LETTER FROM MR. CLINGMAN. The Standard says: We have received the following letter from Mr. Clingman, | mail left for Calcutta. which corrects and puts to rest the falsehood in relation to his position on distribu-

pondent "Clio." ASHEVILLE, July 23, 1857. Messrs. Holden & Wilson: My attention has been called (since I came hom last evening.) to a statement of the Raleigh Register, affirming that I had in a speech in this place "come out for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands," &c. The Register has been imposed upon by the wilful falsehood of its correspondent; because I made no declaration which could have been so far misunderstood as to authorize the statement made in that paper.

If the Editor of the Register, whom

have regarded always as a man of honor and a gentieman, wishes to know what I did say on the occasion, I may add, that while stating the objections to the land distribution scheme, and justifying my vote and that of the North Carolina delegation for the depos it bill of the last session, I maintained in substance, and in as clear language as I could command, that no distinction could justly be taken between the money derived from the land sales and that collected by taxation ; that the government had ne right to raise revenue except for constitutional and necessary expenditures; that the lands had originally and expressly been given to it for its support; and that the tariff and other taxes could rightfully be imposed only to raise so much additional revenue as might be necessary to meet such expenditures as the constitution required should be made. Hence I insisted, that whenever the government collected more money than was necessary for these purposes, it grossly abused its powers, and was guilty of a wrongful taking or extortion from the taxpayers; and that the remedy for such a wrongful taking would have been the return of the money to the individuals who had been forced to pay it. As this, however, was impracticable, by reason of the manner in which the tariff-taxes were collected, the next best thing perhaps that could be done, was to deposit it with the States in accordance with the precedent established during Gen. Jacksen's administration. To avoid such a state of things, however, I maintain ed that it was the duty of Congress to reduce the tariff baxes-referred to my con stant efforts for ble last seven years to effect this, and declared it to be my purpose to insist on a further reduction than that which had been made turing the last ses-

proceeds of the public lands, and supplying the deficiency thus created by additional taxes, I went into a calculation of the cost of collecting the public revenue, including the expense of hadding eastern house, pay ing officers, &c.; and also endeavoring to show that we paid the manufacturers a still larger sum than the government itself received; and hence, that for every dollar the people would get by distribution, they would probably lose more than two in the shape of taxes and protection to Northern manufacturers. After illustrating this view by references to our own State system of collecting taxes and paying officers for the same, and the operation of the tariff-taxes on salt, sugar, railroad iron, &c., I declared that I would vote for no proposition which looked to dividing the land fund or other government money, so as to create an excuse for high taxes. I added, however, that if at any time I found that by reason of a failure to get the taxes reduced, there should be a surplus in the treasury which the government could not apply to any constitutional and necessary object, in the absence of any other better ramedy for the evil, I would vote to deposit it with the States, just as an individual should return money paid by mistake, to the rightful

To show the impolicy of distributing the

As I used these and similar illustrations in the course of my argument, you will see, gentlemen, that it was not possible for any one to understand me as the correspondent of the Register professes to have done.

If the Editor of that paper desires, therefore, that its readers should understand what my opinions are, he has it in his power to enlighten them by publishing this brief synopsis of my speech on the occasion re-

Very respectfully, &c.. T. L. CLINGMAN.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. -A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in refering to the Washington Monu-

"The series of articles exposing the maladministration of the affairs of the Washington Monument Association, by S. Yorke AtLee, esq., have so far remained unanswered. No denial has been given to a single one of his allegations, either publicly or privately, and it would appear as though | San Jose and Punta Arenas, Costa Rica .the parties implicated designed to allow the public to enter judgment against them by default. The revelations must affect the interests of that work materially. In disgrace and humiliation to the American own government. people. That it should ever have fallen into the hands of any political party was a will not immediately contribute the amount solicitations for the return of Walker. necessary to perfect the original design .-

his manly and fearless exposition." SCICIDE. - The Clarksville Tobacco Plant himself through the head with a gun.

Mr. AtLee has done the country service by

FOREIGN NEWS

The dates of the North American, from Liverpool, are up to the 15th July.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA .- The mutiny in India was spreading. Twenty-three regiments had joined the robellion, and the fall of Delhi was hourly expected when the

The loss of the British army by defection is estimated at 30,000, but it is believed tion, originated by the Register's corres- the crisis has passed, as the last advices indicate a panic and many desertions from the rebels.

at Delhi, those at Bombay and Madres remaining loval. The native troops at most of the stations in Punjaub had been disarm-

The British troops attacked the insurgents at Delhi and defeated them, capturug 26 guns, though the insurgents still hold the town.

The English Government is acting ener-

Gen. Anson, the Commander-in-chief the British army in India, had died of cholera. Sir Colin Campbell was appoint ed to the vacancy, and left England at a few Lours notice.

Corna. - Canton is suffering from famine. A severe battle between the rebels and imperials had been fought above Foo Chow Foo. The result was not certainly known,

GREAT BRITAIN .- In the House of Comnons Mr. Dillwin gave notive of a motion that the Clerk of the House, in administerng the oath to members, be authorized to On the true faith of a Christian."

On Tuesday, Colonel Lindsay moved an address for copies of Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government, in answer to the resolution of the Paris conference on the subject of privateering.

Lord Palmerston said that it was not the amount of the tax. usual for Government to produce correspondence between two independent Governments. Secretary Marcy's letter to the French Government was not officially in the hands of the British Government, and on the two sums? could not be produced.

The communication of the American to the French Government had been made by the last Government of the United States, but the present Administration had intito it: and, under these circumstances, the hoped it would not be passed.

Lord John Russell thought the Government could make a statement of the grounds apon which the declaration had been entered into. He was afraid the consequences bound to them now.

Sir Charles Napier thought the engagenecessitate the blockading of every port of the enemy. The motion was withdrawn. FRANCE.-The Paris correspondent of

covered was the most serious of any we have knowledge of in the character of the persons concerned, the extent of its ramifications, and the objects proposed, which included the assassination of the Emperor and a revolution throughout Southern Europe. The members of a Provisional Government were already named by the conspirators, and the plans were near perfection when the discovery was made. ITALY .- Nothing has been received from

movements already anticipated.

----LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. The Illinois has arrived, with Aspinwall lates to the 19th, and San Francisco, to the 5th. She brings nearly \$1,500,000 in

'The primary election for delegates to the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Broderic party. Weller will be undoubtedly nominated on the first ballot.

The miners have held meetings denoun eing Frement's Mariposa claim, and threatening resistance.

The Supreme Court in the case of the Mercil Mining Company versus Col Fremont, granted a perpetual injunction upon Fremont, preventing him from interfering with the operations of the company.

OREGON TERRITORY .- The official returns of the election show that the majority for Lane for delegate for Congress will reach nearly two thousand. The Democrats have also been successful in the election of a majority of their territorial representatives.

Fears are still entertained of further In dian difficulties at Dalles. The policy of making Oregon a slave State is zealously arged. A prospectus has been issued for a pro-slavery paper.

Central American dates to the 4th instant report the Chilian plenipoteniary arrived at San Jose with proposals for the contemplated Spanish American confederation.

Four hundred of Walker's men are at see to take them home.

Gen. Barridas, late commander of the Salvadorians in Nicaragua, had made an its present condition, the monument is a unsuccessful attempt at revolution on his

Further advices states that the determinagreat mistake, and this fatal error will de- had given great offence in Nicaragua; and out reference to the particular goods sold. lay its completion for years, if it does not that Costa Rica had sent to England for There may be force in what you say as to prevent it entirely. If it is ever to be three gun boats to enable them to strengthen the policy of the law, but that I consider finished, it must be rescued from its pres- their position on the rivers and lakes; and aside from the construction, when it is plain. ent management, and, if once placed under that a fight was to come off next month besuitable guardianship, it seems strange if tween Wartimer Chilton and Mendez; and the spontaneous patriotism of the nation that the Chamorro party have sent urgent not think the Merchant bound to pay a tax

The University.—The exercises

We learn that the Freshman Class is pained to learn that on Saturday last, consists of 66 members. Beside them 19 Peyton Chandler, of Granville county, N. C., names have been added to the Sophomore | capital used by Merchants for 12 months son of A. J. Chander, of Mecklenburg Class, and 2 to the Junior. There are about prior to 1st July, 1857. Section 24 says county, Va., committed suicide by shooting 90 new students in all .- Chapel Hill "within the year preceding the 1st July," Gazette.

REVENUE LAW.

The following correspondence explains

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 5th, 1857. DEAR SIR :- We have been asked by number of Merchants in this place, to give our opinion on the construction of the 24th Sect. of the Revised Act, ch. 34, of the acts of 1856. We feel a difficulty in doing so. because a literal interpretation would be so injurious, that we cannot believe the Legislature ever intended such a result. We have suggested therefore that you should The mutiny is confined to the native troops | be consulted; so that if the effect be injurious, it should at least be uniform throughout the State, and the pressure borne equally by all. Please inform us officially of the views of the Government on the following

1. If A sells Turpt. or Cotton of his own production in this State to B, and B sells to C, who ships and sells it abroad-are both B and C bound to pay the tax of 1 of 1 per cent. on the Turpt. or Cotton? And is this so, regardless of how many times it may be sold before exportation?

2. If A, jobber, imports goods from New York, and sells to B, who retails to the consumer, are both A and B bound to pay the tax of 1 of 1 per cent. ?

You will perceive that these cases an substantially the same; the first relating to goods produced in the State, and exported but it is believed that that the imperialists for consumption; and the second, to those imported for consumption.

If the first is answered affirmatively, will go very far to break up the internal trade in our own staples. If the second i answered in like manner, it will break up omit from the oath of abjuration the words: the jobbing business, a large one in our Eastern, and probably interior Towns, and compel every retailer to buy his goods abroad Further, if we had any foreign import trade such Legislation would seem aimed directly to break it up, as ports of all other States would have a preference over our own to

> 3. If A sells goods imported from New York, and takes Turpt. or Cotton in payment, is he, as a purchaser of his New York

If this is answered affirmatively, it wil break up the barter business and produce a sufficient guarantee that they were not infinite inconvenience.

4. Do sections 24, 26 and 27 impose any tax on the dealings of Merchants prior to mated that they did not wish for an answer 1st July, 1857? Are not the taxes then payable by them, anticipatory of their busi-House would feel that the question could ness from 1st July 1857 to 1st July 1858, subjects on which they wrote: not be discussed properly. He therefore and applicable only to their dealings in that 1. Miss S. A. Walsh, N. C., Nature and interval?

5. Does sect. 27 apply only to those who have not been dealing in merchandise before 2d July, 1857, or also to those, who were so dealing before 1st July, 1857, and "open would be very serious, but England was store" after 1st July, 1857, by continuing

If Sec. 24 imposes a tax, not on property, ment could not be broken, and would but on conduct (to wit: purchases) prior to its passage, it would seem to be an ex post Dream. facto law, and more in the nature of a confiscation than a revenue act: and in its consmunonamy very nonthrm. Our chemis citizens, however onerous; they are satisfied that the defects of the law do not arise oppress, but from want of consideration merely; the greatest evil of an obscure taxing law-and the remark applies equally to doubtful-is, that it never operates equally; Miss Porter, Miss Dye, and others, were the most conscientious bear the burden, those less so evade it. They desire to know, Italy but lengthy details of revolutionary therefore, what is the construction which the government officers intend to enforce, so that they may act accordingly. The importance of the subject warrants us in requesting an early reply.

Respectfully Yours, W. B. RODMAN, R. S. DONNELL. To D. W. COURTS, Esq., Pub. Treas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., July 13th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :- I am in receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., and will proceed to answer your question in the order stated, not repeating them, as I presume you retained a copy of your letter.

1. By Section 24 Revenue act, every merchant is to pay & of 1 per cent upon hi capital employed, saving the amount of his purchase of ready made clothing, upor which he is to pay I per cent. How is the amount of this capital to be ascertained? I think the answer is furnished by the Act. "The Capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandise, made within the year preceding the first day of July, and herein shall be included the amount of the purchase of goods wares and merchandise and spirituous liquors, or other things not herein particularly enumerated, whether of this or another State.

The tax is on the Capital employed, not the articles purchased, and this capital, by the broad term of the act, is the aggregate expenditure for all articles purchased. It is difficult to stop short of this and say, that one sale or many sales of an article, produced here or abroad, would take it out of They had chartered the steamship Tennes- the act, and I cannot see that there is any exemption to any purchaser, no matter how many transfers are made before the article

2. It seems to me that the jobber is a nerchant as well as the retailer, and that the law makes no distinction whatever .tion of the Costa Ricans to hold the rivers | Each pays upon the Capital employed, with-

3. Upon a fair exchange of goods, for instance produce (the case put by you,) I do on the price of each as capital. This would be virtually paying a double Tax without ed. doubling the capital. But I think it must the University were resumed on Friday be a bona fide barter or exchange of goods

4. Section 24 and 26 imposes a tax on the and Sec. 26 says "any Merchant engaged Smith was discharged.

in business on the 1st July, shall apply to the Sheriff, and on paying the tax on his capital estimated as aforesaid, may continue

his business. &c. The General Assembly increased the tax on Dividends and other property for 12 months prior to 1st April last and I cannot see that they have not the power to tax the capital of Merchants in the same manner.

5. I think Sec. 27, applies only to those who have not been in business prior to 1st of July, 1857. Very truly yours, D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

Messrs W. B. Rodmand and R. S. Don-

From the Fayetteville Observer. CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

nell, Washington, N. C.

The annual commencement of this institution took place on Wednesday 22d July. The exercises were opened on Sunday morning previous with a sermon to the graduating glass by the Rev. W. A. McSwain of the S. C. Conference. He spoke from I Corinth. Chap. 13 verse 12. His discourse was listened to with marked attention and was admirably suited to the occasion.

On Monday and Tuesday the lower classes were examined in the different branches to which their attention had been called during the year. The result was creditable to all; while some eyinced a proficiency rarely surpassed. The "Conversations" of the little girls on moral, literary and scientific subjects, which by the way, is a feature I never before saw introduced, were well received. Indeed the sprightful and gracefulmanner of some and the natural unrestrained abandon of others, were really re-

Tuesday evening was given up to a Lectire by Prof. Gilliam of the College. Those who were fortunate enough to hear and understand enjoyed no doubt, a rare treat. If the Professor has a fault as a speaker, it is that his language is so chaste and beautiful, the mind is drawn from his subject mat- tucky, and the great West? From the ter entirely.

Wednesday, the Graduating Class appeared on the boards. Their familiarity chemistry, geology, mental and moral science, as shown by the examination, was being prematurely sent forth. Though ed an order of talent unusual in girls so with the Peabody variety. young. Below is a list of the Class and the

Revelation.

is happiness below. 3. Miss L. M. Plunkett, N. C.. War-

rior's Fame. 4. Miss S. A. Browne, S. C., Hope, the bright morning star of Life. 5. Miss C. L. Dve, S. C., Flight of Time.

6. Miss S. M. White, N. C. Childhood's 7. Miss M. E. Walsh, N. C., Literature

of the day, Valedictory, At nignighte usual Literary Address was desire to discharge all their duties as good | delivered by Col. W. L. Steele of Richmond. The Colonel is so well known to your readers as 'a speaker and a man of from any intention in the Legislature to letters, that it is needless to allude to his effort here. A gratified audience is the best evidence of his success. The Musical performances, of the evening, by Miss one whose security makes its construction | Campbell, Miss Cottrell, Miss Plunkett, awarded their full share of praise. They

were very excellent. The presentation of a copy of the Bible to each of the Graduates by the Rev. M. A. McKibben, was followed by a neat and appropriate Address. A few valedictory re marks by the President, and the scene closed. May the College prosper and these annual festivities long continue. VISITOR.

Anson Co., July 23.

A LADY ARRESTED AND FINED FOR DESTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS-The Boston Herald has the following report of the Herald:

One of the most extraordinary cases ever brought before a legal tribunal was witnessed in the Pelice Court on Saturday. An officer complained of a young and remarkable handsome lady for obstructing the sidewalks of Washington street by too great a display of crinoline. As it is understood that the lady is bighly connected, we will call her Mary Smith and not expose her

Before the complaint was read, Judge Russell inquired as to the whereabouts of the prisoner. The officer replied that the lady was waiting in the entry; that himself and two others had endeavored to squeeze her through the doorway, but they were too narrow, and he wished the Judge's advice in the premises.

Judge said that it was an extraordinary case. The constitution guaranteed to every one an open trial, and he would not hold session in the entry even to please a lady. Under the circumstances, he recommended that Miss Smith be moved from the entry to the front door, and he thought that she take her place in the prisoner's dock.

The experiment was tried and found to answer admirably,-the door being some twenty feet wide, very little compression was needed-and with a frown of indignation upon her pretty brow, Miss Smith found herself face to face with the judge, and listened to the complaint which was read to specimen of gallantry was exhibited well

The officer said he had requested the prisoner two or three times not to stop on the sidewalk, as people were unable to pass without going into the street, which at times was inconvenient to ladies wearing papersoled shoes, owing to the outrageous manner in which the thoroughfares were water-

The Court, in summing up, said that the evil was one of great magnitude, and should be checked by vigorous measures. There was no statute under which too great a display of crinoline came, but he should take the responsibility of inflicting a fine of \$5 and costs, and he hoped that it would be a warning.

The fine was promptly paid, and Miss

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN: From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

Having heard much of this corn last fall. and seen some stalks exhibited in this place, curiosity led us to pay Mr. Peabody a visit, with a view of seeing its appearance in the field at its most interesting state, that of silk and tassel. Mr. Peabody has sandy pine land, in this corn. Of course the land is highly manured and well cultivated, as without it, this year, it could scarcely produce twenty bushels to the acre. We were over the whole of hiscorn, and must say we never saw its equal in productiveness. The yield is from two to seven ears to the stalk. We saw a few stalks on a spot made rich by being near an old house, that were eared from the ground to within about thirty inches of the tassel; they resembled trees of corn. The prospect presented, of the whole crop, we are three days, one month short of the average, convinced, is no test of what could be produced on the same land with proper seasons. The crop had gone through a five weeks drought in its most critical period, so much so that the four bottom blades of the fodder on each stalk, on most of it, had fired and dried. The crop was relieved about five days previous to our visit, by a moderate rain, and two days previous by a good season, which was accompanied by wind

Our opinion is, that the yield from the land in cultivation will be from seventy to ninety bushels to the acre. With the ordinary corn, and the usual cultivation, the same land, we are satisfied from comparisons, would not yield, this year an average of eight bushels to the acre. If such results can be produced on the poor pine lands, what might not be done on the righ mountain lands of North Carolina, and the Tennesse Valley, to say nothing of the productive lands of Tennessee and Kenspectacle presented, we are satisfied the vield on good lands, from Mr. P.'s variety, must be double, if not three times that of this City: goods and of the Turpt., bound to pay a tax with the higher branches of mathematics, the common variety. This, in these times of corn scarcity, is certainly a matter over which farmers should ponder. If two bushels can be produced on the same land, and with the same labor that now produces rigidy questioned they were prepared at one, it is important that every planter should every point. Their compositions too show- take steps to supplant the common corn

PARTISAN HISTORY.

A king of France, after a battle in which had left the field; and, as no two could declaring there is no error. agree in any one statement, the king, struck

and perversions. Take two instances in Also, in Scott v Wilmington & R. Railroad, the history of England, as now taught in from Wayne, judgment reversed venire de our schools. We are positively told that novo. Also, in Davidson College v Cham-Joan of Arc was burned by the English at bers, in equity from Rowan, the excess goes Rouen in 1431; when it has been incontro- to the next of kin. vertibly established by ancient archieves of By BATTLE, J .- In Hare v Parham, from that city, that on the 1st of August, 1430, Granville, judgment reversed. Also, in the council of the city of Rouen made her Lea v Brooks, judgment reversed. Also, a gift of 210 livres, for services rendered in Doe ex dem Bruce v Faucett, from Orby her at the siege of the said city. So ange, affirming the judgment. Also, in that the burning of Joan is a myth, invent- Wallace v McIntosh, from Mecklenburg, ed by the French to blacken the English judgment reversed and venire de novo .character, and transferred to our history Also, in Mears v Speight, from Robeson, as a fact by those authors who too credul- affirming the judgment. Also, in Haws v ously relied on French chroniclers.

universal execration as a crooked-back Gibson, from Guilford, affirming the judgmonster; whereas Stow, who was born for- ment. Also, in Johnston v Coleman, in curious case. It will do pretty well for ty years after Richard's death, and had conversed with many who had seen the king, declares "that he could find no such deformity in King Richard III as his his- Rowan, declaring that there is no error in torians commonly relate; on the contrary. he was of bodily shape comely enough, Court. Also, in Louder v Hinson, from only low of stature." In fact, all modern | Cabarrus, affirming the judgment. research have proved that Richard was neither that deformed person nor that monster of cruelty and impiety which he has been represented by our so-called historians. No character in English history has been Union County, was killed by his horse more misrepresented; and could the shade The circumstances are these; he was going of the last Plantagenet rise from its grave, it would blush to find the name of Richard III in the same book as those of the Stuarts | it is supposed that the rattling of the chains and George IV. But success often lavs the foundation of a good reputation with posterity.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY .- A meeting of the stock holders of this company was held at Kinston on the 16th of July. From a report made to the meeting it appears that the contracts for most of the work on the road will be must spread considerably, not to be able to completed by the first of December, and all thony Express says: of them by the first of May next.

The charter as amended by the last Legislature was unanimously adopted; also, the offer of a loan of \$400,000 was ananimously accepted.

In the proceedings of this meeting a worthy of notice. Miss. Sarah Metts, formerly of Lenoir county, being the only lady who had risked stock in the road, Mr John D. Whitford moved she be presented with a free ticket upon the road for life, which was unanimously adopted.

The next meeting of the stockholders will be held in Newbern on the last Thursday of June, 1858.

To CURE DROPSY .- Take one handful of the seed of the cedar, the same of mullein. the same of the root of dogwood, put into two quarts and a pint of water, boil down to one quart, add one gill of whisky. Dose, a wine glassful night and morning.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Natchitoches Chronicle makes the following estimate of the supply of cotton from the growing crop for the current year:

Taking the average of the last five crops as the basis of our calculation, without regard to the late spring frost of the present season, the result will be as follows:

2,930,000 2,847,300 " estimated at 2,950,000 3,123,800

Average of above Add five per cent. for increase 156,200 in cultivation.

1853.

short crop.

But if the fall frost should take place at the average date, the 26th October, the growing season will be only six months and

1857. Average crop in bales....3,279,800 Deduct 14 per cent. for one month short of average growing season 459,000

Leaving for the actual crop only 2,820,800

From the above I conclude that even i the fall frost should be protracted to the 19th November, the latest period for the that prostrated much of the most heavy last thirty-two years, the growing crop cannot exceed three million two hundred and seventy-five thousand bales, which would be much short of the commercial wants of the world, and if the fall frost comes at the average period of the 26th October, or, as often occurs, before that time, the crop will not exceed two million at hand, at eight hundred and thirty thousand. ----

## SUPREME COURT,

This tribunal adjourned on the 24th, after a session of 48 days. Opinions were delivered in over one hundred cases. The Court will meet in Morganton on the second Monday in August. The following are the closing decisions at the recent session in

By NASH, C. J .- In Hogg v Capehart, in equity, from Bertie, negroes to be emancipated, &c. Also, in Young v Young, in equity, from Stokes. Also, in Cuthbertson v Long, from Union, affirming the judgment Also, in Lea v McKenzie, in equity, from Ashe, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. Also, in Washington v Vinson, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also in Salem M. Comp. v Brower, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, Styhe was wounded, called his generals to his ron v Howard, in equity, from Beaufort .-2. Miss L. C. Dye, S. C., Virtue alone bedside, to hear what had occurred after he Also, in State v Shaw, from Rockingham,

By Pearson, J .- In Barrett v Kelly with the difficulty, exclaimed: "What, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, passed as a health-giving remedy for Horse then, is history?" "Give me my liar," in Doe ex dem Atwell v McLure, from Cattle, and all kinds of Stock. For sale at said Charles V. when he called for a vol- Mecklenburg Fudgment of nonsuit set aside ume of history; and pertainly no one can and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Wesattentively examine any one important son v Seaboard R. R. Co., from Halifax, period of our annals without remarking affirming the judgment. Also, in Osborne that almost every incident admits of two v Widenhouse, from Cabarrus, in equity, handles, almost every character of two in- decree for sale and partition. Also, in terpretations; also, that by a judicious Wilson v Mace, from Guilford, in equity, packing of facts, the historian may make dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in his picture assume nearly what form he Wein v Wilson, from Mecklenburg, in pleases, without any direct violation of equity, petition to release disallowed with costs. Also, in Ward v Person, in equity, But history does teem with falsehoods from Franklin, decrees of sale for partition.

Craige, from Alamance, judgment reversed Again, Richard III has been held up to and venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem equity from Cabarrus. Also, in Allison Allison, in equity, from Cabarrus.

By NASH, C. J .- In State v Cross, from the record and proceedings of the Superior

Ral. Standard.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT .- We learn the one day last week, a Mr Clontz living in out to his field to plow, and when he was them. ready he took up his plow before him, and frightened his horse, which ranaway and threw him and his feet being entangled in the trace chains, he was dragged a short distance and killed instantly .- N. C. Whig-

ABOUT GRASSHOPPERS .- The Minnesote grasshoppers are not only destroying the crops, but are literally eating the people "out of house and home." The St. An "Every field from Itasca to Monticello

was swept as with the besom of destruc- of an Academy, desires a situation as Teach tion; on large cultivated fields scarce a Satisfactory references given, both as to change blade being left to indicate that a flourish- and ability. Inquire at this office, or address ing crop had, a short time since, been growing. On a few pieces of wheat, short stubs July 7, 1857 .- 5t-pd of the stalks were left, but each with from one to ten grasshoppers on it, finishing the remnants as rapidly as their digestive organs would permit. But on the greater part of the fields, and all indeed in the vicinity of Monticello, although the crops came up and grew beautifully for a short time, not a single indication of growing generally, that they have opened a BRANG grain of any kind whatever can be discovered. Wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, gardens-all have shared the same fate, and become food for the destroyer. Nay. more, the insatiable gormandizers, not satisfied with taking the crops, forced their way into Superior Clothing; Shoes; Hats; Harden the parlors and sitting rooms, and commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on curtains sofa cushions, clothing, carpets, &c., and unless immediately removed, will, in a short time, ruin whatever of this nature comes in the way."

Sam'l W. Melton, Esq., has retired from the editorial chair of the Yorkville Enquirer.

INFORMATION WANTED .- We want to know what has become of the man from Iredell county who lately availed himself of the Mad Stone for the bite of a supposed mad dog? And we want to know if it has been ascertained to a dead certainty that said dog was mad? Can the Salisbury

papers inform us ?-Milton Chronicle Mr. Somers is well and hearty, we learn and it is believed he is out of all danger from the bite. The dog which bit him, his a calf a few hours after bitting him, and the calf subsequently gave all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and died .- Salisbury Watch



We are requested to an. nounce WM. K. REID as a candidate for re-election and we can only expect a proportionally to the Office of Clerk of the County County of Mecklenburg. Election on the first

> Are respectfully invited to call and examine my Wholesale Prices of CHOICE DRUGS AND MEDICINES. put up in any style to order, by

Country

Merchants

Druggist and Apothecary,

July 28, 1857. Otto of Rose.

A large assortment of Lubins', Glenn's and Hanles' splendid EXTRACT TOILET WATERS, Soaps, Rrushes, &c., &c., iust Pritchard's Fancy Drug Stone July 28.

Port Monnaies.

A new and beautiful assortment, inc Pritchard's Drug and Chemical House Irwin's Corner.

Blake's Aromatic Bitters. An excellent Tonic and anti-Dyspeptic medi. cine, just at hand at Pritchard's Depot of choice Family Medicines.

Yeast Powder, Yeast Powder, Now selling at 15 cents per Box, (form price 25 cents,) at Pritchard's Corner Store. SOLUBLE ESS. OF CAM HOR.

For diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomer and Bowels, prepared and sold at 1rwin's Come

Condition Powders. Farmers and others interested in fine Store are assured that these preparations are unsur-Pritchard's Wholesale and Retail Drug House, Irwin's Corner.

Patent Medicines. Call at PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE. rwin's Corner, for the most approved and popular medicines of the day. July 28.

OILS, OILS, OILS, A large and complete assortment for all uses and purposes, just to hand at Pritchard's Dispensing Drug Store

Dye Stuffs. Dye Stuffs, The very best of this class of articles, consisting, in part, of

Solution of Tin, Extract of Logwood. Cochineal, Madder, &c., may be bought low at

Pritchard's Drug House. Irwin's Corner DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA CORDIAL.

Jacob's, Stabler's and Benard's Remedia for the above diseases are the best now if Pritchard's Wholesale Drug House. July 28. Irwin's Cornet.

TRY IT! TRY IT!! Helmhold's Concentrated Extract of Buch e best medicine in the world for the classe Diseases it proposes to treat. Try it. For sains Pritchard's Drug House, July 28, Irwin's Comet.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Cha otte that he has made arrangements for supply ing families with Milk every morning, The desiring it will please give him notice, and by will deliver the Milk at their dwellings.

purchase their Milk from him instead of best troubled with keeping a cow, that he is willing a buy their cows and pay the cash market prior is Charlotte, July 14, 1857. TRUST SALE. Will be sold, on Saturday the 8th day ugust, the property conveyed in trust to #

HOUSE and LOT which said Ross now lives, situated in the Eastern part of the Tewn; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Horses; Wagons, &c., &c. W. R. MYERS, Trusie

Situation Wanted. A gentleman who is competent to take change of an English school, or the English department

JUNIUS. NEW STORE

At Morrow's Turn-Out HENDERSON & AHRENS take plas OF THEIR STORE at Morrow's Turnols

in Mr Wallace's Store-Room, where we will be cellent assortment of DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed

AND FANCY GOODS. All persons in want of goods would do well call in, as it will save them the trouble

Tobacco and Cigars;

coming to Charlotte. HENDERSON & AHRENS July 21, 1857.