

Office, one door south of Fisher's Hotel—up stairs.
Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance \$1.00
If paid at the end of the year \$2.00
No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months.
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$1.00) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A square consists of three lines or less, the size of the type being a reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Double column advertisement will be charged 25 per cent. additional on the usual rates.
Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per square for each insertion.
Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Religious meetings, and New Testament societies, will be charged half the Advertising rates.
For announcing candidates for office \$3 in advance.
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines will be inserted at \$2 a year; not exceeding a year \$1.
\$7 per line on business matter addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, to ensure attention.
\$7 Subscribers and others who wish to send money to us, can do so at all times, by mail, and at our risk.

The Battle Field of Alma.

From the correspondence of the London Times we take the annexed view of the modern battle field of Alma. It affords not only a sickening scene of horrors, but proves the utterly demoralizing effects of war and the brutalizing tendencies of a soldier's life even in this age of christianity and elevating and humanizing intelligences.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ALMA, Sept. 21.
It was a terrible and sickening sight to go over the battle field. The deprived of my horse by a chance shot, I rode about to ascertain, as far as possible, the loss of our friends, and in doing so I was often brought to a stand-still by the difficulty of getting through the piles of wounded Russians, mingled too often with our own poor soldiers. The hills of Greenwich park in fair times are not more densely covered with human beings than were the heights of Alma with dead and dying. On these bloody mounds fell 2,196 English officers and men, and upwards of 3,000 Russians, while their western extremity was covered with the bodies of 1,400 gallant Frenchmen, and of more than 3,000 of their foes.

When Lord Raglan and his staff and the Duke of Cambridge rode round to the top of the hill the troops cheered him with a thrilling effect—a shout of victory which never can be forgotten. The enemy, who were flying in the distance, might almost have heard its echoes as it rolled among the hills. Our men, had indeed, done their work well, for the action, which commenced at 1.25 on our part, was over about 4 P. M. In fact, the actual close continuous fighting did not last two hours!

The Russian regiments engaged against us, judging from the numbers on the caps and buttons of the dead and wounded, were the 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 23d, 24th, 25th, and some of the Imperial Guard. The Russian regiment consists of four battalions, and each battalion may be said to be 650 strong. The soldiers were mostly stout, strong men. Several of the regiments, 32d and 16th, for example, wore a black leather helmet, handsomely mounted with brass, and having a brass cone on the top, with a hole for the reception of a tuft, feather, or plume; others were simply a white linen foraging cap. They were all dressed in long drab coats with brass buttons, bearing the number of the regiment. These coats fitted closely, were gathered in at the back by a small strap and button, descended to the ankles, and seemed stout, comfortable garments, though this cloth was coarse in texture; the trousers, of coarse blue stuff, were thrust inside a pair of Wellington boots, open at the top, to admit of their being comfortably tucked down; the boots were stout, well made, and serviceable. The knapsacks astonished our soldiers.

On opening them, each was found to contain the dress uniform coat of the man, blue or green, with white facings, and slashes like our own, a pair of clean drawers, a clean shirt, a pair of clean socks, a pair of stout mitts, a case containing a good pair of scissors marked "Spain," an excellent penknife, with one large blade, of Russian manufacture, a ball of twine, a roll of leather, wax, thread, needles and pins, a hair-brush and comb, a small looking-glass, razor, soap, and soap-brushes and blacking. The general remark of our men was that the Russians were very "clean soldiers," and certainly the men on the field had fair white skins to justify the expression. Each man had a loaf of dark brown bread of a sour taste, and disagreeable odor, in his knapsack, and a linen roll, containing a quantity of brown coarse stuff, broken up into lumps and large grains, which is crushed biscuit or hard granulated bread, prepared with oil.

This, we were told by the prisoners, was the sole food of the men. They eat the bread with onions and oil; the powder is "reserve" ration; and if they march they may be for days without food, and remain hungry till they can get fresh loaves and more "bread-stuff." It is perfectly astounding to think they can keep together on such diet—and yet they are strong, muscular men enough. The surgeons remarked that their tenacity of life was very remarkable. Many of them lived with wounds calculated to destroy two or three ordinary men. I saw one of the 32d regiment on the field just after the fight. He was shot right through the head, and the brain protruded in large masses at the back of the head and from the front of the skull. I saw with my own eyes the wounded man raise his head, wipe the horrible mass from his brow, and proceed to struggle down the hills towards the water.

Many of the Russians were shot in three or four places—low of them had only one wound. They seemed to have a general idea that they would be murdered; possibly they had been told no quarter would be given, and several deplorable events took place in consequence. As our men were passing by two or three of them were shot or stabbed by men lying on the ground, and the cry was raised that "the wounded Russians" were firing on our men. There is a story, indeed, that one officer was severely injured by a man to whom he was in the very act of administering succor as he lay in agony on the field; he thus as it may, there was at one time a near chance of a massacre taking place, but the men were soon controlled, and confined themselves to the pillage which always takes place on a battle field.

One villain with a red coat on his back, I regret to say, I saw go up to a wounded Russian who was rolling on the earth in the rear of the 7th regiment, and before we could say a word he discharged his rifle through the wretched creature's brains. Col. Vay rode at him to cut him down, but the fellow excused himself by declaring the Russian was going to shoot him. This was the single act of inhumanity I saw perpetrated by this army, flushed with victory and animated by angry passions, although the wounded enemy had unquestionably endangered their lives by acts of ferocious folly. Many of the Russians had small crosses and chains fastened round their necks. Several were found with Korans in their knap-

sacks—most probably recruits from the Kansas Tartars. Many of the officers had portraits of wives or mistresses, or mothers or sisters, inside their coats.

The privates wore the little money they possessed in purses fastened below their left knees, and the men, in their eager search after the money, often caused the wounded painful apprehensions that they were about to destroy them. Last night all these poor wretches lay in their agony; nothing could be done to help them. The groans, the wails, the cries of despair and suffering, were a mournful commentary on the exultation of the victors and on the joy which reigned along the bivouac fires of our men.

Of the Russians one thing was remarkable. The prisoners are generally coarse, sullen and unintelligent looking men. Death had emboldened those who fell, for the expression of their faces was altogether different. The wounded might have envied those who seemed to have passed away so peacefully.

The soldiers are all shaven cleanly on the chin and cheek; only the moustache is left, and the hair is cropped as close to the head as possible. The latter is a very convenient mode of wearing the hair in those parts of the world. The officers (those of superior rank excepted) are rarely distinguished from the men, so far as uniform is concerned; but the generals wore sashes and "paulettes." The subalterns wore merely a lace shoulder-strap, instead of the cloth one of the privates. Most of them spoke French, and the entire staff of the wounded to be taken along with us, as the officers moved up the hill, were touching in the extreme. The poor fellows had a notion that our men would murder them if the eye of the officer was removed from them.

An old general, who sat smiling and bowing on a bank with his leg broken by a round shot, seemed principally concerned for the loss of his gold snuff box. This, I believe, has since been restored to him. The men say they were badly handled, and had no general to direct them. Menchikoff lost his head in a figurative sense. The officers displayed great gallantry, and the men fought with a dogged courage characteristic of the Russian infantry, but they were utterly deficient in dash and dash. Our loss is 2,196 killed and wounded; of the French, between 1,300 and 1,400. The enemy have lost upwards of 6,000. Had we had but a little brigade of cavalry more, we might have converted the retreat into an utter rout, and taken some 5,000 prisoners, guns and standards as trophies of our victory. The troops bivouacked on the field, not far from the scene of their triumphs.

THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.—Marshal Paskiewitch issued a bulletin on the 3d, at Warsaw, giving the Russian version of the battle at the Alma. The loss of the allies is reported to have far exceeded that of Prince Menchikoff. The Russian loss is put down at but 2,000, (the English say it is nearly 6,000,) and on the whole the Warsaw despatch is made to read pretty much as if the victory was altogether on the side of the Russians, instead of against them.

The carriage of Prince Menchikoff, with his private correspondence, was taken by the French, together with 50,000 roubles. Menchikoff (an English account says) was suffering severely from illness during the hottest of the battle—so much so that he had to be supported. One account says he is badly wounded in the feet—another in the hands.

Among the wounded on the British side was C. Newton, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards. He was shot in the leg and fell. When down, the Russians said to have brutally fired upon him, and beat him on the head with their muskets, and nothing would have prevented his brains being beaten out on the spot, but the thickness of his helmet or cap. He had eleven wounds on his body, but at last accounts was still living.

From the South Carolinian, (Extra,) Nov. 1.
Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.
Four Days Later from Europe.
NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1854.

The steamer Pacific arrived this evening with Liverpool dates of October 18. Intelligence from the seat of war were conflicting, but up to the ninth the allies had effected nothing.

The siege had been landed and Lord Raglan expected to open a fire on the walls in a few days. Menchikoff kept the field to the north with 30,000 men, expecting 30,000 more. Large masses of Russian troops were concentrating on the Austrian frontier. Omar Pasha was preparing for a vigorous campaign in Bessarabia.

It was rumored that France and England would reconstruct the kingdom of Poland.
MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 18, 1854.
Cotton was stiffer and in better demand, but not quite so high. Sales of the three days 30,000 bales.
Flour advanced 3s. Corn 37s. Ohio 39s.—Wheat advanced 6d. Corn 1s. White and yellow 39s. Consols 94 1/2.

Arrival of Governor Burt's Remains.
St. Louis, October 30, 1854.
Gov. Burt's remains have arrived here in charge of a committee.
LOSS OF THE ISABEL.
New York, October 30, 1854.
The Steamer Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of the 24th. She reports that when she left two schooners had arrived with the passengers of the Isabel, which had been lost near Key West. No lives were lost. No further particulars are furnished.

Great Britain.
The London Globe says:—"A conference is now assembled on the continent, which is without a precedent, acting, as it is understood to be under the directions of the President of the United States. The Ambassadors of that country are assembled to exchange information, consult and report on the state affairs on the Continent. American trade is now carried to every part of the world, and the conference has in view the due protection and advancement of those interests in any new arrangement of treaties that may be made in Europe."
Mr. Buchanan left London on Saturday, and has already been met by the American Ministers to Paris and Madrid.

A national subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of the wounded in the recent battles.
Sir Gordon Drummond is dead.
One thousand pounds have been subscribed in Australia towards presenting Wm. Smith O'Brien a gold vase.

We learn that the Proposals for State Stocks, under the recent advertisement of the Treasurer, were opened at his office on Friday last, in presence of the officers of State and the President of the Bank of the State; and that the sales were made at an average of a fraction over one and a half per cent. This is as good a sale as could have been expected, considering the stringency in the money market.—*Rat. Standard.*

CHARLOTTE:
FRIDAY MORNING, November 3, 1854.

Report of the Market.
CHARLOTTE, November 3, 1854.
COTTON.—Sales very heavy this week; market buoyant. Extremes range from 7 to 8 80.
FLOUR.—Best brands \$7 to \$7 1/2; large quantities coming in.
WHEAT.—Demand brisk; from \$1 to \$1 25, according to quality and weight.
CORN.—70 to 75 cents.
MEAL.—75 cents, and in demand.
BACON.—11 to 12c, and wanted; supply not large.
RYE.—75 to 80 cents; and meets with a ready sale.

Trade of all kinds active; a large number of Western Waggoners in this week, and a heavy wholesale business transacting.

Agricultural Society.

We are requested to give notice that the next annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of this County, will be held at the Court House in this town, on the 3rd Thursday proximo, at which time officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and other business of importance transacted. It is hoped that there will be a full turnout.

It is too late now to adduce arguments or quote facts to prove the utility of Agricultural Societies—the age has stamped them with the seal of progression and endorsed them as the only means to arouse public sentiment to the full importance of an enlightened and experimental knowledge of the various elements that are necessary to constitute a thrifty and successful farmer. Will Mecklenburg still slumber on, heedless of the advancement that is going on around her, content to pursue the beaten path trod by our sires in the good old times when it took 12 days to make a trip to Charleston? Are we too inert to avail ourselves of the light that is abroad, or vain enough to think there is no room for improvement?

Look abroad at the various counties in our good old State where these Societies are established and attended! What an improvement! Read the accounts of their Fairs, and say will we in this region be behind them? Let us take more interest in our Society, raise a fund, hold an annual Fair and award premiums—that is the way to excite an honorable emulation, and the beneficial effects will be felt not only in increased production, increased comfort, increased respectability, increased wealth, but it will increase the love we have for our homes and alars, and will greatly retard that stream of emigration which is bearing from us our best and most energetic citizens.

These are objects worthy the patriot's care. Let us stop wrangling about politics, and discuss the best means of improving our condition—for "he that makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a public benefactor."

Such is the constitution of the mind of man that it is seldom that any two take the same view of any question, or agree precisely in anything. We have commenced this paragraph with this sage reflection, for the purpose of exculpating ourselves from the charge of devising "new and unheard of expedients," in the opinion which we are about to express. We have been told that the approaching Legislature will be a very important one to the future destiny of North Carolina. We have no doubt of it. Old Rip after having slept quietly such a number of years suddenly awakes and finds himself woefully behind in all that constitutes individual wealth and State grandeur, and now starts upon his race with the speed of a giant but without his strength. His muscles, for the want of exercise, have not the hardness and rigidity that gives them endurance. Now, while we are thoroughly in favor of Rail Roads we think the State should go into the various enterprises with a degree of caution that will prevent the occurrence of that state of things which we find to exist in several of the Northern States. Too many Rail Roads can be built; for they cannot stimulate the development of resources where they do not exist. We apprehend that every section of the State will have its scheme before the Legislature; all of which of course cannot be chartered with an appropriation. Then there will be dissatisfaction and combining together to defeat those schemes that are more important as State enterprises; and we fear from the signs that are now visible, that either too much appropriation will be made or not enough. We are decidedly in favor of a general system of chartering—so as to permit each community to build its own local Road if it is able;—and that the State will adopt the Tennessee rule of subscribing so much to purchase Iron for all the Roads, after so many miles of grading have been finished. This will test the ability of the friends of each scheme, and operate fairly and equally upon all sections. Then those Roads that can be built will be expedited without any log-rolling to obtain their charters, or wasteful appropriations to secure votes.

This plan will we think reconcile all differences, as all sections and schemes will stand upon the same ground. We think, however, that some discrimination should be made in favor of the West, as this region of country labors under greater difficulties from roughness of the country through which the improvements would pass, the sparseness of the population, and for the greater reason that the State ought, in common justice, to equalize the benefits conferred as far as practicable. The West, though locked up from any communication with the commerce of the world, has received comparatively no assistance—while the East, with her ocean-bound coast, splendid bays, and navigable rivers, has had thousands expended to improve her already enviable position. These views are thrown out neither with the hope or desire of influencing beneficially or otherwise any scheme.

"Old Joe"
Will be here on to-morrow night, and wherever he is there is fun and good music. Old Joe is a great favorite here and we hope a full house will greet his re-appearance among us.

Incoming Cotton Crop.

We extract the following from Talcott and Brother's Circular, forwarded to Liverpool on the 28th by the Baltic:
With dates from New Orleans of 24th instant, by telegraph, we have as yet no accounts of killing frost. Our correspondents at New Orleans write under date of 17th inst., as follows:
"Cotton crop accounts are better this week; the fine weather improves the prospects and checks the complaints. We have beautiful weather, with no indications yet of early frost. The popular estimate of the crop here is 3,000,000 bales, which will not be large enough unless we have an early frost. Our present impression about the crop is, that if frost keeps off eight or ten days longer, we shall adopt your figures of 3,100,000 bales; and if it keeps off two or three weeks longer, we don't know how much higher we shall set our mark."

Our estimate of 3,100,000, which we believe will be realized, was based as we advised, on a fair average season, with killing frosts the last week in October. If frost holds off until the 12th or 15th of November, we shall feel ourselves justified in raising your figures; but at all events, are satisfied that the short crop estimates recently indulged in at the South, ranging from 2,700,000 to 2,930,000 bales, must soon be abandoned.
On the 24th inst. at New Orleans, Middling Cotton was quoted at 8 1/2 a 9c; freights in American ships 7-16c.

What a migratory people ours must be! There are natives of North Carolina in every State and Territory in the Union, from Maine to Minnesota. By the census of 1850 it appears that no less than 283,077 natives of North Carolina were living in other States and Territories. They had scattered themselves as follows:

In Maine	27	In Louisiana	2,923
New Hampshire	10	Texas	5,115
Vermont	7	Arkansas	8,772
Massachusetts	106	Tennessee	72,027
Rhode Island	76	Kentucky	14,279
Connecticut	95	Ohio	4,507
New York	673	Michigan	312
New Jersey	98	Indiana	33,175
Pennsylvania	409	Illinois	13,851
Delaware	18	Missouri	17,009
Maryland	225	Iowa	2,589
Dist. Columbia	100	Wisconsin	322
Virginia	7,343	California	1,027
S. Carolina	6,173	Minnesota	6
Georgia	37,522	Oregon	201
Florida	3,537	Utah	92
Alabama	28,321	New Mexico	13
Mississippi	21,487		

What a deal of wealth has our State lost by the departure of so many of her native born citizens! How has her improvement been retarded! How education obstructed! How her property depreciated! How her political power curtailed!

But her influence has been known, happily felt in other States, especially in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee.—*Fay. Ols.*

The Richmond Enquirer, in some remarks, upon the recent elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, says:
"Fraud and deception may triumph for a moment, but the sober reflection and agency of the masses will speedily restore the reign of reason and right. Know Nothingism, allying itself to every element of opposition, may achieve a partial success over the democracy, but the reaction will surely come, the delusion will be dissipated, and the idol be pulled down from its usurped dignity, and rolled in the dust amid the howlings of the multitude."

The democratic party should not be dismayed. For ourselves, we mean to abate nothing from the energy and zeal of our opposition to Know Nothingism. We have fought the thing from the start, and will fight it to the end, not doubting that the good sense and generous impulses of the people will ultimately give us the victory."

The Activity of the French Emperor.
The Emperor flies about the Empire with great rapidity. One day he appears in Bordeaux, the next finds him here in Paris. One week since saw him at the theatre applauding Madame Rachel, in three days after he manoeuvred a hundred thousand men at Boulogne, and to-night he has returned to Paris. That he has at heart the best interests of France, can hardly be doubted; at the same time he is not very popular in Paris, so far as I can judge. There are those who have not forgotten the coup d'etat and Napoleon's repeated violations of his oath; there are those who do not fancy the censorship of the press, and who have friends in exile. Some say, very naturally, "If we were at war with Russia, why are not Cavaignac, Changarnier, and our old Generals, in the East?" Of course everybody knows that Napoleon fears their influence with the army, and for that reason keeps them here at home.

Attempts upon the Emperor's life are more frequent than people are aware of. Three conspiracies to blow him up with infernal machines have been detected within a month, and one scoundrel took a shot at him with a pistol, without effect. The assassin was killed and planted at once. Napoleon is a man without fear, notwithstanding these attempts. He exposes himself freely at the opera, in the streets, and especially at Boulogne. It is said that he expects to die violently sometime, and that he has made arrangements to restore order in case the event shall take place.—*London Cor. Lovell Journal.*

MANIFESTO OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The Grand Council of Know-Nothingness of the State of New York have published a manifesto, in which they say their nominations for State officers were fairly made, and that Mr. Ullman, the nominee for Governor, is an American and a Protestant. They also make a strong appeal to the subordinate councils to contribute money liberally, and remit it to them immediately, and claim to be confident, with the aid of a few thousand dollars, to carry the State.

THE COST OF THE RECLAMATION OF ANTHONY BURNS.—The proceedings under the fugitive slave law at Boston, in the case of Anthony Burns, not long since reclaimed by his master, Captain Suttle, of Alexandria, Virginia, cost the United States within a fraction of \$27,000 for extra police and military force alone. This does not cover the usual ordinary expenses incurred in the case, such as the fees of the regular officers of the United States employed in the case. \$15,000 of the above \$27,000 were duly paid this morning.
Washington Star.

CAMPFIRE AND BURNING FLUIDS.—The Albany Journal, in noticing recent campfire accidents, says: "We expect to record frequent accidents of this character during the coming fall and winter. There are a great many heads of families in our own city, by permitting the use of campfires, resin oil, &c., &c., in their households, are preparing work for the coroner and undertaker. They are doing it so deliberately, and with such evident willingness, that an impartial jury would hardly hold them guiltless of manslaughter, should the almost inevitable consequences of this disregard of human life ensue."

Turkish Women.

The care with which the Osmanli have always kept their wives and daughters apart still prevails in Constantinople. To ask a Turkish gentleman after his wife or his daughters is to give him a mortal offence. If he alludes to them, he calls them "the home" or "the house." He will tell you that the house is well. Also, when he announces to his friends the birth of a daughter, he says, "a veiled one," or "a stranger has been given to me." He is taught by the Koran to honor his wife, and to believe that she will be, equally with himself, a participator in heavenly felicity. The teaching effectually displaces the vulgar error that declares Mahometans to believe that women have no souls. Polygamy is allowed to this day in Turkey, but it is so surrounded with social and religious difficulties that it is rarely practiced. The Koran allows a Mussulman to marry four legitimate wives, but tells him expressly that it is meritorious to marry only one. In Constantinople, the eunuchs, the great bodies of government officials, the naval and military officers, the tradesmen and the workmen, have generally only one wife.

In the provinces, one wife is even more generally the rule. And now, all the great officers of State make a merit of wedding one wife only, to show a good example to their countrymen. Nor is the wife a slave entirely. In her own apartment she is supreme mistress. She may receive her female friends and her male relations; she may go out in the day time veiled and attended; and her husband consults her on all his affairs. She is not the painted doll we have read of. She is thoroughly domestic, and is effectually protected by the State from cruel treatment. The Mussulman is bound by law to maintain her according to his rank. If he fails in this she may claim a divorce. When he marries her, he gives a present to her relatives, instead of expecting a dowry, as with us. She has the care of the household, and if he be poor she employs her leisure time in spinning. She has the exclusive right by law to bring up her children—the girls until they are married, and the boys until they enter one of the public schools. If the Ottomans have one tender chord in their bosoms, it is that which is always awakened within them at the sound of the maternal name. Women may even perform the functions of the Imam, recite prayers, and, under extraordinary circumstances, they may be vested with political powers. Yet, undoubtedly, the Turkish woman is not yet free. The law allows her to see her distant relatives only once in each year, if her husband objects to more frequent visiting; her relatives are also subjected to legal interference.—*Household Words.*

A ROVING ELEPHANT.—On Wednesday night, the elephant accompanying the menagerie of Mr. Batty, which had been exhibiting in this town, after the performance, was safely lodged in a stable, near the George Hotel. The keeper, on going to feed the animal in the morning, found, to his great astonishment, that his charge had absconded.—Riders were sent about in every direction to find the missing brute, but they returned without any success. In the forenoon he was discovered lying fast asleep in the wine cellar of the hotel—having it seems, opened the door of his lodging in the night, in a roving disposition, and quietly walked up a long flight of steps to the George, and afterwards descended to the cellar. Several bottles were broken, and the contents drank by the elephant, till he was satisfied he had enough. When found he looked the picture of contentment. This does not show that all animals are disciples of Father Mathew.—*Noth Wales Chronicle.*

METEORIC ILLUMINATION.—The most brilliant spectacle in the line of meteors ever witnessed in these parts occurred on Friday night last at about 11 o'clock in the North by West. The arc described was extended, and such was the brilliancy displayed that manuscript might have been read by its light. It shot up like lightning, giving a startling sensation and dimming, for the time being, the stars that might have been seen in that part of the heavens a few moments previous.
Chattanooga Advertiser Oct. 14th.

WOULD NOT BE FREE.—The Chicago Times has a story of a gentleman from Missouri, stopping in that city, having with him a slave man. The anti-slavery folks hearing of the slave, tendered him the hospitality of a winter in Canada, and on his declining to leave his master, they proposed to make him free, whether he desired it or not. A crowd of about five hundred assembled for this purpose, but the slave proved stiff-necked, and mounted a store box, made a regular speech, in which he defined his position as against abolitionism, and the crowd left him "alone in his glory," free to be a slave.

It is asserted by a late medical writer that soup with the exception of the vegetable matters and shreds of meat that float in it, is entirely indigestible in the stomach of children. The stomach digests only solid food, even milk being coagulated into a curd to undergo this process, and yet there are many farmers who have long since given up the idea of raising fine calves on hay tea, who give their children soup for dinner under the idea that it is very nourishing.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER COMPANY.—The trustee of the property of the North Carolina Copper Company has advertised it for sale on the 15th of November, unless the debts shall be paid by that time. The first five bars melted, parted and refined at the Assay Office in New York city were delivered last week. They were 995-1100th fine, which is a high standard.

FALL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MONEY.—We learn from the Standard that there will be distributed for Common School purposes the present Fall, the same amount, ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, that was distributed in the Spring.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.—The Register says:—"The opening Proposals for the sale of State Bonds took place on the 20th inst., as advertised. The whole of the thirty years Bonds were taken at an average premium of from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. A portion, only, of ten years Bonds were taken. All the bids were from North-Carolina."

Dr. John F. Tompkins, of Wake, Editor of the Farmer's Journal, has been appointed Assistant to Prof. Emmons in the Agricultural and Geological Survey of the State, now going on.—Dr. T. succeeds Dr. McClenahan, of Chatham, resigned.

SECRETARY GUTHRIE, who is on a visit to Louisville, met with an accident a few days ago which detains him in that city. His injuries were slight at first, but afterwards became more serious, and he is intended. He is expected to return about the 1st of November.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its car that he was in, whispered in the carrier's ear, "That some" while he was among Barnum's curiosities before he's a month older."

From the Country Gentleman.
Preservation of Manure.

Several articles have been published in this paper during the current year in relation to the preservation of manure from the wasting effects of wind and rain and sun by means of some kind of covering or shelter. The N. B. Agriculturalist has been lately urging the importance of the mode of management. Among other reasons he says farmers should bestow more care than they do upon the production and preservation of substances capable of being employed as manure, some especial stress is laid upon the fact that such substances are now being felt in obtaining quantities, and at reasonable rates, and we add, in a condition sufficiently free from the probability and probability of being fraudulently adulterated or adulterated. As regards the production of manures, every vegetable or animal product calculated to swell the manure heap. Animal products are, from their containing a larger percentage of nitrogen, more valuable than vegetable products. Hence while no vegetable matter should be allowed to run to waste, all animal matter connected with the farm, and all that can be obtained, should be carefully collected and added to the manure heap. Carcasses of animals, fish, blood, slaughter-house cleanings, refuse, fisherries, and anything of like nature, should be added as there may be opportunity. Wherever animal matters can be obtained, some dry matter from ditches, or saw dust, or sand, or cinders should be mixed up with it to absorb the liquid, and also to retain the ammonia which escapes from it.

But neglect in the preservation of farm-manure is more common, or at least more pardonable, than neglect in collecting substances to form a large manure heap. The yards are generally so arranged as to permit, not only rain, but the drippings from the roofs of adjacent buildings to fall upon the manure and wash out of it much that is valuable. Who so very fortunate as to have seen, either in his own barn-yard or in that of his neighbors, brown streams issuing and carrying with them the gold of the farmer, into a way somewhat different from the usual one. Where this cannot be prevented by making the barn yard concrete, or depositing it in the corn it may be done by laying down dry peat earth, dry manure, or straw. It should never be forgotten, says the N. B. Agriculturalist, that the manure of animals is the most valuable part of their excreta, and where not absorbed by the litter should, in some way, be prevented from escape and waste.

But fertilizing matter escapes in other ways also in the liquid form. "Loss also accrues from the escape of matter in a gaseous form." Ammonia or hartshorn, which is now generally known as one of the most valuable, as well as one of the most volatile of elements entering into the composition of fertilizing matters, readily passes from the exposed manure in the farm yard. "The fermentation rises to a certain height, this gas is constant. To keep fermentation in check to fix the ammonia for retention, should be a study of the farmer. Here dry peat becomes valuable auxiliary, and also dry mould. Some have advocated the adding of gypsum; it is, however, found in practice not to answer the expectations which were at one time formed of it. A better substitute has yet been recommended, says the N. B. Agriculturalist, than dry peat or dry mould, where it can be obtained in sufficient quantities, makes an excellent addition or covering for the manure heap. As a rule, all farm-manure should be applied to, and mixed with soil as speedily as possible; but during summer, at least, this becomes all but impracticable. Under such circumstances there must be covered, a leaking way of what might be converted into golden treasure, if the manure does not get some kind of covering, and be mixed with some matters which will absorb the liquids and the exhalations.

Planting Fruit Trees.
With this month begins the season for planting. The sooner a fruit tree is planted now the better. A tree that has not to be put in and is only removed a short distance, may be moved with it being set back in the least, but must be taken up with care, as few roots can be possible, and planted with all the lateral branching, just as they naturally grew; consequently a hole for the tree must be cut larger than the root extend. It will be almost impossible to take a tree of any size without mutilating some of the roots; all mutilated parts should be cut clean with a sharp knife, and young roots will spring in the formation of wood and fruit, and of the soil in which they are to wander forth on the mission of love, must not only be in shadow, but contain the food they search for. This is the reason why we say dig the holes large, and fill around with good vegetable mould. Remember never to plant a tree deeper than it grew in the soil. There are many trees that are planted at first, to give the earth a chance to gradually around the roots. The chestnut against the life of trees thus planted. The chestnut loosens the roots still more by their action on the trunk, and the earth can never be made compact around the roots afterwards. Prune the proportion to the loss of roots, and according to the time the tree has been out of ground. Every reader of this journal should learn how to plant a tree, and then plant trees.—*Sail of the South.*

An Irishman writing from Ohio, says he has the most "illegit" place in the world. "The three weeks," he says, "you are boarded up and after that you're charged nothing at all. Come along, and bring the childer."

A despatch from New York, dated the 26th inst., says: "A Southern gentleman, name not ascertained, seriously stabbed a workman in front of the New York Hotel this morning, and then escaped. The man's life is despaired of."

There is a man down east so tall that he is obliged to get up a ladder to put his hat on; when he goes to bed he is obliged to shut up his legs like a pair of pen-knife blades.

Vanity is our dearest weakness in more than one, a man will sacrifice everything, and starve out all his other inclinations, to keep that one.

The people of Knoxville, Tennessee, are about to have their growing city lighted with gas. The company has already been organized for the purpose.

A merchant in New York, named Bonco, has been bound over in New York in the sum of \$20,000, to answer the charge of fitting out a ship for the coast of Africa.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage, of St. Louis, delivered the address before the Washington County (Ohio) Agricultural Society last week. This is the first instance of the kind on record.