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tors, post paid, to ensure attention. 27 Suscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so at all times, by mail, and at our risk.

Opening Japan.

The following efficial despatch has been received from Com. M. C. Perry, commanding the United States onval forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas, dated.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE POWHATAN, Harbor of Hakodadi, Island of Jesso, Japan. May 30, 1854.

I have examined the ports of Simoda and Ilako dadi, which are to be opened to the vessels of the United States, and am happy to inform the department that, with respect to geographical position, convenience of ingress and egress, and commodiousness for all the purposes required, they cannot be surpassed. This is one of the safest and most convenient harbors I have ever seen for vesse's of all classes, and it is sufficiently capacious to hold I all the navies of the world.

The authorities and people of the two towns and their vicinities have manifested much kindness and attention. The ships have been promptly supplied, at reasonable prices with wood, water, and such other articles as the country could furnish. The singular absteniousness of the Japanese from animal food has never made it necessary for them racy of the Pee Dee section. Mr. P. has a hard stonces to the American people, and if rossible. to rear and fatten animals for the market, and road to travel in his efforts to establish a Demohence the scarcity of that aliment so accessary to people of the western nations. It is quite probable, lowever, that they will hereafter be better prep red to meet the demands of the vessels | which his courage deserves. Success to him. visiting the two ports. Poultry and fish, and, at the proper seasons, fruit and vegetables, may be obtained in reasonable quantities, and one or two ships could always be provided with a sufficiency zeal, has succeeded in obtaining, from reliable

At both places the officers and those of the go freely about in town and country, and on fish- favorable than has been generally supposed .ing and shooting excursions, visiting the shops, Indeed, we have long since ceased to place much the temples, and other places of interest, without the slightest binderance or molestation, and are everywhere treated with kindness and respect, and especially by the country people. But one instance has occurred of annovance to any one, and this was at Simoda; and on its being represented to me, I demanded and received an apology from the prefect, who disavowed the acts of the officers who

committed the offence. According to arrangement, I am to meet one or more of the imperial commissioners at Simoda on the 15 h of next month (June) to settle various matters connected with a proper understanding of the treaty; after this is accomplished, I shall return to Hong Kong by the way of Oho-Sima, Lew-Chew, and the ports of Ningpo, Fuhchow, and Amoy, in China. The officers of my command have constructed several valuable charts of the harbors and coasts of Japan, and our collection of specimens of natural history, and of drawings, sketches, &c., is rapidly increasing.

One of the vessels of the squadren is now en-

Until this time I have not lad it in my power to institute in a thorough manner the researches and inquiries which the department has ordered in its instructions of October 26, 1852, May 16, 1853, and June 11, 1853, with respect to the late has been realized .- W. Sen. of our fellow-countrymen, supposed either to have been lost at sea, or to be still alive and held in captivity in Formosa, or the islands of Japan.

The authorities here have furnished answers to my several inquiries upon the subject herewith enclosed, and I propose to send the Macedonian, accompanied by the Southampton, to Formosa. there to prosecute every possible research, and at the same time to examine the coal region of that

As evidence of the good understanding subsisting, as well at this place as at Kanagawa and Simoda, I may remark that the prefect, governor, mayor, and other persons of rank, visited this ship by invitation last evening, and were entertained by me at a formal supper.

your most obedient servant. M. C. PERRY. Commander-in-Chief U. S. naval forces, East India, China, and Japan seas.

To the Hon, JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Guano, &c.

Professor B. Hallowell of Alexandria, in reply to a question submitted by the Editor of the Sentipel, says :

"In reply to thy inquiry respecting the propriety of mixing ashes with guano previous to sowing, I may state, that it is entirely opposed to chemical principles, to mix live ashes, or quicklime, with any animal manure. I will take this occasion to repeat, that I regard the discovery of guano, and its introduction into our country, as a great blessing, by increasing the fertility of our soils, and affording the means of improving many on all the low country. The spring flowers and lands, otherwise in a state of hopeless signifity. shrubs are all budding and blooming afresh, and But we must not depend upon this, as the settled the peach and pear trees, are in almost full bloom. policy of farming, to the neglect of our home ma. This is supposed to arise from the shaking, racking nures. It is opposed to every principle of politi- and stripping of the vegetable kingdom, by the late cat economy, to send as far as half the circuit of storm. It has long been known by gardners etc. our globe for guano, and neglect equally, or even that very close pruning late in summer, would near valuable manures, of our very premises, cause shrubs and trees to flower anew, and now and to our heighboring cities. What an amount upon the same principle, the storm by stripping in meney, now sent abroad for gnano, might be and tearing them, has produced a very general re sined in the country, and the farmers be quite blooming. We sincerely hope, that the frost will as well supplied with fertilizing materials, were not allow the second crop fruit to ripenonly a proper system adopted, which is entirely practicable, of returning the waste animal and vigetable matter to the soil; and how great a benefactor will be be, who succeeds in adequately awakening public attention to the subject. I tried Ross county, Ohio, sold a few days ago a quantity to do this in my address to the citizens of Loudon, of corn in the field at thirty-five dollars per acre. at Leesburg, two years ago; but my voice was This is doubtless the highest price ever paid for not strong enough. Cannot the Sentinel speak standing corn in Southern Ohio. louder, and make himself effectually heard ?"

James Holmes, of Nashville, was killed in Mr. Long of North Ouroline.

CHARLOTTE

FRIDAY MORNING, October 6, 1854.

Report of the Market. CHARLOTTE, October 6, 1854.

Corron.-Extremes range from 5 to 81. Comng in slowly. CORN .- 70 to 75 cents. Wanted.

MEAL .- 70 to 75 cents. Market well supplied. WHEAT .- From \$1,10 to \$1,20. FLOUR .- \$6,25 to \$6 50. Considerable de-

BACON .- 9 to 10c. Meets with a ready sale. APPLES .- 75 cents per bushel by the load, and

Editorial Change. R. K. Bryan, Esq., has retired from the Editorial control of the Fayetteville Carolinian, and W. J. Yates, his former partner, has succeeded him. Mr. Bryan has presided over the Carolinian for the past 3 years, where his ability as a writer and tact as a politician enabled him to do good service. He takes leave of his readers in a very handsome valedictory. In the last issue Mr. Yates makes his debut, and if the future conduct of the paper may be predicated from it, a career of usefulness to the party, and increased reptutation to the Editor may be confidently anticipated. We wish him success.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the are mentioned above. Book Bindery recently established here by A. Waldauer. We have examined specimens of his to have bound in good style and on reasonable terms, can have it done at A. Waldauer's.

IF J. T. Powell has bought out F. Paul's interest in the " Pee Dee Star," and converted well written article, and the selections show Mr. P. to be industrious and zealous. The paper makes a very neat appearance, is well filled, and commends itself to the patronage of the Democcratic journal in old Federal Anson, and we hope the party will extend to him that encouragement

The Crops.

The New York Herald, with commendable sources, statements of the condition of the crops in different States of the Union. The result has been confidence in the reports which are circulated almost every year of a failure in the crops. The interest of the producer is calculated to induce him to misrepresent the facts in order that the price of his Produce may be thereby proportionately increased. And even if there be an honest intention to represent the truth fairly, there is a tendency on the part of every agriculturist to depreciate his crops whenever he has been partially

But although such may be the case, and the crops throughout the country may be far more plentiful than they were at first represented to be, we have reason to predict continued high price in bread stuffs. The unprecedented drought has certainly materially affected the crop, and brought it far below an average one; and the continuance of the European war will prevent as plentiful a contribution as usual on the part of the large grain growing country in the Odessa, and other fertile sections of Eastern Europe.

The Herald announces that the wheat crop, in gaged in making a reconnoisance of "Volcano Upper Canada, has been unprecedented, and that Bay," a convenient anchorage, about 70 miles from the supplies for exportation to the United States will be unusually large. From many sources too we learn that the grain crop in England has been immense. Large tracts of country have yielded an average of thirty bushels to the acre, and in some cases the enormous yield of sixty bushels

Notice to Editors.

The Standard of Tuesday last says, there are, we suppose, about fifty newspapers published in North Carolina. Their Editors and Publishers are requested to send, for exhibition at the next State Fair, October 17, one copy of their assues of date the week preceding (the latest copy that can come to hand) the time for holding the Fair. Address "Executive Committee N. C. Agricultural Society," Raleigh.

NORTHERN WHIGGERY .- The sectional course pursued by the oppositon to the present Administration in Massachusetts and New York as develop-With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, ed by the resolutions passed at the recent Conventions in those States, has relieved the Whigs of the South and the national Whigs in all quarters of the Union, from any sympathy with the cause or the candidates of a political party, who manifestly make their Anti-Slavery doctrines the main, if not the only motives, for organisation and action. Henceforth, the Whigs of the South will look only to the principles of such Northern men as are brought before the public, in the States named above; and not to the party or faction which may place them before the people. These Northern politicians must hereafter fight on their own hook. They cannot expect assistance from those to whose interests they are bostile, and whose rights they

Alexandria Gazette, Whig.

Charleston Standard.

A Second Spring. The late storm has brought a second spring up-

HIGH PRICE FOR STANDING CORN .- The Sciota Gazette says, that a Mr. Seymour, of Bainbridge,

Bishop Wainwright, of the Protestant Episcopal that city on the 15th instant in an effrey with a Church, died in New York last week, after an illness of four weeks.

Another Outrage.

The following narrative is from a Texas poper. Capt, Hollins ought to be sent to look into it: Pive gentlemen arrived in San Antonio, Sept. 4th, who are just returning from California, have ing come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific-their names and places of residence are as follows:

Richard M. Head, Bibb county, Georgia; John W. Cole, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Jas. Schoolfield, Hamilton county, Tennessee; David Spring,

Forth Smith, Ackansas, From these persons we learn the following painful disclusure: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visitors to remain in the entrance way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former place of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Broom county, New York; William Rodgers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. These men have been in this fifthy dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the Boor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had worn the flesh off the bone, and such was their horrid condition, that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving the most heart-sickening scars, which were all seen by the five persons whose names

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money, and they state also, that from some facts workmanship, and find it equal to any of a simi- which they are in possession of, the person who lar kind done in the country. Those who have committed the murder escaped. They have been periodicals, and other Books, that they may wish trying to get a trial, but a hearing is refused them. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reasons to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them; and the great mass into a Democratic paper. The introductory if a of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of these prisoners, John Games, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old. The interview which our informants had with them, was a heart-thrilling scene-and on taking leave, they begged them in the most feeling manner to relate their zircumto send news to their friends of their condition, and send them relief.

> The above statement is of the most reliable character-these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have long been known

to some of our citizens. For the sake of humanity, let there be something done in this matter. If a citizen of the United States has any protection abroad, let it be known. For what object do we have a Minister crews who have been permitted to leave the ships that the prospect of a plentiful year is far more in Mexico? Our government should regard the rights of each citizen of our country, and hold them as sacred as the rights of one of the States

> Let the alarm be sounded in the ears of every American citizen that three of their brothers are confined without cause, and are famishing with hunger and dying in chains, in a dark loathsome dungeon in the city of Durango, Mexico. - Texan.

THE INSCRIPTIONS OF EGYPT .- The Paris cor-

"That a long series of Egyptian photographic impressions has been presented to the French Institute by a young American, Mr. John Green, who has within the past year or two explored the interior of Egypt as far as the second cataracts of the Nile. The plates are remarkably interesting in a scientific point of view, presenting as they do numerous inscriptions and bass reliefs taken from the dark recesses of ancient temples, where hitherto photography has been unable to operate .-But Mr. Green's ingenuity was sufficient to overcome all obstacles. He took their impression by the application of past board, which had been softened by soaking in water, to the sculptured surface of the stone, which, when dried in the sun, presented its exact counterpart, and thus he was enabled to reproduce by photography the inscriptions and bas reliefs faithfully incrusted in the flexible pulp. Triumphs, processions, wars, sacrifices, are all re-produced with perfect fidelity and in exact order. It is understood that Messrs. Goupil & Co. will shortly publish about sixty of Mr. G.'s views, representing the most remarkable sites, landscapes and monuments in Upper Egypt,"

COMPENSATION FOR THE SUMMER'S DROUGHT .-We have no doubt that the long continued drought will result in the utter extermination of myriads of insects, worms, animalculæ, &c. throughout extensive sections of the Union, which have hitherto proved highly detrimental to our valuable crops. A Southern paper says that the joint worm has been annihilated in many wheat fields, having become dried to powder before arriving at maturity and shedding their pestiferous brood for another season's ravages. This is one way that our farmers may be compensated for their short crops. If they are further taught economy in feeding what they have only to animals that can best digest and make a suitable return for their food, and in an economical manner; if it will further teach them to plant early, and have their fields deeply plowed, well pulverised and manured, so as to afford a continued though partial supply of moisture from the atmosphere, during even the driest time, then they will have received ample compensation for the limited diminution of their present season's crops .- American Agriculturist.

WONDERFUL GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY .- A fossil frog has been discovered in the Wabash bottom, several feet below the surface, with half a sil was brought to light, all the live frogs gathered lek! Amelek!" thus expressing their utter disbe- less temporary, that require notice. lief in the Mosaic history. Theologians will have to disprove this new fact in science before they can go along." -- Nerre Haute Express.

George W. Baxter, E-q., died at his residence in Rutherfordton, on Sunday last, of fever.

From the Richmond Whig. The Drought, Crops, Prices, &c. LANDEN, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA. SEPTEMBER 20th, 1854.

To the Editors of the New York Herald: I have read with much satisfaction your circular etter, asking for information in regard to the drought, crops, &c. Although not specially addressed, I consider myself included in your general invitation, and shall proceed to give you such information as I possess on a subject, at this time, of vast importance to the whole country, and about which it is desirable the whole truth should be known. I have been largely engaged in grain growing for more than thirty years; have been close observer of every circumstance effecting crops and prices during that period, and have read attentively nearly all that has been published on these subjects in our own and foreign journals. My interest as a farmer is of course promoted by high prices. This, candor requires me to state, yet I trust I am incapable of desiring to advance my own interest at the expense of the general prosperity of the country. I spent a short time this Summer at one of the

Virginia watering places, and returned to the lower country during the first week of this month .-During my absence from here, I conversed with a great many intelligent gentlemen from various parts of the country, and had opportunity to observe, critically, the condition of the crops in a large portion of Maryland and Virginia. The result of my observations and inquiries is, that the estimate of the crops of Virginia, contained in the letter of Col. G. W. Munford, is in the main correct. From the falls of the rivers to the seaboard. there is much corn that is good, some that is very heavy, and a vast deal that will be scarcely worth gathering. The crops in the fine valleys of the Rappahannock and Potomec until within 30 miles of the Chesapeake bay, may be said to be a failure, and from that quarter, which usually exports largely, there will be little or none to spare .-Above the falls of the rivers the drought was still more fatal. From the county of Albemarle to the Potomac, and from the head of tide to the Alleghany mountains, the crop is entirely insufficient to supply the domestic consumption. In the valley of Virginia, one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, where lands sell from thirty to sixty dollars an acre, the most experienced farmers assured me that the average product of corn would not exceed a barrel (5 bushels) to the acre, whilst many fields would produce absolutely nothing. My own observation on the spot confirmed the correctness of their opinions. The same state of things exists as far as I could observe, in the neighboring counties of Washington and Frederick, Maryland. Beyond the Alleghany mountains, I have no accurate information, but that portion of the State is chiefly engaged in grazing, and very little grain is there grown for market.

Of the crops in the States West and North of Virginia, I heard much from gentlemen who had the shipments made to his house, that the crop of en them, and I am satisfied that the press of the country is misleading the public, in the effort, now so general, to produce the impression that the crops the great corn growing States approximate an

A great error prevails in the country as regards the high price of grain. Considering the circumstances affecting prices, existing in our country and throughout the world, the present price of grain is very low. Let us advert to some of these

circumstances. The cost of production. However much prices of commodities may be affected from time to time by supply and demand, it cannot be doubted that in the long run the cost of production will regulate respondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer prices. The cost of wheat to the producer is the

rent of land, the wages of labor, and the profits of capital necessary to produce it. For fifty years or more the average price of wheat in New York has been over one dollar a bushel. The wheat until of late years was grown on new lands, requiring no manure, and by labor demanding less than half the present rate of wages. Now it is grown to a great extent on exhausted lands, requiring a heavy outlay in guano, lime and other expensive manures. In harvest, three dollars are one dollar was the highest price paid. So scarce and dear is labor, that crops in the West are left him in. Professor Sedgwick after a hard mornto rot upon the ground, because of the impossibility ling's work, betook himself to a village inn for a of saving them. In Virginia, and other Southern grain growing States, the price of labor has, within a few years, more than doubled. Such laborers | could not avoid remarking on the smallness of the as sold a few years ago for four or five hundred charge. "Ah, Sir," said the landlady, "I should dollars, now readily command a thousand; and ask eightpence to any one else, but I only ask such as hired for sixty dollars, are now in demand fourpence from you, for I see you have seen better in the factories, and public improvements, at one days." At another a lady stopped by the roadfrom one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifty lady at dinner next day, to her great astonishment dollars, and lands also have advanced more than 100 per cent. Is it wonderful that where all the occasioned by over-trading and fraudulent stock he mounted a stage-coach, and fell fast asleep .speculations, wheat would be to-day \$2.50 per States. This general rise of prices is not specuduring the last year or two in the foreign periodi- them on the roadside .- Beloit Journal. cals. He says, that at the end of the century from the discovery of the Spanish mines in South America, prices had advanced more than four more, but for the increased demand for money, such an effect upon prices, during the last century, whole is subjected to steam process, under a presaccording to well established geological principles, uon. None need be surprised if the average price mass of heads, ribs, back bones, tail pieces feet, a period of six thousand years each may be attri- of wheat for the next century should exceed two and other trimmings of the hogs, cut up at different round it and exclaimed, "Pentateuch! Penta- be checked by the failure of the gold mines. There concern will turn out this season three millions teuch! Og! Enoch! Abimelech! Balek! Ame- are other causes affecting prices of grain, more or six thousand pounds of lard, five-sixths of which

tity in actual cultivation, but by the labor and TELEGRAPH TO NORWAY AND DENMARK .- | capital that can be employed in manuring the land. Mr. T. P. Shaffner, the agent of the Atlantic and and producing the crops. No greater error can and Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, most exherbitant prices.

and Utica, had together 132,230; making in the and Utica, had together 132,230; making in cratic Courier, from Cincinnati, tells a story of aggregate an increase in these seven cities of cratic Courier, from Cincinnati, tells a story of a general courier of the pattern of the p aggregate an increase in these seven cure in- fellow who was found in the gutter drunk, and he say the heart the Mayor, when the fellow the heart the Mayor, when the fellow the fellow the heart the Mayor, when the fellow exense of the State. If the enquiry were pursued ken before the Mayor, when the following dials through all the towns and villinges of the State, took place: it would appear, that whilst in this great State it would appear, that whilst in this great out. his eyes on Mr. Jones, "are you here again! there is a fearful increase of mouths to be fed, the Did you not promise me last week rural population-the only producers-have in Did you not promise me last week the fact been deminished. The increase of population | would not get drunk again if I would let during the decade, in Pennsylvania, was 587,753, of this increase the city of Philadelphia alone had 119,622. In slaveholding Maryland the same state of things to some extent prevails-though happily for the inhabitants and the welfare of the country at large, the general tendency of the slaveholding States is to a diffusion of the population over the rural districts. The increase in Maryand was 113,015; of which the city of Baltimore alone had 66,741. It will thus be seen that whilst the producers of tood, in some of the States at least, remain stationary, the consumers have in- air of a lawver, " it was monstrous hot last night creased at a fearful rate. It requires no profound hot as h-1; couldn't sleep-drinked three glasses knowledge of arithmetic or political economy to of lemonade and a gallon and a half of pump in perceive that this state of things must have its ef. ter-hot yet - jumped into the river-felt nee fect on prices.

III. THE EFFECT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. That large fleets and armies must require suplies, is most obvious, and however guiltless they may be of shedding each other's blood, the effect ding in a coach and four 'round the north pole of the war upon prices is not the less certain. Be- woke up, found myself in the watch-house-tries sides disturbing the natural course of industry in to keep cool; that's all." the countries that become the theatres of war, producers are taken from the fields of agriculture to the camp, and become the most wasteful consumers; thus diminishing the supply and greatly his wit; At one place where he attended come increasing the demand for bread.

IV. SHORT CROP. I have already spoken of the corn crop. I under the name of a pig, had been cooked the think you are greatly mistaken in supposing the and laid upon the table. No person attacked last crop of wheat to have been an average one. It was brought the next day, and treated with the In what State was it a full crop? Not in Ohio, same respect; and it was on the table on the New York, Virginia, Maryland, or even in Penn- on which the court adjourned. As the boards sylvania, as far as I am informed. Of the crops finished their dinner Judge Dooly rose from the in the far West I know nothing, but always re- table, and in a solemn manner addressed the clean ceive the paper estimates with many grains of "Mr. Clerk," said he, "dismiss the hog upon in allowance. In Virginia the crop is certainly recognizances until the first day of the part cour very deficient, both in quantity and quality .- He has attended so laithfully during the past ten When the quality of wheat is indifferent, the that I don't think it will be no cessary to take an quantity is invariably short. The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, after full inquiry, came to the conclusion, that the wheat crop of that State did not exceed half an average. The same may also be bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, heretofore de said of the crop in Virginia. I have passed through cribed, are now in circulation. The counterfeits the Baltimore corn exchange several times during | well executed; the bills made payable at Salisban the summer, and examined the samples of wheat. Favetteville, or Wilmington, and I have never seen them so poor. I sent wheat, the last season, to Baltimore, that weighed upwards of 63 lbs. to the bushel. I have wx 1- L. S. Webb, at Windsor, and dated June 1, 180 mined the sales book of one of the largest com- It was a \$50 bill, new plate, letter A, and an mission houses this season, and the weight of the detected at the Branch Bank in Newbern, and same variety of wheat ranges from 55 to 58 - so well executed that none but the best judge rarely making 58 pounds. An intelligent member | could ever discover that it was not a genuine not of the firm stated to me, that he was satisfied, from he tide-water country was one-half short. Of improved hammer has recently been patented the crops of Europe you will have more hereafter, France to protect millstone dressers from the when necessity will reveal the truth that policy jurious effect of the silicous dust which gets in now seeks to reveal. Long continued rains be. the mouth and lungs, causing so much desease. fore harvest are now followed by good or aband- To the ordinery hammer is attached a small a ant crops. The only samples of new wheat of servoir of brass or tinplate; it has a hole through fered in the London markets are reported as be- it exactly like that in the iron one, into which it ing of inferior quality. This, of itself, is a preg. handle is made to fit. An orifice is made in m nant fact, which farmers can understand, if mer- side of it for the introduction of water, which chants will ignore it.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I have but a word to capillary hole through which water can be fore say. Should the general effort of the press to by the shock of the blow with the hammer, is ower prices for the temporary relief of the ne. through it air cannot pass, the effect of the war cessities of the cities be successful, and large ship. is to form a paste of the milicous dust which premi ments of corn and other breadstuffs be made to it from flying about. It is said to work with a foreign countries, we may yet rue our folly, when mirable success .- Scientific American. the pressing wants of our own countrymen shall demand supplies, which can neither be had at home nor abroad.

I am yours, very respectfully, WILLOUGHBY NEWTON.

GEOLOGY AT DISCOUNT. - The geologiest, if he be fairly in earnest, is far too tired after his day's work, to trouble himself about the aristocratic air of his quarters, and besides generally manages to often demanded for a day's labor, whilst formerly put his outer man into so uncleanly a condition that a grand hotel would have scruples in taking lunch of bread and cheese. When he asked what he had to pay, he was told "fourpence!" He hundred and fifty dollars a year. Medical bills side where he was working, made some inquiries. and life insurance being also paid by the hirers, and gave him a shilling, because his answers were Mules that sold for fifty or sixty dollars, now bring so intelligent for his station. He met the same A well known geologist, long Secretary to the Geological Society, was once taken up while at elements of prices have more than doubled, that his vocation, and dragged to the Bristol Asslum he price of grain should advance? I repeat, it is for an escaped lunatic. On another occasion, tired. extremely low, and but for the money pressure, and with his pockets full of the day's treasures. Waking at his journey's end, he was horrified to bushel in the principal markets of the United find his pockets as empty as when he set out .-An old woman who sat beside him, feeling the lative or transitory, but permament and progres. pocket full of stones, took him for a madman. sive. Home, in his essay on money, has described who had loaded himself more effectually to secure this subject with much greater clearness than is drowning, so slyly picked out the fossils, one by exhibited in the more elaborate articles published one, from the drowsy philosopher, and tossed

Hogs' LARD .- It is stated (says the Albany Register) that one establishment in Cincinnati last hundred per cent., and would have advanced still year turned out 30 thousand hogs. To carry on this immense business they have seven large eirarising from the new impulse to enterprise occa- cular tanks of sufficient capacity to hold fifteen sioned by the influx of the precious metals. If the thousand gallons each. They receive the entire opening of those mines, chiefly of silver, produced carcass with the exception of the hams, and the what may we not expect during the next from the sure of seventy pounds to the square inch, the effect vast treasures in gold continually pouring in from of which operation is to reduce the whole to one Montmartre. The Constitutional, (whose the mines of California and Australia? Mankind consistence, and every bone to powder. The seem to forget that gold is but the measure and fat is drawn off by cocks, and the residuum, a covered the phenomenon, and declares that not the standard of value, and that it fluctuates, mere earthly substance, as far as made use of is baby's feet and legs are blue, its thighs and is quite as much in price as other commodities; its taken away for manure. Besides the hogs which are cherry red, while its head is as black dozen strata above him, to the formation of which, value being at last regulated by the cost of produc. reach the factory in entire carcasses the great buted. When this astounding ante-Adamite fos- dollars and fifty cent a bushels. This cause pork houses, are subjected to the same process, in operating on prices is a permanent one, only to order to extract every particle of grease. This is No. 1. Norhing can surpress the purity and beauty of this lard which is refined as well as made The price of grain is not regulated by the quan- under steam processes. Six hundred hogs per tity of land in the country, or even by the quan- day psss through these tanks one with another.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS. - There was quite a panic in the New York flour market on Monday, Newfoundland Telegraph Company of New York, exist, than that it is possible naturally to increase prices of all grades receded 50 a 75 cents—yes. Faustin I, the black Emperor of San Done has obtained a patent for the construction of a line crops by increasing the breadth of land sown, terday there was a further decline in that market was formerly the slave of a citizen of St. of telegraph from the coast of North America, via without a corresponding increase of labor and of 25 a 50 cents per barrel. The cause of this who frequently receives friendly messages Greenland, Iceland and the Faroes, to Norway capital. The census reveals some striking facts material reduction is increased receipts and an-in- nim. The St. Louis Democrat states that a discontinuous continuous discontinuous continuous discontinuous dis and Denmark. This route, it is said, dose not in- on this subject, which it is well to consider. The disposition on the part of buyers to take more or two since he was pleasantly surprised with the processity of laying any submarine wire. volve the necessity of laying any submarine wire tendency of our population is to the cities and than enough to satisfy their most pressing wants, receipt of several bags of coffee and a package. for more than five hundred miles in any one sec- towns: fearfully increasing the number of consumers without a corresponding increase of producers. The day for cheap bread is apparently near at from his imperial Majesty. the line projected to the coast of Iceland from St. From among many others, take these examples: hand. Although unpleasant news to farmers and The increase of population in the State of New flour merchants, it will be hailed with no little satis-York, from 1840 to 1850, was 668,475, of this faction by consumers, particularly the poor, who Mathematics and Natural Science in the increase the city of New York had about 202,837, have for so many months been compelled to pay lina Female College, has resigned, and the

KEEPING COOL .- A correspondent of the Den. " David," said his honor, as soon as hat

" Krep cool, your honor," replied Dare, with brazen impudence, "keep cool-and that's what have been trying to do.

. But you are charged with being beastly drust and were lying in the gutter." "Drunk-not guilty. Lying in the gutter

"What were you lying in the gutter for if to were not drunk?"

"You see, your honor," replied Dave, with the but couldn't sleep-then, your honor, I came ou again-drank another gallon of pump water pumped a gutter full-laid down in it-felt con fortable-went to sleep-dreamed I was rich h

JUDICIAL DECISION ON A BAD DINNER. The late Judge Dooly, of Georgia, was remarkable is he was not well pleased with his entertainment, the tavern. On the first day of the court a log security."

COUNTERFEITS .- The Fayettevill Observered attention to the fact that many counterfeit \$11

The Newberne Atlantic speaks of a dangeroo counterfest on the Bank of the State, payable

HAMMER FOR DRESSING MILLSTONES -1 closed by a screw-tap-at one end there is al-

A young man, Charles Bourseul, now at Pan. the son of a French officer, and formerly is to army in Africa, but relieved from his military dual on account of the scientific eleverness he display has been making experiments in the electrotransmission of the voice. He entertains the its from the success which has attended his intrials, that people may talk by telegraph, and present writing or printing telegraph be dispense with. In a word a conversation may be held? tween one person in Paris and another in Vent and so forth. He is engaged in experiments

A. Lady Cleck on a Mississippi Stramer-The St. Louis Republican mentions that then one feature about the steamer Illinois Ble peculiar attractiveness -- a lady cork ;- but t her bills of lading, and 'Mary J. Paters lerk,' will be seen traced in a delicate and neat style of chirography. The insurance of panies, under such an arrangement, will have come down a fraction on there risks. A ladvid on a western steamer? It speaks strongly of

DEEP PLOUGHING .- The value of deep play ing has been illustrated this year to an except nary degree. The land thus ploughed resists drought with great effect, and the farm of pair sor Mapes, in New Jersey, is given as an instant Not a single plant seemed to have suffered want of moisture. This profife farm, better under its fruits whilst all the neighboring is have had their crops parched in the fields, ag as a striking proof of the value of sub-soil plat ng m a dry season.

AN AMERICAN IN THE TURKISH ARMY. Burr Porter, a young man of high respectable of Newark, New Jersey, of a romantic mind " ceived a fancy of joining the Turkish sens the opening of the present war. He success being made a captain of artiflery, and recent preventing a town from being sacked, was pro ted to a colonel.

A TRI-COLORED BABY .- The latest wonds Paris is the birth of a tri-colored baby on the ination, says the Siecle, passes all bounds.)

GRADUATION OF THE PRICE OF PUBLIC LO -The United States Land Office at St. Louis latterly been crowded with applicants to land in that district under the provisions land graduation law passed at the last Confl There is yet a quantity of land embraced is district subject to entry at 124 cents per sert. this now forms the great struggle. Under the visions of the late act, it is believed, a very amount of land, until now rejected, will be

RESIGNED .- Wm. K. Blake, Professo tees advertise for a gentlemen to fill his place