WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

OFFICE UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE SCARR'S DRUG STORE } A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

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

E. A. YATES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. } TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1857. New Series { VOLUME 6. NUMBER 266.

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

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WILLIAM J. YATES.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just Received

FOR THE

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

As fine an Assortment of

Boots and Shoes

As has ever been offered to a

Southern People.

Call and see them at

BOONE & CO'S STORE.

☞ Terms, CASH.

March 17, 1857. tf

Notice.

HAVING returned to Charlotte, I am again at the disposal of those who may require my services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 31-tf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 104 Wall Street, N. Y.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 1y

DR. R. WYSONG,

Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectfully offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

☞OFFICE in the new brick building, opposite the burnt district, Main Street.

April 28th 1857.

BREM & STEELE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Hats, and Shoes,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 5, 1857. 44-tf

MILLINERY AND

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. WHEALAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlotte and vicinity, that she has returned, and offers her services to her old customers and friends.

RESIDENCE OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Charlotte, June 30, 1857.

CLIN HIGH SCHOOL.

This Institution, located in the North-Eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per Session of five months;

Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of students.

For further information, address

REV. B. CLEGG,

Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

June 23, 1857. 51-6t

DR. B. CHERAS

Having located at MONROE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the Town and surrounding country, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

☞ Office at J. Bickett's.

April 28. 43-3m

Notice.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of W. P. Trotter, deceased, I give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of **T. Trotter & Son,** by note or book account for the last four or five years, to come forward and pay the same without delay, and thereby save cost, as the concern must be settled up.

THOS. TROTTER, Adm'r and Surviving Partner.

Feb. 3d, 1857. 31-tf

The Watch and Jewelry business will in the future be conducted by the subscriber, who will spare no pains or expense to give general satisfaction. Watch repairing done in a superior manner, and at the shortest notice.

THOS. TROTTER.

☞ For the Neatest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

☞ For the Prettiest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

☞ For the Cheapest stock of Clothing you ever saw go to the Emporium of Fashion of FULLINGS & CO.

State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held in Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring,* That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "*Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.*"

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "that the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days notice having been given in ten newspapers":

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Coustitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"*Approved;*" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"*Not Approved.*"

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1857.

[L.S.]

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

May 26, 1857. 2m

BOOKS

For Sale

AT THE

CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN: containing hints to Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of the Game Birds and Wild Fowl of America. by LEWIS.

THE GOLDEN LEGACY: a story of Life's Phases.

RILLS from the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, or Sermons to Children, by Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D.

THE DAISY CHAIN or Aspirations: a Family Chronicle.

SHOEPAC RECOLLECTIONS: A Way-Side Glimpse of American Life, by WALER MARCH.

KATHIE BRANDE: a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, by HOLME LEE.

HOUSEHOLD MYSTERIES, by Lizzie Pitt.

EL GRINGO, or New Mexico and her People.

PAUL FANE, by N. P. Willis.

VEVA, or the War of the Peasants and the Conscript: two interesting Romances bound in one volume.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY, or the History of the Bonaparte Family: an entirely new work, by the Berkley Men, with twenty-two authentic Portraits.

Call at P. J. LOWRIE'S Book Store.

March 31, 1857. 39-tf

H. B. Dowler & Co's

CELEBRATED

WHEAT FANS.

The subscribers are now engaged at Monroe, Union county, N. C, in putting up the above named Fans. In their manner of construction and operations and entire adaptation to the purposes for which they are designed, these Fans are unequalled by any that have heretofore been offered to the public. They are constructed of the best materials, and none but the best workmen are employed. An experience of five years in the business justifies the belief that entire satisfaction will be given.

All our work is warranted.

☞ All orders will receive prompt attention and the machinery delivered according to order.

References:

D. A. Covington, J. P. Houston, Munroe, N C.
James B Robinson, Benj Morrow, Mecklenburg county.
Wm G Smith, Dr Wadkins, Anson county.

ROSE & STEEL.

MONROE, Union county, March 20th. 6m

SOMETHING NEEDED.

A New Tailoring Establishment.

JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and former patrons, that he has reopened his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the up-stairs of the Building next to the Bank of the State, where he will be happy to see all those wanting any thing done in his line. All work warranted.

Oct. 28th, 1856. 17-tf

John Henry Wayt, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,*)

Having located permanently, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., and vicinity.

Dr. Wayt prepares and inserts artificial palates and obturators, and attends to the correction of congenital and accidental deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is also prepared to insert artificial teeth, after the most approved methods.

☞ Ladies waited on at their residences if required.

Office on Tryon Street, in Carson's new building, up stairs.

Nov. 18th. 20—tf.

Ready-Made Clothing

AND

Furnishing Establishment.

SPRINGS & HEATH

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have received and are receiving an extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing at their old stand on the north side of Mint street, to which they invite attention.

Gentlemen's COATS;

Among their stock may be found Black Cloth Coats, single and double breasted; black and drab Alpacca in Sacks, Frocks and Raglans; French and English Drap-d'Etc; plain and fancy Cassimeres, gotten up in nice suits; plain and fancy Linen Marseilles, in suits; white Linen Drill and Linen Duck; each style embracing the different cuts, Sacks, Frocks and Raglans.

PANTALOONS;

Pants of French and American Cassimeres, black and fancy; black and fancy Alpacca, steel cloth and French and English Drap-d'Etc; plain and fancy Linen and Marseilles of all grades.

They would call especial attention to their lot of

VESTS,

both single and double breasted, embracing black and figured Silk, black Satin, and the prettiest lot of Marseilles Vests ever offered in this market.

Gents Furnishing Goods,

The largest lot in this market, consisting in part of plain and fancy Linen and Cotton

SHIRTS;

Collars, Byron & Bishop; linen and cotton Drawers; plain and fancy Hosiery; Gloves, silk, kid, &c.; a variety of Cravats, silk and linen; Handkerchiefs, silk and linen; Suspenders, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A fine lot of HATS for the Summer wear, embracing all the latest styles of the Silk, Cassimere and Felt Hats; Straw, Leghorn, and Panama do.

They offer the above Goods

VERY LOW FOR CASH,

or to punctual dealers on time, with the express understanding that accounts are due when they want the money.

They return their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by diligence in business and untiring efforts to please. Call and examine their Goods.

SPRINGS & HEATH,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

April 7, 1857. 40-tf

FOR THE LADIES

TOILET.

A large assortment of Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes of every quality; French, English and American Pomades for the hair; Lubin's Extracts of Jockey club, violet, marechale, tea rose, cedar, heleotrope, rose, new mown hay, sweet scented shrub, sweet pea, mousseline, bouquet Napoleon, summer, blossom, milleflowers, upper ten, jasmine, caroline, musk.

Cologne, Verbena, Jasmine, and Geranium Waters, &c. Just received at

SCARR & CO'S

April 14th. Drug Store.

Temple of Fashion

IS NOW OPEN.

Something Entirely New.

GENTLEMEN, one and all, young and old, who wish to wear Good, Fine Clothes, go to

J. W. COLE'S

NEW CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

First Door above Kerr's Hotel,

formerly occupied by Lowrie's Book Store, where you can get the best fits and the finest clothes for the least money than anywhere else in the State. The goods are all made up to order expressly for this market. Everything is gotten up in the very latest and neatest styles, and the making of every piece is

Warranted

to last, or otherwise made good. Let all go and look at his well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing, and be sure to examine his prices; he will put you up a suit so low that you will be compelled to wear fine clothes.

Gentlemen wishing any particular suits, by leaving their measures, can have them in 12 days, **warranted to suit or no sales.**

He intends to sell very low and conduct a strictly Cash Business. The purchaser will certainly find the Cash System at least 20 per cent. in his favor. His motto is "quick sales and small profits," for CASH ONLY. Yes, if you want the worth of your money come to me.

J. W. COLE, Ag't.

Charlotte, April 28, 1857. 6m

DR. H. M. PRITCHARD'S

DRUG STORE

IS REMOVED to the Stand on the North corner of Public Square, known as Irwin's Corner, where he will be glad to see his friends and customers.

May 12, 1857. 45-tf

Cigar, Tobacco,

AND

FRUIT STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has just received a splendid assortment of

SPANISH CIGARS

of the choicest brands. Also, a fine article of CHEWING TOBACCO,

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES.

JAS. D. PALMER,

Opposite Boone & Co.'s Shoe Store.

Charlotte, April 7, 1857. 40-tf

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE.

ELUCIDATIONS OF OBSCURE TERMS IN THE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Register.

In the first volume of the interesting history of North Carolina by Dr. Hawks, the reader cannot failed to have noticed in the documentary portion of the work, a considerable number of obscure Indian terms, relating principally to the natural products of the "new found land of Virginia."—Some of these are correctly and satifactorily explained by Dr. H.; others are passed by as being unknown. As the Indian dialect of that period has become nearly extinct, their true identification can only be reached through the short, and, in many instances, vague descriptions of the narrative. With a view of aiding in these investigations, so intimately connected with our embryotic existence as a nation, and worthy of antiquarian research, the writer proposes to offer additional explanations, either real or conjectural, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions as to their correctness.

On page 75 (voyage of Amades and Barlowe, 1584.) we have a glowing description of the great abundance of grapes found on Roanoke Island by the first colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh. The allusion is undoubtedly to the well known Scuppernong, (Sweet water of the Indians) still abundant in the whole Albemarle region. Of this species, *(Vitis rotundifolia)* there are several varieties common on the sea-coast, and throughout the interior and western portions of the State. The Catawba grape (variety of *V. Labrusca,*) is fast acquiring a world-wide notoriety. It is said to have been first noticed by Col. Murray, of Buncombe county, N. C., in 1802, on the head-waters of the Catawba, and is destined to prove a mine of wealth to many an enterprising citizen of the United States. From it, Mr Longworth, of Cincinnati, and others, are now making a wine of great excellence, known as the "sparkling Catawba."

The Isabella grape is, also, another esteemed variety of Carolina origin, well-adapted to table use. Other varieties, of nearly equal excellence, are found in the western part of the State. But it would require a volume to do justice to this *fruitful* theme of *vinous flavor.*

On page 106, (voyage of Sir Richard Greenville, 1585.) allusion is again made to the abundance of grapes of large size. "Maize, or Guinea wheat," is also mentioned, and the early information given that "perfect sugar" may be made from the stalks. Truly have the Indians been benefactors to the human race in the introduction of this most valuable of the cereal grains!

On page 154, (Hariot's Narrative, 1586) certain merchantable commodities are enumerated.

"Silk of Grass, or Grass Silk," is probably bear grass, (Yucca Filamentosa.) common on the sea-coast, and in some parts of the interior. The thread-like appendages on the edge of the leaf, and more particularly its fibrous substance, may be converted into articles of coarse fabric. Elliot says (Botany of S. C. and Ga.) "The leaves of this plant twisted and tied together are used for strings, ropes, and even cables for small boats."

On page 157 we read "Oil. There are two sorts of walnuts, both holding oil." &c. The allusion here is probably to the hickory nut, as all of the species formerly passed under the name of walnut.

"Furs. All along the sea-coast there are great store of otters," &c. The otter is still sparingly found on the Catawba river and other western streams. The skins are usually dressed, and converted into shot-pouches.

"Luzerne (spelt Lucern in Bailey's Dict. fol. ed. 1736) is the name of a spotted animal, about the size of a wolf inhabiting the wilds of Russia." Hariot probably alludes to the *panther.* then found in the interior of the State, but long since driven to the mountains.

On page 106. "Dyes of divers kinds." Besides the Sumack for dying black, the roots of *false bugloss. (Batschia canescens)* the Puccoon, and others were used by the Indians for imparting a red color to their faces, deer-skins, rushes for making mats, baskets, &c.

On page 164. There is a herb which in Dutch is called *Melden.* There is here a slight mistake in orthography by the narrator himself. *Melde,* in German, is the name of a pot-herb called *orache* (Atriplex hortensis.) The natural order to which it belongs furnishes many plants which, after being burnt, yield *soda,* or "*salt-earth,*" as the historian quaintly calls it.

"Openank are a kind of roots of round form," &c. This is unquestionably the Indian potato *(Apios tuberosa)* common in low-grounds. The numerous tubers connected together on a long root are very farinaceous when cooked, and might be cultivated as an article of food.

"Okeepenank are also of round shape, found on dry grounds," &c. This alludes to the large tuperous roots of one or more species of Convolvulus, which, after lying in the ground a considerable time, lose their acrimony, and become edible.

"Kaishuepenank, a white kind of roots, about the bigness of hens' eggs," &c. This would seem to allude to the common potato, (solanum tuberosum.) If really this, it goes to prove that there was a more extended commercial intercourse between the Indians of our sea-coast at that early day, and the Spaniards of the West Indies and South America than is generally supposed. The first definite account we have of this useful vegetable is by P. Cieca (chronicles of Peru) in 1553. He says the natives of Peru have, besides maize, a tubercular root, they call *Papas.* It is usually stated that it was carried to England by some of the returning colonists under Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586. Two years afterwards, Clusius obtained *two tubers,* planted them, and gave the first representation of the plant in 1599.

"Trinaw" probably alludes to the tuberous roots of a species of *Smilax* (S. pseudo-China) which may be rendered edible. It is said, with these roots, Indian corn, sassafras and molasses, the negroes in South Carolina manufacture a pleasant beer.

"Coscushaw" may be *cassara* of the West Indies, as supposed by Hariot (Janipha manihot) from which the granulated starch *Tapioca* of commerce is prepared. It is, however, a tropical plant. but might be raised on the sea-coast of our State.

"Habascon" is the *horse-radish,* or some other stimulant plant of the same natural order.

"Susquenummener," found in shallow waters, is probably a *liliaceous* plant. It may be here remarked, that many roots and fruits which are acrid, or even poisonous, in their natural state, may be rendered inert and edible by *long boiling,* or otherwise dissipating their deleterious properties. No people in the world understood this art better than the Indians.

"Sagatemener, Osamener and Pummuckoner," are the names of different kinds of acorns, some of which are sweetish and may be eaten. The beach-nut, hazel-nut, &c., were also used by the Indians as articles of food.

"Ascapo," on page 176, is either the *bay-tree,* (Magnolia glanca) sometimes called *swamp-laurel,* or the common *spice-bush* (laurus benzoin) which is "hot in taste and spicy."

Thus, has the writer brought under review, the principal obscure terms of the documentar history of North Carolina, and offered brief explanations. The reader of these old and venerable chronicles will, no doubt, be surprised to find the great amount of accurate information and suggestions which they contain. He will also learn that the Indians were not only the original owners—the native "lords proprietors" of the American continent, but the original discoverers of nearly all of the alimentary and medicinal plants now in use. And no where did the first colonists find a greater variety of vegetable and mineral products known and appreciated by the natives, than on the coast of North Carolina.

Lincoln co., N. C. C. L. H.

A NEW THEORY.

A writer in the National Intelligencer is advocating the theory that the moon is simply the indicator of the earth's electric changes, and that the moon itself has no appreciable effect upon this planet—that the moon is a fragment of the earth, is negative to it, and revolves upon its own axis, within the earth's atmosphere; that the earth is enveloped in an ocean of electric vapor, dense and compound upon its solid surface, whose gases separate, however, as they deepen outward, the rare always emanating from and resting on the more dense until we reach in outward order fluorine, electricity and magnetism, that subtle element pervading all space; and that, observing the various atmospheric strata above and the solid strata below us, it is not difficult to perceive that men, animals and vegetable forms are existing in the centre of the earth's stratification. The electric lines of variation are those extending from the North to the South pole; the dia-magnetic or dia-electric lines are those extending around the earth from West to East, and are ever variable. It is the variableness of these diaelectric currents, says this writer, that produce all the phenomena attributed to the influence of the moon upon the earth.

A Canadian jury in a murder trial last month, resorted to a "toss up" to decide whether the verdict should be murder, manslaughter, or simple assault. The result was for manslaughter, but eight of the twelve still refused to assent, and they agreed to fight six against six, across the table for a verdict. They omitted this, however, and spent the night in singing and dancing. They reported disagreement and were discharged.

It is stated that no fly will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up. The experiment is worth trying.

HOW THEY MARRY AND LIVE.

A young man meets a pretty face, falls in love with it, courts it, marries it, goes to housekeeping with it, and boasts of having a home and a wife to grace it. The chances are nine to one that he has neither. Her pretty face gets to be an old story, or becomes faded, or freckled, or fretted; and as the face was all he wanted, all he paid attention to, all he sat up with, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honor and protect, he gets sick of his trade, knows a dozen faces which he likes better, gives up staying at home evenings, consoles himself with cigars, oysters, and politics, and looks upon his home as a very indifferent boarding house. A family of children grow up about him; but neither he nor his "face" know anything about training them so they come up helter-skelter; made toys of when babies, dolls when boys and girls, drudges when young men and women; and so passes year after year, and not one quiet, happy, homely hour is known throughout the entire household.

Another young man becomes enamored of a "fortune." He waits upon it to parties, exchanges billet doux with it, pops the question to it, gets "yes" from it, takes it to the parson's, weds it, calls it "wife," carries it home, sets up an establishment with it, introduces it to his friends, and has got a home. It's false. He is not married, and has no home; and he soon finds it out. He is in the wrong box, but it is too late to get out of it. He might as well hope to escape from his coffin. Friends congratulate him, and he has to grin and bear it.—They praise the house, the furniture, the cradle, the Bible, the new baby, and then bid the "fortune" and he who husbands it good morning! As if he had known a good morning since he and that gilded fortune were falsely declared to be one.

Take another case. A young lady is smitten with a pair of whiskers. Curled hair never before had such charms. She sets her cap for them; they take. The delighted whiskers make an offer, proffering themselves both in exchange for one heart. The dear miss is overcome with magnanimity, closes the bargain, carries home the prize, shows it to pa and ma, calls herself engaged to it, thinks there never was such a pair of whiskers before, and they are married. Married! Yes, the world calls it so, and we will. What is the result? A short honeymoon, and then they unluckily discover that they are unlike as chalk and cheese, and not to be made one, though all the preachers in Christendom pronounce it so.

THE TOILS OF A NEWSPAPER.

Marryatt wrote very truly, that "newspaper literature is a link in the chain of literature which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading articles itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the desk, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles, in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labor is not manifest; nor is it the labor, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes an endless repetition of toil, constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to commend yourself to slavery."—*Ex.*

SINGULAR.—The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Free Democrat* says that two persons named Lynch, father and son, were killed by lightning in Muskego last week, while the sun was shining in all its splendor. They were at work in a field.

☞ The present edition of the London Times, numbering 53,000 copies daily, is printed on six presses—three vertical ones, (Applegarth's patent) and three horizontal. The largest of the vertical presses throws off nine papers at every revolution of the main cylinder; the two smaller ones eight papers each. The three horizontal presses work four cylinders each. In order to use such a number of different presses, the office has twenty-four columns of matter electrotyped every morning. A new press has been ordered from the United States, and Hoe & Co., of New York, will soon have one of their new patent presses of mammoth size operating in the Times office. Their present machinery is driven by two engines of thirteen horse power each.

The issue of the paper each morning makes a pile fifty feet high. Every four days it would make a column as high as the London monument. The entire force employed in the printing department is three hundred, including reporters and proof readers.

WHAT DO FARMERS NEED?

The Agricultural interest is the most important and most universally diffused at the South. But since the freshness and the exuberant vigor of the soil has become somewhat exhausted, there is an evident langour in agricultural enterprise, and a casting about for other sources of profit and more lucrative employments. Men sheink from investing capital in a business, at present esteemed precarious and unprofitable, while at the same time, they are afraid to venture into the untried field of manufactures. From these causes, the capital of the country is seeking investment in bank stock, and the young men of energy are rushing into professions, or seeking in the arena of speculation, the dazzling bubble of a fortune. They do not stop to consider, that such a condition of things cannot long continue—that agriculture must form the basis of all real wealth, since it alone can furnish the comforts and necessities of life which are wealth. But scorned and neglected it must droop in langour, while every other business dependent on this, is inevitably paralyzed and stagnated.

It is capital and economy that the farmers need. The idea of working hundreds of acres of poor land without the means of improving and enriching it, is contrary to all the principles of sound economy.—Many of our farmers with land enough to create them Baron's and Lords, were they in Europe, cannot command money enough to meet the common necessities of life, to say nothing of improving the productiveness of the soil. Were it not for the gradual rise in the value of land, such suicidal policy would make them a nation of bankrupts. This, with the increase of slaves, keeps up the farmers of the South, for they have never learned to make farming *per se* profitable. Their policy is exactly that of the speculator, who would invest a large sum in the purchase of a mineral spring, and then from false ideas of economy, refuse to expend upon it that amount necessary to make it a place of fashionable resort. It is a dead weight upon his hands.

Yes, it is capital the farmer needs, and a wise system of legislation would labor to turn as much of the element as possible into this channel, without holding out inducements to speculation, and a course of policy directly antipodal to the economical interests of the State, by the chartering of private banks. To develope our agricultural and manufacturing resources is the only method of preventing scarcity in provisions and stagnation in business. But it is impossible to do this without first withdrawing the funds invested in speculations, for there is no employment which requires such a large amount of capital for successful prosecution as the proper culture of the soil. In regard to manufacturing, a false idea is prevalent, namely, that there is something conflicting between it and agriculture. These two employments are mutually dependent on each other, and there is no reason why they should not exist harmoniously in close proximity. It will of course require a surplus of labor before both can be prosecuted to any great length. But it is agreeable to common sense, as well as good economy, to save the cost of transportation, commissioners wages and various incidental expenses, by manufacturing amid the farmers, a sufficient amount to supply their wants, and to make the entire community independent of the aid of those at a distance. We hope to see the day, when more attention, and far more capital, will be brought to the development of our farming resources, and as soon as we can command the labor, let us by all means have our own manufactures.

Yorkville Enquirer.

REMEDY FOR THE CHINCH BUG.—We published recently a note from the Hon. Abram Rencher, stating that fish oil had been found an excellent remedy for the chinch bug now destroying the corn. Mr. Rencher has addressed us another note on the subject, in which he says he has found the remedy entirely successful, but that some of his neighbors complain that it kills their corn. So it does his corn, says Mr. R., if applied in too large a quantity. He says, "take a feather from the wing of a chicken or goose, clip off a small piece of the little end, dip the feathery part in oil, and run it down between the boot and the stalk of the two lower blades, wipe off the oil remaining on the feather on the outside of the stalk near the ground. The oil kills the bugs it touches, and the balance disappear." Mr. Rencher adds: "I have just returned from my cornfield, which bordered on my wheat field for two hundred yards and where the chinch bug appeared in great force. Their ravages were arrested by the application of the oil, and the corn looks as well at this time as if there never had been a bug upon it. However unsuccessful others may be in the application of fish oil, I consider myself indebted to it for the safety of my cornfield. I write this from fear that some persons may be discouraged by an improper application of the oil."—*Raleigh Standard.*

☞ Some of the hail-stones, says the Fredericksburg News, during the hail-storm which passed over that section on the 1st instant, weighed six pounds. About 100 frogs were also rained down on the devoted city of Fredericksburg.