close upon whatever is conveyed thither with a remorseless rapidity, which leaves no time for mastication, and just the fraction of a second for deglutition.

Bread is consumed by the half loaf, and meat by the cubic foot. As for those trifles styled side dishes, they pass away by a *legerdemain*, which we have never been able to detect, but which is equally successful and adroit. Such microscopic appointments as pickles, and the other *et ceteras* of a feast, appear to merge, of their own accord, into the material of the weightier viands, as asteroids will finally merge into the sun. A minute serves for the first course—a minute for the second—and, occasionally, when business is not particularly urgent, a minute and a quarter is given to the third. Thus, the average meal time is accomplished, and the scores of satisfied diners, having gorged themselves after the manner of the crocodile, and succeeded in materially increasing their ordinary weight, stroll away with a faculty which is astonishing, considering the amount of matter that they have swallowed whole, and which taken in that condition, even the anaconda cannot digest properly under a week.

But, says the modern gourmand, despite those "soft lutes," sweet roses, "perfumed air," and golden plate, Julius Caesar ate, at a meal, the revenue of several provinces. Vitellius made four great meals a day. Nero sat at table from mid-day till midnight. Geta had an incredible number of dishes served up to him in alphabetical order; and the emperor Hellogabalus possessed the "insatiable stomach" of any man (except Pope Julius III) who ever "lived to eat." True! undeniably true! but all we desire to convey is—that if persons will gourmandize thus ferociously, let them, at least, use some discrimination, and not eat themselves into the grave at twenty-five, by mingling edibles, most gross, most heavy, and most indigestible, devoured after the manner of swine, and selected after the manner of South Sea Islanders, at the annual celebration in honor of their deities.

GEN. WALKER'S PROSPECTS.

The Aspirant Courier, received by the Illinois, represents Gen. Walker's prospects as very gloomy. His men are deserting by hundreds, and the Costa Rican authorities have offered a reward of \$20,000 for his capture alive, or \$10,000 for his head.

The Album Semanal, of Costa Rica, publishes a long address from a number of deserters from Walker's army, to their late companions, in which they are strongly urged to follow the example which has been set them. We make an extract: "To one and all who came with whatever expectations, or under whatever inducements, we ask what thanks or emoluments have you received, or can you expect to receive from impoverished Nicaragua, or thankless, unfeeling Walker? For all the toils and privations, the night marching and watching, the hungerings and thirstings, the sickness, wounds and battles you have experienced, and suffered in one form or another, we answer emphatically and truly—none. Where is the realization of all the brilliant promises from time to time made by the arch-fillibuster and his myrmidons? Vanished into air, or rather into the sulphurous vapor of villainous gunpowder.

What benefit have you received, or are you likely to receive from the hard fought battles of Rivas first and second, Virgin Bay, Massaya, or Grenada, or the terrible sufferings of the return from Santa Rosa? Think of the horrors of the siege of Granada, where the sick and dying lay mingled with the dead and wounded, where innocent and helpless women and children were dying in your very sight from privation and sickness, while you yourself were supporting a feeble strength, upon unnatural and loathsome food, to enable you to resist a victorious enemy, and victorious only through the notorious incapacity of him whom you looked to for guidance and direction.

This man does not even possess the tact of ability to gain and keep some small portion of the respect and affection of your soldiers, his soldiers. You do not either love or respect him as a man, or confide in him as a good General. Why, then, do you still cling to him?"

Large numbers of this address, it is said, have been forwarded to the men remaining under Gen. Walker's command.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A horrible tragedy occurred in the town of Moravia, N. Y., about 14 miles from Auburn, on Wednesday morning last, of which the Auburn American gives the following account: "On Tuesday night last, Mr. Wood and Miss Shaw were in conversation together in Clark's house as late as 11 o'clock, and parted with apparent good feeling. Yesterday morning they were again in company with each other as late as 10 o'clock, and there was no manifestation made of ill feeling or misunderstanding.

At this hour Wood entered the room where Mrs. Clark and Miss Shaw were sitting. He had a pistol in his hand, and commenced loading it. He tried a ball and found it too small; Miss Shaw volunteered to procure a "patch" for it. She did so.—The "patch" was not large enough, and she procured another, and then the pistol was loaded.

Wood then said—"what shall I shoot?" Some one said—"shoot into the wood box." He replied—"I won't do that." Mrs. Clark exclaimed—"Don't fire in the house. If you are going to shoot, go out of doors and do it." At this moment, Miss Shaw cried out, "if you want to shoot, shoot me, and shoot me that I won't kick more than once!"

He turned towards her deliberately, and placing the muzzle of the pistol against her breast, fired! The ball entered her body just below the heart, and she fell to the floor with a shriek.

Mrs. Clark exclaimed in horror—"You have shot that girl! go and call the neighbors!" Wood then took two letters from his pocket, and throwing them upon the floor, directed Mrs. C. to show them to the Coroner. He said nothing more and paid no attention to his victim, who was lying on the floor in an apparently dying state.

He commenced re-loading his pistol and Mrs. C. rushed from the house to alarm the neighbors. After she had proceeded a few rods, she heard another pistol shot, but ran on. The neighbors turned out, and on reaching the house found Wood dead, he having shot himself directly through the heart.

Miss Shaw had recovered sufficiently to converse. She said she heard Wood breathe several times after he shot himself. She produced one of the letters that Wood threw upon the floor, and directed that it should be read if she died—if she did not, that it should be burned.

A physician from Moravia probed the wound, and extracted from it the ball and a look and eye that had entered it from her stays. The ball evidently glanced off from contact with some resisting substance.—Otherwise, instant death must have been the result.

At daylight this morning Miss Shaw was still alive, but it was not believed possible for her to survive. She refused to converse in regard to the matter, or give any information relative to the cause.

DEATH OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF JAPAN.

The Dairi, or High Priest of Japan, inhabits a splendid palace in the city of Misko, on the Island of Nipon. His court is composed of 20,000 priests who are intrusted with the charge of the 4,000 temples of this immense city. His costume is a long tunic, over which he wears a large red dress, a white, transparent veil, ornamented with golden fringe, is worn upon his head, falling about half way down the body. His countenance remains always invisible.

On the 1st of July, 1856, the Dairi was taken ill. Immediately the chief priest, with his ghostly colleagues, 200 priests of the first rank, who are endowed with the religious power of the empire, were summoned to the palace. By the next day the invalid's situation became more critical, and on the 3d his death was pronounced to be inevitable and close at hand. The priests repaired at once to the temple, and informed the populace that the Dairi had entered into a compact with the Seven Gods of Heaven, and was upon the eve of rejuvenating his mind in the embrace of Ted-syondai-sin, the principal of these deities, who the Japanese believe to have created the world. She has been at the head of affairs for about 25,000 years, and from her spring all the royal families of Japan. To her the inhabitants of the Empire address their invocations as the protectress of the land.

At the conclusion of the first prayers, the priests declared that the inhabitants could immediately enter the palace and regale their eyes with the sight of their highly venerated High Priest. At once the crowd streamed to the palace, where they beheld the Dairi lying stretched upon a bed of state. He was dressed in a white tunic, and his features, covered with a very thin veil spread over them. The priests prayed loudly, and waited the sweet perfumes from their censers around the dying man. At 9 o'clock in the morning of the 5th of July he breathed his last. As the last breath passed through his lips, the chief priest, raising his arm as a token of the departing life, assured the bystanders that the soul of the High Priest had ascended to the abode of the gods, but that he would certainly return again. Upon this announcement a solemn silence pervaded the audience. After the lapse of ten minutes the chief priest, surrounded by a crowd of his religious companions, threw over the still warm corpse of the Dairi a large white cloth, which he instantly withdrew, and in the place just before occupied by the body there appeared another similarly attired, but alive and strong, who, raising himself from his recumbent position, went to an altar standing near the bedside, and bestowed upon the people present his blessing. The crowd instantly broke out into exclamation of gladness and rejoicing.

By a well concerted stratagem, the priests had abstracted the body of the Dairi, supplying its place with his son, who inherits his father's station. The state bed being hung around with drapery, rendered it all the easier to perform the trick without arousing the suspicions of the credulous inhabitants. The corpse of the Dairi was carried in the night time to the Yaid temple by the priests where it was laid upon a pyre and burned to ashes. This being done, the temple is closed, and all persons are forbidden to enter it. A violation of this law is punished by burning to death.

The London correspondent of the N. York Courier writes:

"The announcement of the defeat of the British Ministry in the House of Commons, on the Chinese question, was received throughout the country with surprise. The coalition by which it was effected appeared utterly distasteful, and a cry was at once raised for a dissolution of Parliament, and an appeal to the people.

"It is among the commercial classes that the strongest feeling has been aroused.—Merchants of all shades of opinion seem unanimous in their view of this event. In the Stock Exchange an address has been promptly signed by nearly five hundred members, requesting Lord Palmerston to offer himself for London, in opposition to Lord John Russell, who figured, jointly with Mr Cobden and Mr D'Israeli, as a leader in the attack. At Lloyd's (the resort of the London underwriters) a similar movement was eagerly responded to, nearly four hundred signatures having been almost immediately obtained."

NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—A correspondent of the Charleston News, writing from Washington, states that a project is on foot to start a "Southern State Rights Pro-Slavery Journal at London." Mr Slocom, of Mississippi, has initiated this singular enterprise. The Editor to be is Professor Alexander Dimitry, at present the translator in the State Department, a native of Louisiana, a man of rare accomplishments and an unsurpassed linguist. It is to be delivered free of all other expense to the American subscriber at \$10 per annum, and is to be published weekly.

EXPPELLING YANKEE PEDLARS.—The Enquirer goes for a statute expelling all Yankee pedlars from the State of Virginia. It says "the safety of each family demands this; the well being and happiness of the slave demand it; the highest good of all classes in the Southern States requires it." Jew pedlars should be put in the same category.

A Washington despatch says: Chevalier Hulseman has again got himself into a squabble with the government, and Gen. Cass has been obliged to write him to-day a long letter upon international law and the privileges of ministers. It seems that the Chevalier had some dispute with the master of a negro woman that he had hired as a servant, and the master meeting her in the street told her to go home to his house. The woman did so, and the worthy Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. Gen. Cass' letter is said to be an exquisite brochure, as he has very little sympathy for dirty work of any kind, and less for that of Austria.

CHARLESTON AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD.—The Charleston and Memphis Railroad is now complete. For the first time there is an uninterrupted communication through slave holding States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The distance from Savannah to Memphis, by this route, is 741 miles about 15 hours travel. The distance from Charleston to 15 miles greater.

A SINGULAR CASE.—On Friday of last week the body of a man, in a shockingly mutilated condition, was found on the track of the Long Island railroad, between East N. York and New Brooklyn. He had evidently been killed by being run over by the cars. Two women claimed the deceased as their respective husbands. One was an English woman from New York, the other a German woman living in New Brooklyn. Some watchmaker's tools were found on the deceased, which increased the mystery, as the husband of both women were clock repairers. Both identified a scar on the left leg of the body. Finally, the German woman substantiated her claims to the deceased, the other woman departing, convinced that she was not yet a widow.

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THE SOUND DUES.

The recent foreign advices put us in possession of the fact that the conference in regard to the Sound Dues has at least virtually settled the main point involved, as far as the European Powers are concerned. The redemption of the whole Dues by capitalization, in accordance with the suggestion for some time current, is understood to have been determined upon. This capitalization amounts to the purchase of the whole privilege from Denmark for the benefit of the world at large, the price to be paid in a given number of years. So that, should this arrangement go into effect, from the first of April, 1857, these Dues cease to have existence, and the navigation of the Sound will be free to the commerce of the world, divested of the vexatious delays at Elsinore, &c. It is also stated that the amount of this payment has been agreed upon, and its proportion among the parties interested, although the manner and time are said to have been necessarily left as a subject of negotiation with the separate Powers. The total amount at which the Sound Dues has been capitalized is 35,000,000 Danish rix dollars, of which 28,93 per cent. falls to Great Britain's, and 27,83 to Russia's, 12,69 to Prussia's, and 3,48 to France's share. The proportion in which the trade of the United States of North America was affected was only 2,05 per cent.

A YANKEE SCHEME TO COLONIZE IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.—A prominent New York paper contains the exposition of a scheme for Colonizing in Virginia. Eli Thayer says: "We shall abide by the laws, both State and National; shall adhere with tenacity to the Constitution and the Union; shall purchase large tracts of lands, and give away one fourth to actual settlers, sell one fourth at cost, and the remainder at Free State prices, thus doubling their money. We will buy no lands in Hancock, Brooke, Marshall, or Ohio counties, as they are essentially free lands already, and consequently too high.

Thinks the chances would be best in Accomac, Southampton, and Dinwiddie.—Says many of the people of Virginia actually desire this friendly invasion. Some slaveholders even, he asserts, desire to take stock in the company. If any portion of the people of Virginia, he continues, in defiance of their own interests, and our rights, oppose the enterprise, and commit outrages against the lives and property of peaceful settlers, they must be met by the Constitution and laws; and should these fail, popular sovereignty must be invoked for the Old Dominion, as it has been for Kansas.

A TRAGEDY AT THE OPERA.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing Monday, notices a startling occurrence at the opera house there, as follows: A tragedy, appalling from its suddenness, occurred during the performance of Linda di Chomouix, at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening. One of the female choristers, an Italian woman of considerable *embonpoint*, was observed by several persons on the stage to lean against one of the wing pieces, in the attitude of a sick person. Assistance was immediately rendered, and so quietly, that she was led off the stage without any of the audience observing it. She was taken to the green room, but died before reaching it. The incident was certainly startling enough to shake the nerves of a set of fashionable people, or a troupe of Italian musicians, or even of a theatre manager. It did nothing of the kind in this case, however, for the comedy proceeded as quietly as if the tragedy had not occurred; and the giddy multitude of life went on, while one of the actors made her "exit" into the presence of the Eternal!

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AN IRISHMAN'S RESOURCES.

Mr. Meagher, in his speech at the St. Patrick's Day Dinner, told the following: Paddy Shannon was a bugler in the Eighty-seventh regiment—the *Faugh a Ballagh*—and with that regiment, under the command of Sir Hugh Gough, served all through the Peninsular campaign.—When the campaign was over Paddy had nothing left him but the recollection of it. His only solace was the notice taken of him in the canteen. It is no wonder, then, he became a convivial soul. From the bottle he soon found his way to the halberds.

The regiment was paraded, the proceedings read, and Paddy tied up. The signal was given for the drummer to begin, when Paddy Shannon exclaimed: "Listen now Sir Hugh. Do you mean to say you are going to flog me? Just recollect who it was sounded the charge at Borena, when you took the only French eagle ever taken. Wasn't it Paddy Shannon? Little I thought that day it would come to this; and the regiment so proud of that same eagle on the colors." "Take him down," said Sir Hugh, and Paddy escaped unpunished.

A very short time, however, elapsed, before Paddy again found himself placed in similar circumstances.

"Go on," said the Colonel. "Don't be in a hurry," ejaculated Paddy. "I've a few words to say, Sir Hugh." "The eagle won't save you this time, Sir." "Is it the eagle, indeed? then I wasn't going to say anything about the same, though you are, and ought to be proud of it. But I was just going to ask if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who, when the breach of Tarifa was stormed by 22,000 French, and only the 87th to defend it, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who struck up 'Garryowen' to the glory boys, and you, Sir Hugh, have got the same two towers and the breach between them on your coat of arms in testimony thereof?"

"Take him down," said the Colonel, and Paddy was again unseathed.

Paddy, however, had a long list of services to get through and a good deal of whisky, and ere another two months he was again tied up, the sentence read, and an assurance from Sir Hugh Gough that nothing would make him relent. Paddy tried the eagle—it was of no use. He appealed to Sir Hugh's pride and the breach of Tarifa without avail.

"And is it me," at last he broke out, "that you are going to flog? I ask you, Sir Hugh Gough, before the whole Regiment, who knew it well, if it wasn't Paddy Shannon who picked up the French Field Marshal's staff at the battle of Victoria, that the Duke of Wellington sent to the Prince Regent, and for which he got that letter that will be long remembered, and that made him a Field Marshal into the bargain!" The Prince Regent said: "You've sent me the staff of a Field Marshal of France; I return you that of a Field Marshal of England." Wasn't it Paddy Shannon, that took it? Paddy Shannon, who never got rap, or robbin, or star, or coat of arms, or mark of distinction except the flogging you are going to give him."

"Take him down," cried Sir Hugh, and again Paddy was forgiven.

DEMAND FOR DAMAGES AT GREYTOWN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"Lord Napier came here with four or five millions of claims against our Government for the destruction of alleged property of British subjects at the bombardment of Greytown. Two weeks before the late Administration went out M. Sartiges preferred similar demands on behalf of French subjects, requesting Mr Marcy to leave them open for adjustment by his successor; but he prepared a reply which is regarded as conclusive against our liability, and Lord Napier, feeling his force and bearing upon England in its application to Copenhagen and Canton, will withhold his intended reclamations."

FINE COTTON.—The editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer have been shown a sample of Sea Island cotton, taken from a bale sold in Charleston, South Carolina, at 135 cents per pound, probably the highest price paid in twenty years. The factors who sold this bale are confident that it is the finest bale of cotton that has ever crossed the Atlantic. The planter (of Edisto, South Carolina) took the medal in the London Exhibition of 1851, and the prize bale, though it spun yarn up to No. 900, is believed to be inferior to this. This bale was picked out by the lady of the planter with her own hands, and it is a marvel of the perfection to which she has brought the staple. It is to go to Ilavre.

The White Sulphur Springs, Va., have been purchased by a company of capitalists of that State for \$750,000, and are to have expended on them as speedily as possible some \$250,000 for extending the accommodations and beautifying the grounds.

David Hunt, of Rodney, Mississippi, has recently donated \$25,000, to the American Colonization Society.

It is due, remarks the National Intelligencer, to the generous donor of the above princely sum to say that it is not the sole act of liberal support which he has performed for the philanthropic cause of colonization. Of that cause he has ever been a devoted friend, and has given annually, during several years, five hundred dollars; and a little more than a year ago he gave at one time five thousand dollars.

A SNAKE WITHIN A POTATO.—The Chicago Journal, of Thursday says: "Mr Charles E. Day, of the South Side, yesterday showed us a boiled potato, which on being opened, was found to contain a small snake over two inches long. It is an ugly looking thing. The development took place at the table."

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Prof. Bacon of Boston, said in a lecture at the Medical College, that the saccharum of the Chinese sugar cane is not cane sugar, but what is well known as grape sugar or glucose—the same kind of sweet substance that is obtained by boiling starch in diluted sulphuric acid.

With regard to the *Sorgho Sacre*, or Chinese Sugar Cane, the New Orleans papers, published in the midst of the only sugar section of the United States, contain facts that look favorable to its introduction. Thomas Affleck, Esq., of Mississippi, writes that he has closely studied this plant, and watched the results of the various experiments made from its first introduction into France to this time, and thinks it possible that it may supplant the sugar cane, but thinks the sugar-growing States cannot lose, even if that be the result, as it will yield more sugar there than further North, beside attaining a vastly larger growth.

The South will have an additional advantage in its supply of machinery perfectly adapted to the purpose, and its thorough knowledge of sugar-making.

MILITARY VISIT.—We learn that the Wilmington Light Infantry, Capt. DeRossett, is expected to visit this place on the 30th April (prox.) by invitation of the Fayetteville Independent Company. Preparations are making, we understand, for a cordial reception; and our citizens generally, we doubt not, will unite in extending to the citizen soldiers of our sister town every kindness which the spirit of hospitality can suggest.

We also learn that the Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Cook, (of this town,) has accepted an invitation to participate in the festivities which will be provided for the occasion.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A WARNING.—A wealthy Greek shipowner of Marseilles, France, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 francs, and interdicted from civil rights for ten years for having fraudulently insured a ship after he had received intelligence of her loss.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following Tracts of Land, situated in Ireland county: One tract known as the Deaton place on the head-waters of Rocky River, containing 221 Acres, adjoining the lands of John Lemrow, Peter Keater, and others, (subject to the widow's dower). One tract known as the Hudson place, containing about 60 Acres, adjoining the lands of John Moore, the heirs of Rufus Reed and others.

Also, one tract of 50 Acres, adjoining Davidson College. Persons wishing to examine any of the above tracts can call on the subscriber, or apply to the proprietor, LEROY SPRINGS.

Also, one tract of Land in Cabarrus county known as the McNulty plantation, containing 117 Acres, more or less, with Dwelling House and all necessary out-buildings.

Also, the plantation known as the Springs and Wellington plantation, containing 175 Acres, on which there is a good store house, dwelling and all necessary out-buildings. These Lands are well adapted to the culture of cotton and grain. Any person wishing to examine them can call on the subscriber, or apply to A. Archibald on the premises, who will show them at any time.

TERMS—Part cash, convenient time on the balance. LEROY SPRINGS, Charlotte, March 30, 1857. 4t

FOR SALE, Valuable Improved Lots at Davidson College.

One Brick House, two stories, Store below, with Dwelling above containing six rooms. Also, one framed Dwelling House, with eight rooms. The property is in good condition, with all necessary out-buildings attached.

TERMS—Part cash, time on the balance to suit purchaser. LEROY SPRINGS, March 30th, 1857. 4t

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

The Proprietor of EAGLE FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP would inform his friends and the public generally throughout the country, that he is still manufacturing the following articles, together with many others not mentioned, to-wit: The celebrated Drury Threshing Machine and Horse Power of Baltimore, which for ease of draught and speed of work, excel every other SWEEP-POWER to be found in the country; they are made either portable or stationary.

LAMBETH'S VERTICAL WATER-WHEELS for Grist or Saw Mills. MILL AND FACTORY GEAR: Suction and Force Pumps, separate or combined; Eastman's Straw Cutter, the only article worth buying, it having stood the test of 35 years; Drury's Corn Shellers; Ploughs of every variety; Cultivators; Engine and gold machinery. All kinds of castings and machine-work made to order at short notice, and warranted.

TERMS, Cash or undoubted paper. All articles will be delivered on the line of the N. C. Railroad, free of charge. J. H. THOMPSON, Tryon, March 26, 1857. 3t-3m

MILLENARY FANCY GOODS.

MRS. H. KIMPIL, Late of Richmond, Va., has removed to Charlotte and permanently located as a resident, and is now receiving and opening At Williams & Alexander's brick building on Tryon street. A large and elegant stock of Fancy and Millenary Goods, Silk, Lace and Cape BONNETS, English Straws, Tassels, Leghorns, and Neapolitan of all varieties and prices. A large and splendid stock of Ribbons, Gloves, Collars, FLOUNCINGS AND Dress Patterns Of the latest styles, together with many other articles, all of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. March 24, 1857. 4t

We have heard of some Astonishing cures being made by Prof. De Gruth's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect, and in a short space of time to bring the system into a state of health. It can be had of the agent here, Dr. H. M. Fritchard, See advertisement in another column. March 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, N. C., on the 24th of April next, The Western Plank Road And all its fixtures. Terms made known on day of sale. W. A. LUCAS, Agent. March 24th, 1857. 4t

To Rent, A 61 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, warranted a good article, \$40 per month, with privilege of purchasing at a fair price, and interest only charged. Inquire of A. H. Martin at Charlotte and C of March 24, 1857. 4t

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Charlotte, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the Second Tuesday (14th) of April, 1857. At the same time and place seven Directors will be elected. E. NYE HUTCHISON, Secy. March 24th, 1857. 4t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on Saturday, 18th of April, the Store and Dwelling attached, known as the J. K. Harrison property. Also, 4 Unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte, and 500 ACRES OF LAND in Union County. Terms made known on day of Sale. H. B. WILLIAMS, Trustee. March 17, 1857. 37-5t

TRUST SALE.

The undersigned, as Trustee, will expose in public sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 27th day of April next (Monday of Court week) the HOUSE AND LOT situated in the North-western portion of the town of Charlotte, formerly occupied by E. H. Moss, adjoining the lots of Prof. Johnson and Col. B. W. Alexander. This property comprises one of the most eligible situations in town, with improvement all new, ready for a family residence and in a good neighborhood. Sale will be for one third Cash, one third on six months, and the balance on nine months time, with interest from day of sale. THOMAS W. DEWEY, Trustee. March 17th, 1857. 37-5t

DISSOLUTION.

This firm of LOWRIE & ENNIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present them to P. J. Lowrie for settlement, who alone is authorized to settle the same. LOWRIE & ENNIS. March 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

Having sold out to Mr P. J. Lowrie all my interest in the Books, accounts, notes, &c., belonging to the firm of Lowrie & Ennis, all those indebted will make payment to him, as he is alone authorized to settle the same. J. H. ENNIS. March 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Lowrie & Ennis are requested to settle the same immediately, as the business of the late firm must be closed. I will continue the Book business on my own hook. Call and see me. P. J. LOWRIE. March 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools will meet at the County Court Clerk's Office, in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in April, to transact business which will be before the Board. The citizens of Mecklenburg will take notice that, according to Act of Assembly, they are required to hold an election in the different School Districts, on the 1st Saturday in April, to elect three suitable persons to act as Committee-men for the district for the ensuing year, and report the same to J. J. ROSE, E. E. ROSE, & Co., for Mecklenburg County. March 17th, 1857. 37-5t

Tan Bark Wanted!

WE want to purchase 1,000 Cords of Tan Bark, for which we will pay the following prices in Cash, delivered at our Tan Yard, or at either of the Railroad depots at this place: White or Chesnut Oak Bark, \$4 50 per cent. Red or Black " " 4 00 " " BOONE & CO. Charlotte, March 3, 1857. 35-2m

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the situation known as "White Hall," in the Steele Creek neighborhood, Directly on the main road, leading from Charlotte to Yorkville, seven and a half miles from the former place, and about four miles from the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad. The tract contains FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, of which about one-fourth is uncultured, the remainder nearly all under fence, and mostly in a good state of cultivation. The fences are in good repair and the buildings second to none in the country. The Steele Creek lands are noted for their fertility, and this place ranks among the best. There are four churches, a flourishing Male Academy, and a female school within convenient distances. The community is unsurpassed in the general intelligence, public spirit, heightened morality, and social qualities of its citizens. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to M. N. Hart, Esq., to W. S. Frasier, on the premises, or to the subscriber in the immediate neighborhood. An indulgence of one, two, and three years will be given. J. B. WATT. March 9, 1857. 3m.

NOTICE.

The subscriber desires to keep the public informed of the fact that he keeps at "OUR HOUSE," something for the inner man, which, if taken in moderate quantities, will make those who imbibe feel