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OFFICE

AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON

\$20 per annum IN ADVANCE

J. YATES. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Schedule of Prices for NORTH CAROLINA.

The commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the great abundance of most of our crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent increased security for our currency, enable them, without injury to the producer. to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped, to the indigent of our country. This lowering of prices must again act in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the rapacious greed of Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alledged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people, in sustaining our wise and patriotic Treasurer-Mr. Trenbolm-in his efforts hitherto so successful, in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. of 28 lbs. \$5 00 unpeeled. Axes with handles, each 12 50 12 00 " without handles, each Bacon, per pound, hog round, Beans, white or cornfield, per bushel of 60 lbs Brandy, apple, per gallon Beef, fresh, nett per pound fresh, gross per pound salted per pound Candles, tallow, per pound 8 75 adamantine, per pound Chains, trace, per pair 11 00 Cloth, woollen, for soldiers clothes, & rd wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or

less weight or width, per yard Cotton, raw, per pound Coffee, Rio, per pound Corn, unshelled, per bushel of 70 pounds " shelled, sacks not included, per bush, 56 lbs 5 00 Corn Meal, sacks not included, per bush of 50 lbs 5 20 Drills, cotton, & yd wide, 3 yds to pound, per yd 45 00 Flour, extra family, per barrel of 196 lbs extra superfine, 41 25 do 37 50 superfine

do

33 75

4.00

3 50

7 00

7 00

5 00

1000 00

800 00

8 00

15 00

10 00

2 00

1 00

4 00

1 40

5 00

8 00

75

35 00

Fodder, baled, per one hundred pounds unbaled do Hats, wool; each Hay, baled, per one hundred pounds " unbaled do Hides, dry, extra, per pound do green, per pound

Horses, artillery, first class, per head " artillery, second class, per head Iron, pig, No 1, per ton, 2000 pounds " pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 pounds pig, No 3, per ton, 2000 pounds bloom, per ton of 2000 pounds " Smiths square or round, per ton 2000 lbs 1030 00 " serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 lbs Jeans, wool, domestic, per yard

Kettles, camp, iron, per pound Lumber, good, per one thousand feet Lard, per pound Leather, sole per pound upper per pound harness per pound Molasses, cane, per gallon sorghum per gallon Mules, first class per head second class per head

500 00 third class per head 100 00 Nails, per keg Oats, sheaf, baled per one hundred pounds " sheaf, unbaled do " shelled, per bushel Osnaburgs, cotton, 3 yd wide, 7 oz. to yd, per yard 1 50 cotton, 1 yd wide, 8 oz. to yd, per yard 1 75

Onions, per bushel Peas, cow, per bushel of 60 pounds Potatoes, Irish, per bushel of 60 pounds Peaches, dried, peeled, per bushel of 38 pounds dried, unpeeled do

Pork, fresh, nett, per pound 1 82 " salted per pound Pasturage, 1st quality near town, pr head pr month 8 00 common near town, per head prmonth 5 00 1st quality in country, pr hd. pr month 7 00 common in country, per head pr month 4 00 Quinine, good, per ounce 56 00

Rice, new, per pound " old, per pound Rye, good, per bushel of 56 pounds Sacks, two bushels, osnaburgs, each Shirting, cotton, 3 yd wide, 41 yds to lb, per yard 1 30 cotton, \$ yd wide, 34 yds to lb, per yard 1 10 Stripes, cotton, 3 yards to lb, per yard Salt, coast, per bushel of 50 pounds 20 00 35 00

" Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds " Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds Steel, cast, per pound Shoes, army, per pair Shoe thread, flax, per pound Socks, soldiers' wool, per pair Sheep, fat, per head Sugar, common brown per pound Soap, hard, per pound.

" soft, per pound Shucks, baled, per one hundred pounds Shorts, good, per bushel of 22 pounds Ship Stuff, good, per bushel of 37 pounds Tea, black, per pound " green, per pound Tent cloth, cotton. 10 oz. to yard, per yard Tobacco, No. 1, Extra per pound

1 50 3 50 No. 1 do " No. 2 do 1 75 u Lugs Tallow, clean, per pound Vinegar, eider, per gallon 2 00 manufactured, per gallon 1 00 Whiskey, good, per gallon Wheat, good, per bushel of 60 pounds 7 50 brin, per bushel of 17 pounds Wheat Straw, baled, per one hundred pounds 1 50 " unbaled, per one hundred pounds 1 00 Wool, washed, per pound

6 00 Wagons, wood axle, 4-horse, new, each wood axle, 2-horse, new, each 350 00 250 00 Yarn, cotton, per bunch of 5 pounds Hire of Labor, Teams. Wagons and Horses. Baling long forage, per hundred pounds, Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by gov-ernment, per bushel Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day

Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations farnished by government, per day Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations 15 00 rations furnished by owner, per day Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations 20 00 furnished by owner, per day Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations

furnished by government, per day 10 00. Hire of laborer, ratious furnished by owner, per day 3 00 Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't, per day Hire of laborer, rations furnished by gov't, pr month 37 50 cent to the tariff rates of freight will be added. Hire of horse, per day The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be

fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy. of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and

uniform, leaving out no one. For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be

strictly obeyed. "No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary sup-plies which any person may have for the consumption of

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

H. K. BURGWYN, R. V. BLACKSTOCK, Stocksville, N. C. Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

GEO. W. MORDECAL, Umpire. Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1864. 2t.

WANTED,

BEEF CATTLE, SEED OATS, & MOLASSES. I want to buy for family use, 200 gallons sorghum Molasses. I will furnish the barrels to put it in. dalso, 100 bushels winter Seed Oats, and a few dry Cows for exchange leather and shoes. J. L. BROWN. Also wanted, for the army at Petersburg, Potatoes and Onions, for which I will pay the market price in cash. Who will not spare a few potatoes and onions J. L. BROWN. for our brave soldiers. Charlotte, Oct. 3, 1864

TEACHER WANTED.

I wish to employ a male Teacher, who can teach the ordinary English branches and also Latin and Greek. To one properly qualified, a pleasant situation is offered, and a liberal salary will be paid. References re-J. J. Williams, Walkersville, quired. Apply to Dr Union county, N. C. September 19, 1864.

State of N. Carolina-Lincoln County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-Aug. Term, 1864. E. W. Hoyle, Administratrix of Alfred E Hoyle, vs Wm. J. Kenan and wife, and others.

Petition to settle estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm J Kenan and wife Sarah C., Lucius Luck and wife Margaret E., and Laban Hoyle, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, noti-350 06 fying them to appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fifth Monday after the 4th Monday in Seption, otherwise the petition will be heard exparte as to

Witness, W. R. Clark, Clerk of our said Court at 10 00 office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A W. R. CLARK, Clerk. 50.00 36-6t [pr. adv. \$20.] 2 75 6 00

OBARLOTTE BOTEL. BY J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

This old established and wellknown Hotel is still kept open for the accommodation of travelers. The table is upplied with the best the market and times afford. J. B. KERR. Sept 26, 1862 tf

WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the CHAR-4 00 LOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling. JNO. WILKES. Jan'y 1, 1864 tf

> ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of Messengers OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES. From Char. & S C. Railroad 7 00 A. M. and 6 P.M " N. C. Railroad

7 00 " and 5 00 " Wil., C. & R. Railroad 2 45 P. M. DEPARTS. For N. C. Railroad

Char. & S C. Railroad 8 00 " and 5 00 " Wil., C. & R. Railroad 7 30 "

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR previous to its departure. T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent. Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863. tf

Tailoring.



1 20

to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at door to Brown & Stitt's store. Jan. 1, 1864.

1 25

Wilmington, Charlotte & Butherford RAILROAD. On and after Monday the 25th of May, 1863, the Pas-

senger Train will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

	GOING WEST:	
RRIVE:		LEAVE
SALES THE	Charlotte,	7 30 A.
15 A. M.	Tuckaseege,	8 20
55 44	Brevard,	9 00
25 "	Sharon,	9 30
00 "	Lincolnton,	10 05 "
45 "	Cherryville.	Harry March
PALETY PRES	GOING EAST:	THE WHEN
ARRIVE:	1011-1-41 (44-149)	LEAVE
official Service	Cherryville,	11 30 A.
15 P. M.	Lincolnton,	12 25 P.
en 44	Sharon	12 55 - 4

... Tuckaseege, 2 00 1 53 Charlotte. 2 45 Fare, six cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare. Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.

Brevard.

A Freight Train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte at 7 o'clock, A M, on Mondays, and returns same day. Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, pr month 75 00 | For Passenger Trains transporting Freights, 50 per

V. A. McBEB, Master of Transportation. found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a | Lincolnton, May 25, 1863.

Wilmington is to be attacked, the land forces being ready and the fleet in process of being gathered. The same idea has recently fixed itself very firmly in the Southern mind, in consequence cattle by the use as food of Chinese Sugar cane: of the excitement known to have been produced at First, as to its poisoning cattle: My opinion is the North by the fitting out of the Tallahassee at that the cause is similar to a theory which I have Wilmington and her sailing from and to that port; in private expressed as to the cause of the famous among which are said to be two very powerful Acid or some of its combinations. At any rate monitors.

standing the most furious assaults of the enemy. thus fills the passages and produces death. I do
If laborers be required, we trust that they will not think any one has proved this by opening the be cheerfully furnished; and if citizens must be- stomach of an animal, dead from eating the Sugar come for the time soldiers, we feel that they too | Cane; and if it were so the same result would ocwill be ready and prompt; for the defence of Wil- cur in one section as well as in another. Whereas mington is the defence of the whole Cape Fear re- a gentleman of Sampson says his cattle died from gion, and indeed of most of the State. Its loss eating the Sugar Cane, while gentlemen from Richwould open wide the gate to the enemy, and no mond and Robeson say their cattle live on it. man's property or life would be safe from destruction, no man's family from insult and outrage. The defence of Wilmington is the defence of our homes and families .- Fayetteville Observer.

THE TOBACCO TRADE. - The quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported into the United Kingdom in the six months ending June 30, 1864, tember next, to answer, plead or demur to said peti- bacco imported is very greatly on the increase, the afternoon, when it was entirely dry; she ate

> McClellan's Chances .- Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is now, for the first time, supporting a Democratic nomince, and has commenced making calculations as the chances for the success of his favorite. He says: Congress having refused to admit the vote of those States, which have passed ordinances of secession, the number of electoral votes to be cast in November will be 231, and it will require 116 votes for an election. The twenty-four voting States now-Kansas and West Virginia having been added since the last Presidential election-polled an aggregate vote of 1,864,613 for Lincoln, and 2,024,040 for the opposing candidates, so that Lincoln was in a popular minority of 159,427, although be obtained a majority of the electoral votes. Were these States to vote this year as they did in 1860, Lincoln would receive 188 and McClellan 35. But in 1862, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, gave opposition majorities, varying from 3,500 to 16,546. and it cannot be doubted that the administration's changes of policy will increase those majorities in 1864. They give one hundred and nine electoral votes, or but seven less than are necessary to a 7 00 A. M. and 6 20 P.M | choice, and we candraw on New Jersey for that numiber, or on our own glorious Kentucky for eleven.

CONTENTMENT.-In Vienna, a magnificent was erected by Count D-, to be given to the or on rainy days, to have them threshed out and first man who can prove that he is really content- cleaned for the mill or for the market, for it will JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tai- said he, "to take pessession of this house, as I tive prices as either of the articles. Let all prejulor, respectfully informs the citi- found you have built it in order to bestow it upon dices against them, as food, be dismissed, for they zens of Charlotte and surround- the man who is really contented. Now, I am in are entirely groundless. ing country, that he is prepared that state, of which I am willing to make an oath; you will therefore give me immediate possession." short notice. His best exertions The Count did not interrupt him till he had finishwill be given to render satisfac- ed his speech, when he replied, "You are quite all engaged in the culvation of the Sorghum, and tion to those who patronize him. right, sir, with respect to my intentions, but as I | we commend it particularly to their attention: Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next do not discover the least pretension you have to the character of a contented man, I hope you will retire. If you were quite contented you would not want my house."

> ROMANCE.-The marriage of M. Erlanger, the book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming, and maize. such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before very similar, when prepared as the former is. you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum; As a substitute for coffee, no parehed grain or this will enable you to go further off-to Naples vegetable ordinarily used as substitutes is at all perhaps, and I shall be the gainer, for you will be equal to sorghum seed .- And wheat is still more his heel and walked off. So goes the legend, at least, forced to remain there." And with this consola- valuable to know, in the present scarcity of sugar,

WILMINGTON.—The Northern papers state that | CHINESE SUGAR CANE AND CATTLE. A correspondent of the Payetteville Observer

makes the following remarks on the poisoning of

in addition to which it has been reported that sev- Milk Sick. It is a noted fact, in our mountains at eral other armed ships were to follow her. This least, that if cattle are kept up until the dew dries kind of war upon yankee commerce they will no off from the green forage and driven in before the mself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his or- doubt stop if they car, and the only ways to do dew falls in the evening, that they never suffer dinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employ- that are either to keep a far larger force off the from this sickness. Hence I drew the idea that it port or to capture it. The latter is of course pre- was caused by some poisonous exhalation which ferred, if practicable, because of other results, such | combining either with the Hydrogen of the dew or as the interruption of railroad and river transport. with some of the chemical elements of the plants ation. For this purpose it is said that a fleet is -perhaps both-formed as long as the dew lasted now being collected at Norfolk and Old Point, a poison-say similar to Hydrocyanic (Prussic) am informed that the leaves of the "Peruvian tree" Well, the only matter of surprise is that the of our mountains or even of our common wild yankees have so long delayed their attack upon Cherry when wet with dew are deadly poison, but this only outlet and inlet of the Confederacy. when dry from the sun are harmless. The similar Two or three years ago they might have captured | theory I have in relation to the Sorghum is that its it with but little difficulty, we suppose. But those poisonous qualities, if it has any, are due to a simitwo years have given to Wilmington the advantage | lar combination of its acid with some other chemiof the scientific skill of a General whom President | cal constituent with the dew, and that the reason Davis justly pronounced one of the very first En- of its being more injurious to cattle in certain secgineer officers in the country, and who had shown tions-swampy regions for instance-is because the his gallantry upon some of the hardest fought fields dews are heavier and more fully laden with the in Virginia in 1861 and in the brilliant campaign | hurtful gases in those sections. This is theory it Beef. For which I will either pay the cash or give in of 1862 around Richmond. In his labors there - is true, but theory drawn from observation. Then to him labors of love not less than of duty-Gen. too some may pull it with dew on, others in the Whiting has been seconded by other able and in-middle of the day. Then again that cane grown defatigable officers. With sufficient force, which on high sandy land is not so apt to poison as that we take it for granted will be there, we feel a grown on rich swamp or low land. Some think strong confidence that Wilmington will not be be- the cause is from the fibrous matter accumulating hind Charleston and Savannah and Mobile in with- in the stomach and, being bard and indigestible,

The Greensboro World copies the above and re-

As an evidence that this theory is not correct,

we will state a few facts: Last year, we fed a cow with cane that was pulled up in thinning, and with the suckers that were pulled off during the summer, without regard to was 15.358,105 lbs. The quantity imported du- dew or rain. She was fed freely in this way during the same period in the year 1863 was 12,923, ring the summer, without any injurious effects. 357 lbs., and during the same period in 1862, only The present year, when thinning the cane, we 7,436,306 lbs. The quantity of manufactured to- gave a small basket full to the same cow, late in owing to the reduction of the duty. During six but a small part of it and before the next morning months ending June 30, 1864, the supplies were she was dead. Three or four of a neighbor's cows 3,041,139 lbs., as compared with 1,222,193 lbs. in got into his cane, during the summer, when it was 1863, and 553,863 lbs. in 1862. It is scarcely four or five feet high, during the day. They were necessary to point out that the small import of un- discovered almost immediately and driven out bemanufactured tobacco in 1862, was caused by the fore they had been in it more than ten minutes. One of them died in a few hours and two others were very sick. There seems to be some mystery in the matter, and we advise extreme caution in using the cane as food for cattle.

SORGHUM FLOUR.

It can no longer be doubted that the South, under the blessing of a kind Providence, has now another abundant resource for subsisting her people, for which she should be ever thankful. The question of the convertibility of the seed of the Chinese Sugar cane into nutritions, wholesome and savory food for man has been settled by numerous experiments, and it now only remains for the fortunate growers of this princely plant to appropriate its seed to this new and beneficient use. They should be as careful and as attentive in securing, housing and preserving it as of wheat or any other grain, for we are confident that the more its virtues are developed by the mill and the oven, the greater will be the esttimate of its value. As vet the manufacture of this seed into flour, although on a scale sufficient to establish its fitness for the table, is too imperfect in its process to show all its excellencies as an edible. As the consumption of it increases, improvements in grinding and cooking it will follow, and then will be realized its true value. As this is the season for making the syrup, we arge upon all who have raised a stock of the house was built by a nobleman, on the front of Sorghum to save the seed, and at leisure intervals which is a stone with the inscription: "This house | when out-door work is not of a pressing character. ed." One day a stranger knocked at the gate, and not be long before they will be in general demand desired to speak with the master. "I have come," just like wheat and corn, and bring as remunera-

The following short article from the Savannah Republican one of our most intelligent and trusty journals, will be both interesting and profitable to

SORGHUM FLOUR -- We have a sample of this flour made of the seed of Chinese cane, which may in aid of the slaves. be seen at our office. The planter who sends it to us had no means of bolting this flour, nor had he taken off the hull of the seed before grinding; the banker, to Miss Slidell, is causing no small sensa- consequence is, that the flour bas a pinkish color.

tion. M. Erlanger being just divorced from M'lle. Those who have made a trial of this excellent Odelle Lafitte, (Charles Lafitte's daughter,) and flour represent it to be an admirable substitute for the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds buckwheat. Made into hoe cake it is a very save- was informed that a Mrs ---, as old acquantance of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes ry bread. It is likely to come into very general and once a neighbor of his, who is now an exile it the event of interest. One of those curious ciruse, if prepared, like wheat flour, by bolting. The eumstances which can never happen but in France price at which it can be offered in market may be see him. "Cod bless her, where is she?" said ho, is recorded of the incident which led to the di- assumed at \$15 or \$20 per sack. But as an acre and on her being pointed out, he made for her, and vorce. The guilty party, being pursued by the of- of sorghum yields from 30 to 50 bushels, \$10 a the old lady for him. As they met she threw her fended husband, was, of course, struck with terror; sack would be a remunerating price. The product arms around him and wept like a child, and even but philosophy and contempt had done much to tion of this grain the present year in Georgia, the "iron man," as he is sometimes called, shed a mitigate the pursuer's wrath, and so, instead of must amount to five millions of bushels. We have tear too. Can it be that one who can unbend and "chastising the insolence" according to the fashion this great supply of food to fall back upon, in the enter into the sorrows of the old, and then turn observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket- event of a deficiency of the common cereals, wheat and chat with the children around him, is the vin-

ing your fair companion well, I can safely say that try the sorghum flour .- It is represented as being ings. No, no, we can't believe it.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The Montreal Herald, of August 21, publishes the annexed account of an exciting scene which occurred at a "negro relief meeting" held in that

A public meeting was held at Lawrence Hall, Toronto, in aid of the National Freedmen's Relief Association. The hall was filled by a very respectable audience, who took a great interest in the

In opening the proceedings the chairman said he understood that the object of the meeting was

purely philanthropic The Hon. Charles C. Leigh, of New York, chairman of the Exeutive Committee of the National Freedmen's Association, then explained that the object of the Association was to educate, elevato

and improve the negroes of the United States. As soon as Mr Leigh had concluded a person named St. Lawrence, said to be a Major of the Confederate States army, advanced and was commencing to speak, when the chairman interrupted him saying he hoped he would say nothing impro-

Mr King said no person had a right to speak there excepting those invited to take part in the proceedings of the meeting. He hoped the genleman would sit down.

Mr St. Lawrence (very excitedly and loudly)shall not sit down. I am an Englishman, and I have a right to speak. I shall not sit down. (Great uproar and confusion.) I have a right to express my feelings as the other gentleman did. We are not in Massachusetts nor New York now. They cannot put me in Fort Lafayette for expressing my views. Here, under the union jack, they cannot touch us. The American hordes cannot come pear-

Here there was a renewal of the noise. There were hissing and cheering, and catcalls, and a general uproar, during which the speaker kept on, but no one could hear him.

The chairman, after considerable difficulty, got the audience quiet, and hoped they would conduct themselves properly. He also requested Mr St. Lawrence to speak to the point or sit down. (Cries of "Sit down." "Shut ap," etc.)

Mr St. Lawrence-I shall not sit down. I will be heard as the gentleman from New York was. It is my right as an Englishman. The noise and uproar still continuing, the chair-

man said that if order was not kept he would dismiss the meeting. The confusion subsiding, the chairman sat down. Mr St. Lawrence-If you will keep quiet I will

not detain you five minutes. Mr King-Let him have five minutes then. Mr St. Lawrence-The gentleman from New ork has made remarks about an institution of which he knows nothing. [Hisses and uproar.]
Rev. Dr. Jennings—I do not know this gentleman; I never saw him before to my knowledge; but I ask the colored people here to listen to him. Will the colored people at a meeting whose object it is to assist their brethren, chain a white man's

A colored man in the audience got up and attempted to address the meeting, when several others did the same, and for a short time there were about a dozen trying to get a hearing. After considerable trouble the chairman got them quiet once more.

Mr St. Lawrence-I am an Englishman and have lived in the South, and I know more of slavery than he ever can know. He spoke of menthieves and slaves; but I would ask him who were these men-thieves?

Here a colored man advanced to the speaker in threatening attitude, while several others commenced to move towards the platform. The police, however, interfered, and the crowd kept back. Nearly the whole audience were at this time standing and many women left for fear of a

Mr Lawrence-The present war in the States s simply a gigantic raid of men steelers into the Southern States. They have done more wrong since the war commenced to the slaves than they have suffered before in the whole history of slavery. He would ask those before him who were the slave traders? Were they not the Yankees of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire? Southerners would not stoop to such a calling. Who was it that acted the brute towards the negre? The New Englanders. Who is the beast Butler, the despised and condemned of all the civilized world? He is a Massachusetts man.

The speaker went on for some time in this strain, being frequently interrupted by hisses, groans and other noises. Several times a number of colored persons advanced towards the platform. with apparent intention of removing the speaker from the hall, but the police got among them and kept them back. After the disturbance had lasted about half an hour, Mr St. Lawrence sat down, and the audience became quiet. After a few closing remarks from Mr King, in

which he expressed his regret at the scene that had arisen, one of the little girls made an appeal

A collection was taken up, after which the children sung a negro hymn as sung by negroes in the South, and the meeting then adjourned.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.-Just after President Davis' speech in Columbus, says the Enquirer, he dictive, and unrelenting and dictatorial spirit that "Ah malheureux! You have only taken cen thousand frances, and you are going to Rome! Know- month, with frost. Let the lovers of this bread not happen to agree with him in some of his de-

> DEATH OF MRS. BRECKINGIDGE.—The venerable mother of Gen. J. C. Breekipridge, of the Confederate army, died in Baltimore on Saturday night last. She had resided in Baltimore for the