WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. — CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. — TERMS $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

Office on Main Street, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MANSION HOUSE. — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1856. — New Series VOLUME 5. NUMBER 19.

THE

Western Democrat

—Published every Tuesday—

Containing the latest News, a full and accurate Report of the Markets, &c.

TERMS:

For the year, if paid in advance,....$2 00
If paid within six months,..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00

☞Any person sending us five *new* subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription ($10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

☞Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, $1 00
" " " " 6 " 6 00
" " " " 12 " 10 00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines, per annum, 5 00
One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25

☞Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞For announcing Candidates for office, $5 in advance.

☞Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly

WILLIAM J. YATES.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the morning of the 27th of May last, various Notes and claims against numerous persons in this and adjoining counties—which notes and claims, being the property of E. C. STEELE, A. BETHUNE & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection: All persons, therefore, against whom any of such claims are still standing unsettled, are hereby duly notified, that unless they appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to file, forthwith, Bills in Equity, thereby subjecting such persons to additional and unnecessary costs.

S. W. DAVIS.

Charlotte, June 10, 1856.—tf

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

CONTINUES to take risks against loss by Fire on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. Office in Brawley's Building, up stairs.

DIRECTORS:

M. B. TAYLOR, President.
S. P. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
J. A. YOUNG, }
J. H. WHITE, }
J. H. CARSON, } Executive Committe.
C. OVERMAN, }
A. C. STEELE, }
J. H. WILSON, Agent.
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Secretary.
July 22, 1856—tf

MRS. WHEALAN,

Dress Maker,

Opposite the Post-Office.

ALL DRESSES cut and made by the celebrated A-B-C method, and warranted to fit

BONNETS

Trimmed in the latest style, at the shortest notice.

Charlotte, Feb 12, 1856.—tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON have just received (and will be regularly receiving additions thereto) a choice stock of handsome and fashionable WATCHES from the most celebrated makers. Also, a rich assortment of

Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON.

Charlotte, June 10, 1856—tf

FOR THE LADIES.

WE have received a large stock of FANCY SILKS, BOILED BLK SILKS,

Fancy and solid colored DeLaines, Cashmeres, and every kind of DRESS GOODS for Ladies wear. The best assortment of Dress Trimmings in Market; all kinds of Embroidery; which we are offering to sell at very low prices. Ladies' Boots and Shoes, the best assortment we have ever had and at lower prices; Ladies trimmed Hats, white and colored, the best and we think the prettiest in market.

Cloaks and Shawls,

Chinelle Scarfs, ladies' silk and lambs-wool Vests, Hosiery and Gloves, Belts of all varieties; a large variety of Ribbons, Ginghams, Calicoes, Flannels, Linseys, bleached & brown Sheetings.

We feel very confident if the ladies will give us a call before buying we can show them as large and as well selected stock of Goods as can be found in western Carolina. We know our goods were bought low and we are determined to sell them on as good terms as they can be bought elsewhere.

Call and see us, as it will afford us pleasure to show our goods whether you buy or not. We know we can save you money.

BROWN, STITT & CO.

October 7, 1856. 14-5t

Town Taxes.

PERSONS indebted for Town Taxes, for either or all of the years 1852-'3-4' and-'5, are requested to make *immediate* payment.

All who disregard this notice, by failing to pay, will find their property advertised for sale, in 20 days from this date. Now, you have fair warning.

S. A. HARRIS,

April 22, 1856.—tf Tax Collector.

LEVIN & BAKER,

BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 198 Exchange Row, COLUMBIA, S. C.,

For the sale of

Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, and all kinds of country produce.

REFERENCES:

John Caldwell, Col. R. C. Anderson, Columbia, S. C.
J. H. Willey & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Blair & Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.
Hon. C. B. Sullivan. Hon. J. H. Irby, Samuel Fleming, Laurensville, S. C.
F. F. Beatty, Greenville, S. C.
Dr. Edward Sill, Salisbury, N. C.
Rankin & McLean, W. S. Gilmer & Son, Greensboro, N. C.

October 7, 1856. 14-5t

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our usual Supply of Fall and Winter GOODS which shall be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7th, 1856.

EMBROIDERIES.

Swiss, Jaconet & Cambric Edgings & Insertings,
" " " Flouncings,
" " " Collars,
" " " Sleeves,
Real Lace Sets, black and white.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1856.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1865.

HARDWARE

OF ALL KINDS.

BREM & STEELE

Oct. 7th 1856.

LADIES DRESS SILKS.

THE Largest and most varied Stock ever offered in this market.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1846.

MUSLIN D'LAINS, CASHMERES, PLAIDS, &c.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct. 7, 1856.

LADIES CLOAKS.

A VERY LARGE STOCK, very cheap and elegant.

BREM & STEELE.

Oct 7, 1856. 14-tf.

Notice.

The copartnership of Glen & McKoy was dissolved on the 22d of July last. J. G. McCoy having purchased Mr Glen's interest in the Marble Yard and Notes and Accounts. All contracts must be made with J. G. McCoy.

Charlotte, October 7. 14-tf

Valuable Farms FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale several valuable farms in the County of Mecklenburg, N. C. The first is known as

The Home Tract,

Containing 753 Acres, on the waters of Reedy Creek, commodious DWELLING House, good barns, carriage house, and all other useful outdings in excellent order and probably not surpassed by those on any other farm in the county of Mecklenburg. There is also a Grist and Saw Mill, Gin House with Gin running by water, also another good Gin and Thresher on the farm. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, pleasantly situated, well watered, and has 375 Acres of cleared land. It is also either one of the most desirable places in the fertile county of Mecklenburg. I wish to sell this farm between this date and the first of January next, and will take pleasure in showing it to those who may call to see it.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract

of land, in the same neighborhood, containing 217 Acres, well watered, and having on it a large quantity of excellent timber convenient to a Saw Mill. This place is known as the Pine Hill Tract.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract

on McAlpine's Creek in Mecklenburg, containing 250 Acres, known as the Rea Mine Tract. This farm is well improved with a good dwelling house and out buildings, is well watered, and lies on the Potter road.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract

of land lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, in Mecklenburg county, containing 51½ Acres.

I also wish to sell my life interest in

Another Tract,

of 25½ Acres, on Sugar Creek, adjoining the above tract of 51 acres.

I also wish to sell

Another Tract,

lying on the waters of Paw Creek, in Mecklenburg county, containing 106 Acres well watered, and tolerably well improved with buildings.

Any of these farms will be shown at any time to those who wish to purchase, by application to the subscriber, who lives on the above mentioned Home tract.

ALBERT WALLACE.

August 5, 1856—tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two farms lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in Mecklenburg county—the first known as

The Alexander tract, containing 300 Acres.

Well improved, with a good and commodious dwelling house, and all the out houses necessary for a farm, in good repair. There is also

A good Store-House

ON THE PREMISES.

This property lies 16 miles from Charlotte, at the Cross Roads, on the main road to Concord. The farm is in all respects in good condition, and contains a quantity of fine bottom land.

The other Tract,

Adjoins the above, and contains

600 ACRES.

This is also a well improved farm, with good buildings, has excellent Timber on it, a good meadow, and a first-rate cotton Gin. There is also on this place a good

Gold and Copper Mine.

Both of the above farms are desirable estates, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply on the premises.

J. M. W. FLOW.

July 29, 1856—tf

CARROLL HOUSE,

Chester, S. C.

THIS large and splendid three-story building, on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the cars or otherwise.

The Proprietor is well aware that nothing short of a well-kept House will induce a custom to this, so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand-and-one promises which have been made only to be broken by many of his illustrious predecessors. He confidently hopes that he will be sustained, and upon trial give such satisfaction and accommodation as will send him on his way rejoicing.

J. L. CARROLL.

Chester, S. C., Feb. 26, 1856.—tf

Last Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Notes and Accounts of Spratt & Allison,—Spratt, Daniel & Co., and Allison & Daniel, are transferred to the undersigned, for the benefit of the creditors of said Firms respectively, and that they are in the hands of J. R. DANIEL for immediate collection. ☞Longer indulgence cannot be given, as the debts *must be paid*.

JOHN ALLISON
J. R. DANIEL

Dec. 25, 1855.—tf

25,000 P'rs of BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOONE & CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

CATALOGUE OF GOODS AND PRICES:

Heavy double sole Brogans, domestic manufacture, all numbers over 6, at	$1 50
" oak sole Brogans, northern manufacture, a good article,	1 50
" nailed sole Brogans, for miners and Railroad, good,	1 5
" double sole, round seam Brogans.	1 40
" single sole riveted Brogans, a good article,	1 35
" single sole riveted Brogans, a shade lighter,	1 25
" single sole not riveted, Brogans, a shade lighter,	1 15
" Heavy single sole Brogans, inferior stock,	1 00
Mens' kip Brogans, a good article, No 1, (Webster)	1 50
" " " " No 2, Y. F. D,	1 35
" " " " 3,	1 25
" lined and bound kip Brogans	1 25 1 50
" " " calf "	1 75 2 00
" " " Oxford calf,	1 75 2 00
Gents' calf Congress Gaiters, peg,	2 25 to 2 75
" cloth " Pat. tip " "	2 50 to 3 00
" fine calf sewed Shoes	2 50 to 3 50
" " Pat. " " Oxfir and plain,	3 00 to 3 50
Mens' fine kip sewed, (Planters)	1 75 to 2 00
Gents' fine patent leather Gaiter	4 00 to 5 00
" " D. S. Quilted Boots, and stitched, extra,	9 00
" " Quilted Boots, stitched, ex.	8 50
" " " " No. 1,	7 00
" heavy calf, D. S. sewed, Planters' Boots, very cheap,	5 00
" " calf, D. S. peg and cork Boots	5 00
" " fine calf, cork sole, and made with copper nails,	7 00
" fine calf, pp. " "	5 00
" heavy D. S. calf, plain bottom,	4 00
" " " kip, " "	4 00
" " " " and heavy welts	2 50 to 3 00
" " Hungarian, common,	2 00
Ditchers and Miners' Boots,	2 50 to 4 00
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.	
Boys' fine Congress Gaiters, Pat. tip and foxed	$2 00 to 2 50
" " Calf Shoes	1 25 to 1 50
" " Kip Brogans, good	1 25
" " " good, No. 2,	1 00 to 1 12
" heavy Brogans, D.S., good article	1 25
" " " from medium to poor	75 to 1 00
Youths' calf and kip Brogans	75 to 88
" extra heavy and good	1 00 to 1 25
" thick " "	75 to 85
" " light and common	50 to 62
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.	
Ladies' fine Congress Gaiters, double soles and foxed, for winter, with heels,	3 00
" fine Congress Gaiters, thin soles, with heels	3 00
" fine " " " without tips	2 00 to 2 50
" fine " " "	2 00 to 2 50
" fine French kid, side laced Gaiters,	2 50
" fine side laced, thick and thin soles, silk,	1 50 to 2 00
" fine to common " "	1 25 to 1 50
" fine goat Bootes, best article, flannel lined, for winter,	1 75
" fine goat Bootes, best article, twilled lined	1 50
" fine goat Bootes, No. 2, twilled lined	1 25
" fine Morocco and kid Boots	1 50 to 1 75
" fine patent leather and fancy top,	1 25 to 1 50
" fine leather Boots, a very fair shoe	1 00
" fine kip and calf, a very good shoe	1 25
" fine Dutch Boots, all kip,	1 50
" fine Congress enameled and kid Gaiters	1 50
" fine patent leather and enamel	1 12 to 1 25
Misses' Shoes and Gaiters, all grades, prices varying from	75 to 1 25
Childrens' Shoes	25 to 88
OVER-SHOES AND RUBBERS.	
Gents' Buffalo over-shoes, for winter	$2 00
" sleigh cut Rubbers & over shoes,	1 00
" Rubber Sandals, one & two straps	1 00
Ladies' Buffalo Over-shoes	2 50
" Cloth Over-Shoes	1 50
" Rubber Boots	1 00
" " Buskins and Over-shoes	75
" " Sandals	75
Misses' Over Shoes	50 c. to 75

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Ship made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand and made to order at short notice, from the best imported stock.

Gents' fine pp. Boots, warranted	$8 00
" D. sole brad bottoms, Dutch edge	8 50
" " " " Dutch edge, footed on old legs, to order	6 00
Pp. Footed on old legs, to order	5 00
Gents' fine calf Shoes, to order	3 00, 3 50
" heavy kip sewed Shoes	1 75, 2 00
Ladies' fine calf Shoes and Boots	1 75, 2 00
" heavy kip " "	1 50

☞Goods of our own manufacture are all warranted not to rip.

Prices by this Catalogue are for cash only as the goods could no be sold at the very low figure mentioned than for cash.

The above comprises but a small portion of our stock, as it is impossible to enumerate every article in an advertisement, so that it may be understood without seeing the goods.

Cash prices of Belts per running foot:

3 inch Bands	$	20	8 inch Bands	$	60
3½ " "		24	8½ " "		64
4 " "		28	9 " "		68
4½ " "		32	9½ " "		72
5 " "		36	10 " "		76
5½ " "		40	10½ " "		81
6 " "		44	11 " "		86
6½ " "		48	11½ " "		91
7 " "		52	12 " "		96
7½ " "		56			

LEATHER BELTING.

The public may depend on getting the best article that can be had, they will run straight, hold their width, and run flat to the pulley. These bands are made of the best oak tanned leather, and the *solid part* only used. These joints are put together with water-proof cement, which allows them to be used in damp places, without any effect upon the joints. The best of copper rivets used. An assortment generally on hand, and all kinds made to order.

Also, MACHINE BELT CLASP, for connecting Belts or Bands together, to run on Machinery.

This Clasp is made of plates of metal fluted out on the inside, making teeth sharp enough to press into the Belt and hold it, without cutting into and impairing its strength, as is the case with making holes to lace through, or otherwise. It is, when applied to the Belt, confined together by means of screws, (made for the purpose,) so as to hold on to every particle of the Belt, thereby retaining its whole strength. An assortment always on hand.

Also, Superior LACE LEATHER on hand, and COPPER RIVETS, with Burrs.

Sole and Upper Leather of every description constantly on hand, at low prices.

☞Cash paid for Green or Dry Hides, or taken in exchange for Boots and Shoes, at Cash prices.

BOONE & CO.

Charlotte, Oct. 7, 1856. 3m

General Intelligence.

SOUNDING THE ATLANTIC.

The steamer Arctic, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, has sounded the Atlantic all the way across, finding the greatest depth 2,070 fathoms, (more than two miles.) It was not accomplished without difficulties, as many of the instruments used were new inventions. The bed of the ocean in the section traversed by the Arctic is a plateau, as already announced by Capt. Berryman, who had twice before sounded across the Atlantic.

The bottom in the deepest part is a very fine mud, of a mouse grey color, so soft that the sounding instruments frequently sank several feet into the mud. They brought up specimens of the bottom, at every sounding, in quills which were attached to the end of the sounding instrument. Toward the shore on each side this mud changes into a fine green ooze. No other substances were met with—no rock, nor anything that might prove fatal to a telegraph wire. There seems to be now nothing to hinder the great work, to unite Europe and America by means of a telegraph wire—an undertaking so grand that few thought it possible. The whole distance across was found to be 1,649 sea miles, from St. John, N. B., to Valentia Harbor, Ireland. The greatest depth was found nearly in the centre between the two places. The profile of the Atlantic bed on this route is of by far easier grade than many of our railroad profiles.

The following account, written by an officer of the United States steamer Arctic, in relation to the sounding for the Atlantic telegraph, addressed the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, will be read with interest:

"Not a single rock has been met with, not a particle of gravel or sand has been brought up, but it appears as if Nature had provided a bed 'soft as a snow bank,' to use Maury's own words, for the express purpose of receiving a telegraph cable.

"Lieut. Berryman says that he is satisfied that the lead, with the sounding apparatus, has frequently buried itself ten or fifteen feet deep in this soft material, and he doubts not that the cable will likewise sink and imbed itself in a similar manner. The greatest depth attained has been two thousand and seventy fathoms, about two and a third miles; but perhaps the most remarkable and at the same time the most satisfactory result is the perfect confirmation which these soundings give of the opinion of Lieut. Maury as to the existence of a great flat or level at the bottom of the ocean, unparalleled by anything on the surface of the earth, and which he proposes to name 'The Telegraph Plateau.' For more than thirteen hundred miles the bottom of the Atlantic, in the direct line of our track, is found by these soundings to present an almost unbroken level plain.—Nature has thus placed no obstacle in the way of this great undertaking which may not by cautious perseverance be overcome, nay, rather (if we except the enormous length of the cable which will be required) it would seem that the line to be followed by the Atlantic cable presents absolutely fewer engineering difficulties than the shorter route (though more complex, from the nature of the bottom) on which the Mediterranean cable must be laid."

FLYING MACHINE.—A man from away down near sun rise has invented a flying machine in San Francisco, which is now on exhibition on Jackson-street, near the Tremont House. The Sun gives the following description of it:

"A frame work consisting of two dozen sets of feathers, of eleven to each set, forms the wings of the machine. The feathers are from the common seagull. The machine is bound together firmly with wires. The operation by means of the wires moves the whole concern. By elevating the backward wings he can lower the machine. He also can, by a pressure of the foot, move to the right or left. The machine looks rather cumbrous, and the proprietor has no hesitation in admitting the fact, but hopes to improve some upon it. He expects to make about seventeen miles per hour in its present imperfect shape. He has not tried it yet, but will in a few days, as soon as he is able to do so from the proceeds of his exhibition. We omitted to mention that there is a large quantity of canvas at the foot of the machine, which is intended to operate as a sort of parachute in case the machinery gives way. The machine is about twenty feet long by ten wide."

ELOPING ALL AROUND.—The Buffalo Express gives the following chapter on domestic difficulties:

Mrs. King, near Kingston, was recently taken-sick, and her husband seized the opportunity to elope with a handsome servant girl named Martin. On their arrival in Albany, Miss Martin eloped with a young man named Cornelius, taking Mr King's money. King being penitent, returned home and found that his wife had eloped with a dry goods clerk named Jeffers, with all the moveable articles in the house.—Whereupon King started off in pursuit, considering himself a deeply injured man.

ABOUT MISERS.

The following interesting account of these curious "fossils" we find in the Newark Advertiser:

There died at Paris in the year 1799, (says the author of the charming work, "Salad for the Social,") literally of want, the well known banker, Estervald. A few days prior to his death he resisted the importunities of his attendant to purchase some meat for the purpose of making a little soup for him. "True, I should like the soup," he said, "but I have no appetite for the meat; what is to become of that? it will be a sad waste." This poor wretch died worth £125,000 sterling. Another desperate case was that of Elwes, whose diet and dress were alike of the most revolting kind, and whose property was estimated at £800,000. Daniel Dancer's miserly propensities were indulged to such a degree that on one occasion when, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he ventured to give a shilling to a Jew for an old hat—"better as new"—to the astonishment of the friend, the next day he actually retailed it for eighteen pence. He performed his ablutions at a neighboring pool, drying himself in the sun to save the extravagant indulgence of a towel; yet this poor mendicant had property to the extent of upwards of $3,000 per annum.

The well known Nat Bentiy, [*alias* Dirty Dick,) of London, was the victim not only to craving for gold, but for old iron. Another deplorable case might be cited, that of Tom Pitt, of Warwickshire. It is reported that some weeks prior to the sickness which terminated his despicable career, he went to several undertakers in quest of a cheap coffin. He left behind him £2,475 in public funds. Another instance is that of the notorious Thomas Cook. On his physician intimating the possibility of his not existing more than five or six days, he protested against the useless expense of sending him medicine, and charged the doctor never to show his face to him again. His property was estimated at about £130,000

Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire, was immensely rich, but most parsimonious and miserly in his habits. At seventy years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated oculist, to be couched—who was, by agreement, to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write without the aid of spectacles during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored than the baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum. His thoughts were now how to cheat the oculist. He pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly; for which reason the bandage on his eyes was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations, and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted twenty guineas instead of sixty. At the time Taylor attended him he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, and £6000 in the house.

A miser of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and discreditable extortion, applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold. With great care and secresy he dug a cave in his cellar. To this receptable for his treasure, he decended by a ladder, and to the trap-door he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house was searched; woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged; but no Foscue could they find. Some time passed on. The house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door, and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold, and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor.—This worshipper of Mammon had gone into his cave, to pay his devoirs to his golden god, and become a sacrifice to his devotion.

THE PERPETUAL MOTION DELUSION.—A joiner in Edinburgh, Scotland, has communicated to one of the newspapers the process by which, he alleges, he has discovered the long sought-for perpetual motion. The invention is stated to be real self-moving power, which may be constructed of a size sufficient to drive all kinds of machinery, at no greater expense than a little oil. According to the inventor's description, the machine is a wheel propelled by weights, the weights rising when the wheel turns to the angle of forty-five, and leaving three-fourths of the wheel empty. There are four weights or balls, two of which are always working the wheel, and the other two are on the centre or axel, ready to fill the place of the others when they bring the wheel to the plumb, and before it looses its power. The one ball at the bottom rises to the axle when the other comes to the top, and so on.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A gentleman scalded to death by his negroes.

It was mentioned a few days ago that Lewis B. Norwood, Esq., an influential and widely known merchant of Granville county, N. C., had come to his death on the night of Tuesday, the 21st inst., in a sudden and mysterious manner. The Petersburg Express has the following additional particulars:

"About his usual hour of retiring, 9 o'clock, his overseer left him in his chamber. He was then in his usual health and condition, both of mind and body. Some two hours after his negroes reported to the neighbors that he had fallen in the fire and been burned to death. The neighbors immediately assembled, and found him a corpse. Burns upon different parts of his person were discovered, but his hair was not singed even, and his clothing was without a scorch. Under these circumstances it was supposed that the burns must have been scalds from hot water. His two little daughters were asleep at the time in the chamber, but of course could tell nothing of the sudden and mysterious manner in which they had been deprived of their protector.

An examination being instituted suspicion rested upon his negroes, and it is now ascertained that he was foully and shockingly murdered by two of the slaves. From such facts as we have been enabled to gather, it seems that a negro man belonging to him had for some time absented himself. Mr Norwood suspected that two of his negroes were harboring the runaway, and to prevent a continuance of the practice had for several nights previous to his murder locked up the two suspected, in an out-house on his premises. On the fatal night however, he was stunned by a blow, and a large pot of boiling water which had been prepared for the purpose, was poured through a funnel down his throat, until life became extinct. He was then conveyed to his chamber, and the neighbors apprised of the death, as we have stated above. We understand that two of his negroes have been arrested and are now in jail."

TO FATTEN HORSES.

Every horseman knows that a horse looks twenty per cent. better if fattened in a short time than if several months are employed in the process. I don't believe in loading a horse down with fat—they do better in medium condition. A horse, if not very thin, can be put in fine condition in three weeks. But a narrow-headed, yard-necked, narrow-breasted, light-quartered animal, if he has never been fat, will give you a two or three month's task; and he will look the better for all the flesh you may put on him.

To fatten a poor horse quickly is no easy task. It is to be done by a variety of the best feed, and with close attention in giving it. Many persons feed sufficiently liberal, and yet their horses are low in flesh, simply because of the careless and irregular manner in which it is given out. When I wish to fatten a poor horse, I put his stable in a neat and clean condition, and commence by giving him small feeds of corn or oats, (whichever he takes best.) every two hours, from the time of rising in the morning till I retire at night—say six or eight feeds a day—taking care so to feed that he will always eat with a relish, and be hungry for the next meal. At no time do I suffer his food to lay by him; if he leaves any I take it from him and let him stand till he asks for it. For the first ten days I am careful not to let him get quite all he will eat. There is no better way of getting a horse's appetite up to the fattening point than to feed very often of good, clean food. By paying strict attention for ten days, you will have him fairly under way; and this is the most difficult part of the task. If at any time he gets cloyed, so that he refuses to eat, let him stand till he gets hungry.

During this time his stable must be kept clean and comfortable. He should have but little hay, but as much pure soft water as he will drink three times a day. Salt all the time at his will. He must be curried thoroughly once every day. Few men curry a horse as it should be done. Take your currycomb firmly in your hand and with it make a quick motion back and forth, pass all over your horse, getting to the skin, and removing the dirt therefrom; then pass all over more gently with comb and brush, replacing the hair, and finish with the naked hand—putting every hair to its place.

Never give medicine of and kind—you can succeed better without. If I wished to reduce a horse in flesh in the least possible time, I should bleed and physic. If you have the time to spare it will be better employed in scalding or grinding your grain, and feeding warm mashes, &c. It appears that our friend Munson has little faith in our no-doctoring advice. If he finds the oil to answer, I advise him to stick to it, for if he does nothing worse than to pour a pint of grease down a horse that has a touch of belly-ache, he will hardly lose any. I have known it employed for thirty years—it is like mush to a stone bruise—does neither good nor harm.—*Prairie Farmer.*

LADY DRAWN IN A LOTTERY.

Nearly a year ago a young lady in France, named Sophia Van Derr, conceived the singular idea of disposing of herself in marriage by means of a lottery. She was thirty years old, tired of a life of celibacy, and in despair at not finding a husband with enough means at his command to suit her views. She announced, therefore, that her handsome but rather mature person should be disposed of on the following terms:—She created a lottery with five hundred shares of a thousand francs each. Subscribers were to present themselves in person, in order that she might decide on their acceptability as husbands. The subscribers of course were to be single men. The subscriptions were placed in the hands of a notary as fast as made, and the drawing was not to take place till all the shares were taken, that is when the sum of a half million of francs was complete.

Not quite a year elapsed before the shares were all taken. The drawing recently took place in the office of the Notary who held the subscriptions and the money, in presence of two magistrates. A thousand numbers were placed in an urn, the subscribers being numbered in order as their names were inscribed. The urn was thoroughly shaken up, a blind hand was thrust in and No. 499 was a Tunisan General, who had already occupied the public attention by his oriental caprices. But the lady was neither frightened at the turban, nor the beard, nor the religion, nor the harem of the happy barbarian, who hastend to marry her, and to pocket his five hundred thousand francs. The happy couple have left for Tunis, where they will reside

Paris Cor. N. Y. Times.

TOUCHING STORY.—The N. Y. Herald of Saturday, contains a touching story of the suicide of Lizzie Howard, a young girl who came from Roxbury, Mass., to that city. She was about 18 years of age, had light hair and blue eyes, and was a very attractive girl. She was betrayed by a seducer, and afterwards took up her residence in a house of ill-repute. Here she became ardently attached to a young man, who a short time before her death, showed a disposition to cut her acquaintance. The Herald says:

On Saturday night last the parties met accidentally at Perachio's ball, where she accosted him and wished him to dance with her. He coldly refused. She then pleaded with him to go home with her, as she wished to communicate something of importance to them both, but he refused her importunities with rudeness. Wounded at his conduct, she left the ball room and retired to her home; she lay down, for awhile, but shortly after rose, dressed herself, and left the house. This was at two o'clock on Sunday morning. She was accosted by a policeman at the corner of Cortland street, but, not noticing him, she continued her way to South ferry, and went on one of the boats. It was a cold, chilly night; there was no moon, and when half way across the unfortunate girl threw herself without a cry from the stern, and was soon buried under the heavy tide that was running at the time. The two passengers on the boat little knew of the fearful tragedy that had been enacted on the boat, but the girl was missed by them on the Brooklyn side, and the alarm given to her friends. Her body was recovered on Tuesday, and identified by her female companions. A photograph was found on her person of the young man whom she had loved so well, but so unwisely. On Thursday her remains were conveyed to Greenwood, where she was interred, with the picture of her false lover placed upon her breast. The scene at the grave was painfully impressive. The landlady of the house, her female companions, a clergyman, the undertaker and his wife, were all that were present. After the reading of the Episcopal burial service by the clergyman, one of Lizzie's female companions read Hood's touching poem, "The Bridge of Sighs," amid the tears and sobs of all present, after which the funeral cortege returned to the city. This is one of many similar stories that might be told of life in the great metropolis.

INVENTION OF THE CHINESE.—It had been considered that the Chinese were not an inventive people—but this was a mistake. The art of printing was known in China nine hundred years before any knowledge of it prevailed in England.—Printing was first introduced into Europe early in the 15th century. The Chinese printers were generally itinerants. They next discovered the magnetic needle; this took place in the traditionary period, when the Yellow Emperor, having missed his way, a little carriage was built on the top of which was a figure, which always pointed to the north, and thus the route was discovered. The effects of the loadstone were also mentioned in their dictionary. We are also probably indebted to the Chinese for the mariner's compass—for it had been long known to them before it was to us, and Marco Polo made a visit to China, and no doubt communicated it from them to his countrymen. Gunpowder was invented there many centuries before it was known in England—but it was only used for fireworks, and strange to say, the component parts were nearly the same as the European mixture.