Che Western Democrat. merino ra his flock. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prairie Farming in the West.

liament, has been traveling in Illinois and other meadow and pasture, is to break up the soil some care of an American settler on the prairie is to was a boarder. Some difficulty having occurred jury is thus given by the Intelligencer: Western States, and thus gives his impressions of time between the middle of May and the middle of provide for the first Winter If he starts in May between the two, the proprietor of the house, to Her little brother John, a child about four that part of the country :

with good streets and shops, and the neighborhood is diversified by timber. It is, like all other places moved, level the ground well, and in February sow he constructs his house, and spends the rest of the Parrish, killing him almost instantly. in this part of the country, surrounded by the wide prairie. The view from the top of the State cept there is nowhere a boundary of mountains. But there is the same rich, far-stretching plain, with trees in lines and groups, the timber becoming denser along the banks of the streams, which have cut out for themselves hollow passages winding about on the panoramic landscape spread be- of this management, as I walked over a meadow of stock. "Hog and hominy" is not unfrequently to pass sentence. fore the eye. The inhabitants of the town, like many acres on this gentleman's land, on which the only food that the settler has to set before his those in the country, are not this season exempt there was ricked a crop of at least two tuns an guest during the first year of his possession. And

The best short-horn stock were exhibited by Mr clover aftermath as we should find in this country terest in this, and assist each other. The fences Brown, a celebrated cattle breeder of this State, on good land after the first crop of hay. I thought are made of posts and sawn pine timber; the posts from Lord Ducie's stock, imported last year. The seen land in Britain that would bear a close clover but are bored with an auger made for the purpose, large stock farmers of the West, who are the real- aftermath at a period so distant from the time of the best English blood. It is an excellent policy, M'Connell has no doubt that the prairie land and they are already abundantly reaping the re- would benefit by the occasional application of tumnal season, the prairie grass looks coarse and constantly productive without it. He has known innutritious, a stranger has only to examine the the first wheat crop to pay the price of the land, others sorting and nailing on the rails. its feeding qualities. And, as this grass is every- leave a small balance over. where to be had here for nothing, the grazier consults his own interest by incurring some expense that corn and hay should first be provided by a in improving the present breed of cattle, and thus eral specimens exhibited, of enormous size. One for 8s. to 12s. 6d. a head in flocks. There is prored and white ox with wide upturned horns, four bably no kind of farming on the prairies from and a half years old, measured 2,700 lbs. weight. which the returns would be so regular and certain. He handled well, though very strong in bone and price of beef, viz: about 2d. a pound dead weight. on the prairie.

Mr Brown has been many years in the country

engaged in farming. He farms largely, and believes that money may be made and has been made in this State by stock farming and corn growing Nor is this remarkable, inasmuch as grazing land on the pairies could be had for nothing, costing neither rent nor taxes, while corn land must be bought, inclosed, and cultivated, and labor has hitherto been expensive. However, till very recently there was no outlet for corn. Railways are rapidly altering the former state of things, and Indian corn is no longer unsalable at 6d. a bushel. He has found short-horn stock the most profitable which is no doubt chiefly owing to the high prices he is enabled to realize in the sale of well-bred stock for improving the breeds of the country. But he has not found them so successful on the natural prairie grass, of which on his own lands he has no longer any. Though the prairie grass may be extirpated in time by close feeding, he has found it the best practice to break it up, and, after a course of tillage, to sow the land out with blue grass and clover. The blue grass is a rich, thick, succulent grass of a bluish colour, which grows with great success on the limestone soils of Kentucky, and is found to succeed admirably on the prairies when laid down as pasture. It improves every year, and yields feed for 6 months, beside halt feed during the Winter, whereas the natural prairie grass is in its best state only for the first four months after Spring. Mr Brown has all his lands now laid down in "tame" grass, as the sown grasses are commonly termed here. He keeps no stock except his thorough bred shorthorns, and lets his surplus grass for grazing at \$1 a month for each animal, during the Summer and Autumn. He feeds his own stock during Winter on the pastures, giving them corn and hay in time of snow. As he can buy Indian corn in his part of the State at an average of 8d. a bushel, he has no doubt that this is the kind of farming which best suits Illinois. He had tried sheep, and found them to do well, but having no taste for them, he keeps exclusively to cattle.

There were various novel agricultural implements exhibited in the show yard. Plows mounted on an axle, with high wheels, the only advantage of which seemed to be that a seat was thus provided for the driver. There were seed planters of ingenious construction, a circular self-cleaning harrow, which always goes round about while being dragged forward-little hand-machines for washing clothes upon, which are said to economize labor 100 per cent-and a chain-bucket pump, an extremely simple, cheap and efficient article.

I drove a few miles out of town to visit the farm of Mr M'Connell, who was recommended to me by the Governor of the State as a man of great intelligence, integrity, and experience. I walked and drove over his farm, examined his stock, and received from him very clear and distinct information. He is a practical man who has been all his life engaged in farming, and has fought his way up to a very comfortable independence. He left be the best in the world.

Mr M'Connell finds that by feeding prairie grass I visited the County Cattle Fair or Show which The aftermath was rich, close, luxuaiant clover, on of Indian corn is secured, there is time to begin whose acquaintance I had the good fortune to make it had been the first crop, but learnt to my sur- of cedar, seven feet long, cost 3d. each, and both in the show yard. He exhibited a short-horn prise that the meadow had been sown out twelve posts and rails are prepared in the forest, so that five calves, a large, fat, handsome animal, which had borne a crop of hay every year, and been fed either the nearest railway station or grove of timwould have been a prize-taker at an English show. close afterward with sheep, during Winter and ber, whichever happens to be the most convenient. ly moneyed men, are taking great pains to improve being seeded, and cannot withhold my belief in the the quality of their cattle by the importation of fertile qualities of a soil capable of doing so. Mr ward of their enterprise. For, though at this au- manure, but he never met with any other soil so cattle which are fed upon it to convince himself of with the cost of fencing it, and all the labor, and

With regard to sheep farming, his opinion is few year's cultivation before going largely into a obtaining earlier maturity, better quality, and flock. The prairie grass will furnish Summer quicker returns from his extensive grazing. Of keep at little or no cost, but provision must be the eattle common to the country there were sev- made for Winter. Good merinos can be bought

Mr M'Connell had tried a timber country before limbs. Another of 2,000 lbs. gross weight was coming here, and was very energetic in expressing reckoned on the spot worth £14 at the current his opinion of the superior advantages to a settler

When in the capital I did myself the honor of visiting the Governor, who lives in a handsome house provided for by the State, who also grant him the modest revenue of £500 a year. He was a distinguished soldier in the Mexican war, and had long been one of the Senators of Congress. He has the highest hopes of the future of Illinois, and he, like other men of character and position to whom I have put the question, expressed the belief that fever and ague in this State are on the decline, though from special causes there had this year been an exceptional prevalence of both.

branches of the State Legislature held their sittings, and in which are the bureaux of the various £400 a year, explained to me the rate of taxation in the State, the desire they all had to pay off their debt, the present increase rate to which they submitted for that object, the probability of a future decrease in expense, and the general frugality of the management. There is a total absence of form and ceremony about these gentlemen, who are high officers of State. The Secretary of State acts also as librarian. He and his clerk conduct the public correspondence and business. While I was there a man, about thirty, with his hat on and his hands in his pockets, came lounging in, and, after listening to our conversation for a while, asked if this was the Secretary, because he wanted to get some information about an old country road of which no record could be found in his county, but which he "reckoned" would be posted up at the capital in the books of the State. The Secretary immediately went off to "fix" him about the road. In the same way the Auditor was at everybody's call, and the Treasurer also. The officers of State are not above doing their own

If there is not much official ceremony, there is a the people. The nasty habit of chewing tobacco, and spitting, not only gives them a dirty look, but makes them disagreeable companions. They eat so fast, and are so silent, and run off so soon of his wife. Moral-money will stop a train of when they have finished their meals, that really eating in this country is more like feeding of wild animals than men. The food is both various and plentiful, but it is generally badly cooked and

Violent thunderstorms are not unfrequent. Every house on the prairie is fitted with a lightning conductor, but I did not hear that accidents teution directed to the residence of Dr Canard, a from lightning were very common.

Again taking the railway, I proceeded to Decatur, a station thirty miles east of Springfield, and drove for a whole day through the prairie country in that neighborhood. After driving a few miles "the old country" in 1811, farmed in a small way through the inclosed farms which surround the for thirty years in the State of New York, where town, we reached the open unbroken prairie, and he first settled, and moved thence to Illinois sev- turning short off the track on which we had enteen years ago. He had always preferred sheep hitherto been driving, we stood across the great farming, and brought his small flock of merinos plain which stretched out before us. The horses with him. They have been remarkably healthy, struck without hesitation into the long coarse increase one-third every year, and his flock now grass, through which they pushed on with very number 25,000. His fleeces average four to five little inconvenience, although it was in many pounds each, and the wool sells for 1s 8d. to 2s. a places higher than their heads. It was not thick, pound. He bought his farm at £1 an acre, and and parted easily before them; then sweeping uncould now sell it at £10, as it is in a good position, der the bottom of our wagon it rose in a continunear the capital of the State. But he is so firmly ous wave behind us as we passed along. The surpersuaded of the rapidly-growing wealth of this face of the ground was firm and smooth. We had fine State, that he has no doubt of his farm being fixed our eye on a grove of timber on the horizon worth £20 an acre a few years hence. He con- as our guide, and drove on for an hour in a straight siders the land for 100 miles round Springfield to line, as we believed, toward it. But stopping now and then to look at the soil and vegetation, we Mr M'Connell sends his flock to the op a prai- found that the grove had disappeared. Without ries in April; places about 1,200 under the charge knowing it we must have got into a hollow, so we of one shepherd, who tends them and supply them pressed on. But after two hour's steady driving with salt. They need no other food for six months. we could see nothing but the long grass and the He brings them to his closed ground in Winter, endless prairie, which seemed to rise slightly all the Old World by the Canada announces the and gives them hay when they need it, and a little round us. I advised the driver to fix his eye upon death of his Majesty the King of Dahomey. He words.' corn. His flock has never suffered from any epidemic, a cloud right ahead of us, the day being calm, and was remarkable as having been a ferocious brute, but on the contrary have been extremely free from to driver straight for it. Proceeding thus in about if an expression so strong may be applied to a raseal of a lawyer, Roberts, coming over there with disease. His original flock grew one-fourth in half an hour we again caught sight of the grove, personage so exalted, and for having maintained a bale of sacks to take away his money." weight and size after being brought from New still very distant, and the smart young American a body-guard of female warriors—a troop of "Poor Sam was dumbfounded; the bar fairly York State to this better soil. He prefers the driver "wned up" that he had lost his way. One Amazonian Ebony. And when he died the roared; when the Judge, either from a spirit of merine to the Southdown for this climate and soil, of the horses stepped a little quicker than the Kingdom of Dahomey showed the sincerity of its fun, or because he did not hear, requested the

merino rams from Germany and Spain to improve on a track which led us toward the rising ground and among some new settlements.

and the work of fencing thus goes on with much neatness and regularity, and the fences, being all made in the same manner and with timber of the same dimensions, are very uniform and substantial. At this settlement we found the owner with four of his neighbors all busy in the work of fencing, one boring, one driving in the posts, and the

The "snake" fence, which is common in all the timbered parts of America, is seldom met with on the prairie, and there only in the neighborhood of a timber grove. It is a very substantial and exany country where that article is somewhat scarce. Convention of Tennessee :

In this day's ride, all the older settlers with whom we met, complained of the wheat crop as a good. One man who had settled here two years ago on good land, for which he then paid 30s. an acre, offered to sell it to us, with his "improvements" as they are called, viz: his house and a little bit of inclosure which he had made, at 62s. 6d. an acre. He was a considerable distance from a rail-

there patches of uninclosed corn are seen, and and furnished at an outlay of \$15,000. sometimes incipient towns. The face of the country is generally beautifully undulated, with groves and commands the market of St. Louis as well as causing great destruction of property. I visited also the State-House, where the two that of Chicago. A French gentleman, a sugar planter in Louisiana, three years ago bought a large tract in this quarter, of about 25,000 acres, State officers. The Secretary of State very polite- at 46s an acre, which he is settling with a colony ly showed me over the building; the State Auditor of French Canadians. He brought 400 people supplied me documents showing the valuation and the first year, and nearly as many more the next. taxation of the State; and the Treasurer, who locks He se'ls to them in small lots at 66s. an acre, and up the money and disburses it exactly like the it is said that the settlement is likely to succeed. clerk in a bank, for which he is paid a salary of The difference of price is not all profit, as he incurs sundry outlays in starting the settlers.

Money versus Husbands .- A correspondent Massachusetts Railroad, a sprightly little woman with a child took a seat in the car near where I husband now appears, and commences to run. He gains on the cars at first, but they are too far ahead of him, and soon are leaving him behind, although he "did run well for a season." It is now the wife's turn to try what she can do. In agony she implored the conductor that her husband is left, but he can't help that. "I am starting on a journey; can't get along without my husband." 'Then let him attend to his business next time, was the cold answer. "But," says the keen Yantotal absence of it in the manners of the bulk of kee woman, "I have no money with me." The brakes were applied, and the cars brought to a stand still, and the panting husband enters the legal gentleman writes as follows: cars, to the delight of all the passengers, especially cars much quicker than husbands.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY .- We translate from Le Droit, a French paper of influence, the following account of cruelty practised in Hamburg, which is truly heart-rending: "It appears that some months since the police of Hamburg had their atquack doctor, who had accumulated over two million thalers by the manufacture of his nostrums. His neighbors said that at all hours they heard the most excruciating eries proceeding from this house, and a descent was made, when a scene presented itself which is beyond description. In one room was a poor boy, whose body had the appearance of having been roasted before a hot fire. There was searcely a place on his body which was Sam. not marked by heated irons, applied by the doctor to try the efficacy of his salves for the cure of burns. In another room a young girl was discovered whose head was shaved, who was a victim to the doctor's hair restoratives, and who said that her hair had been ruined while testing hair dyes, he might stand aside. and had finally been sacrificed by the doctor to test the value of his new discovery. Children with decayed teeth were also found, who were used to perfect drops for the toothache; and one innocent girl, originally white, had become a martyr to an article for beautifying the complexion, which had resulted differently from what the doctor intended. The doctor, whose name is Herr A. Prilfoo, it is said escaped to the United States.

DEATH OF A KING .- The news brought from and has found from trial that the merinos yielded other, and we had been dilligently driving in a affliction by sacrificing, with the most unniggarly witness to repeat. The merriment became general. selves, respectively. as much mutton & far better wool. He imports pure circle for the last two hours. We soon struck up- sacrifice, eight hundred niggers to his honored manes. It is needless to add that the will was sustained.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

The trial of Erastus Hogg in Raleigh for the An Englishman, James Caird, member of Parthe plan he recommends for laying down into good of harm's way, close to his dwelling. The first Parrish was a clerk at the above house, and Hogg was his little daughter Nancy, whose story to the Chicago State but little over fifty years. July (a few days earlier or later may be tolerated, he plows a few acres up, and very commonly plants please Parrish, refused to allow Hogg to continue months old, was quite unwell, and had been so for

you to the place of public execution and hang so kept the horrible secret. have mercy upon your soul."

From this judgment the prisoner's counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Peculiar "Americanism," commonly called know-nothingism, is not extinct yet, as will be seen cellent fence, but consumes too much timber in by the following resolution passed by the opposition

failure this season, but the Indian corn was pretty the naturalization of foreigners, and a more rigid charged the entire load in the girls head, literally and criminals, and the prevention of all foreigners objects. Newbern Progress. not naturalized from voting at elections."

My next stop was at Pana, about thirty miles dered the pastorage of the church in Brooklyn, further south, where a junction is made with a line | the pulpit of which has recently been made vacant of railway which leads to the Mississippi, opposite by the resignation of Dr. Bethune, but promptly St Louis From this point I traversed the coun- declined. The inducements for accepting were a try some fifty or sixty miles, and found the prairie salary of \$8,000 per annum, with the free use of in many districts almost unbroken. Here and a parsonage, the annual rent of which is \$2,000,

STORMS AT THE SOUTH .- During the past fortof timber in sight, the soil of blackish color on a night violent hurricanes and hail storms have swept gray subsoil. It seemed a very desirable locality, over many of the Southern States, in some instances

> SUDDEN DEATH .- A. G. Gorrell, Esq., o. Greensboro', N. C., died suddenly at Jarratt's Hotel, in Petersburg, Va., on Wednesday last in a fit, caused by intemperance.

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG MEN .- How many young men ignorantly deny themselves a fortune There is scarcely a young man of good sense in this town who cannot save \$100 easily from his annual earnings, and if he will forego cigars, cocktails and toddies, he can save double that amount. Figures sometime produce almost incredible results. of a Worcester paper relates the following incident: Thus, for instance, if a young man upon his twen-Just as the train was about starting for Green- tieth birth-day will invest \$100 in any stock, field on Friday morning, on the Vermont and the paying ten per cent., and annually thereafter will invest the same amount and the accumulation of interest, he will be worth, when he is thirty years anticipate a larger yield than in any former year, was sitting. The cars were beginning to move, old, \$1,753; when forty years old, \$6,300; when while at the North and West the prospect is equaland the little woman looked anxiously through the fifty years old, \$18,150; when sixty year old \$48,- ly flattering. end window of the rear car for her missing hus- 700. How simple, then, is the plan by which a band who was in the depot attending to the pur- youth of the present day can pass his old age in chase of tickets, &c. The speed of the cars in- comfort and luxury. He has only to regulate his creased and the woman looked more anxious. The expenses so as to save an hundred dollars each year from his income.

> AN EXPENSIVE FAMILY .- The Sultan of this year. Turkey has thirty-six wives and seven hunderd and eighty female slaves, which cost him fertyseven millions of dollars a year.

A Liquor Dealer in Dublin announces in an Irish paper, that he has a small quantity of the whisky on hand which was drank by George IV .. when in Dublin.

A LAWYER STUMPED .- From Tennessee a

On one of the Eastern Circuits our Judge was well versed in the law, upright, and liked a joke. An important will ease, involving some fifteen thousand dollars, was before the court for trial. Able counsel were trying to break the will, on the her husband, and with a young man took up her ground that undue coercion was used by the residence in Millsboro. The husband made his testator's wife over him, he by his will manumitting appearance one day, and the two men proceeded several slaves, as the heirs held against his own from the house and sat down upon a log and calmly

Roberts attorney for the plaintiffs, asked witness was in posession of the wife agreed to give the if he had heard the deceased say anything about lawful but injured and forsaken husband, the sum making a will?

"Well, what did you hear, Mr Jackson?" "I heard him say he wanted to see his negroes

"You may stand aside," hastily interrupted

"The witness stood bewildered; the bar was convulsed with laughter; witness glanced up and down uneasily, till at length his Honor summoned enough of gravity to tell the witness that his evidence was not as Mr Roberts wanted, and that

"Mr Wilson," said Sam, 'did you ever hear Horton say anything about a will?"

"Yes, sir." "Well, what was it, Mr Wilson?"

"He said he did not want to make a will." "Did he give any reasons?" "Yes, sir." "Well, what were they? Give us his own

"Well, I will. He said he did not want that

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Last Saturday, we learn from the Wabash (Ind.) One man here had entered to an eighty acre killing of Sherwood G. Parrish at Winston's Hotel Intelligencer, a man named William Joy was conclose with sheep, it, in a few years, gives way to lot last Spring, had built his house, broken about in that city some time in January, was brought to victed of burning his own child to death, and blue grass and white clover—which come natural- ten acres and sowed it with wheat, and had his a close on Thursday the 7th inst., by a rendition sentenced to eighteen years confinement in the ly of themselves and without being sown. But little crop of "sod" corn gathered and stacked out of a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. penitentiary. The principal witness against him

but not more, as if prairie land is broken out of Indian coin on it by making a slit with his ax on to board there. Parrish threatened to cane Hogg some days, and was consequently fretful, and had From Bloomington I proceeded southward to season the labor is worse than lost). Sow wheat the tough upturned sod, into which he drops the lif he again appeared at the table, and took a posi- cried considerably during the night and disturbed Springfield, the capital, and not far from the cen- in end of August or 1st of September: the follow- seed. Rude though this preparation appears, it is tion at the door to prevent him from going to the her father. Early in the morning her father ter of the State of Illinois. This is a fine town, ing season, after wheat, take a crop of Indian corn generally followed by a crop, sometimes a very supper table. As Hogg passed in Parrish snapped told her to get up and make a fire. She did which must be kept clean; after the crop is re- good one. Having thus started his "sod" corn, a pistol at him, whereupon he turned and stabbed so-made the fire principally of brush, because there was no other wood prepared. After the fire one peck of timothy to the acre—if on the snow Summer in "breaking" the prairie in preparation The prisoners counsel asked for a new trial on began to burn, the child continuing to cry and so much the better, as the dark seeds attract the for a wheat crop, and in cutting and making some the ground that one of the State's witnesses had fret, her father became enraged, and snatched the House very much resembles that of the plain of sun's rays, and gradually melt a passage for them-Lombardy as seen from the Duomo of Milan, ex- selves to the soil below, and the moment the snow stock. He also plants a few culinary vegetables ficulty which had occurred between the witness clothing off it, and then took it by one arm and disappears, they, being already imbedded in the and potatoes. In the end of August he sows his and the prisoner 12 years ago, in which the wit- one leg, and held it over the fire until it was damp soil, spring up at once, and take the start of wheat, and, when that is completed, he harvests ness had received a stab from the prisoner. It burned in several places to a blister. He then all other vegetation. Late in March add two his "sod" com. This keeps him out of the mar- was contended that this circumstance had preju- struck the little sufferer two blows with his hand, pounds of clover-seed per acre, and a good hay ket the very first winter, as it is often made to diced some of the jury against the prisoner. Judge leaving upon its body the marks of his fingers, and crop will be certain. I can testify to the success suffice for the food both of the family and the live Dick overruled this point, and on Friday proceed- then threw it into the cradle or bed. His wife and daughter struggled to get the child away from His honor commenced by asking the prisoner if him, but were unable to do so, and when Mrs. Joy he had anything to say why sentence should not found that he was going to burn the child to death, acre of very excellent mixed clover and grass hay. though homely it is wholesome. When the crop be passed upon him, and receiving no reply, he she ran out of the house to prevent seeing the besought him to look well at his awful situation. sight, and get out of the hearing of the child's was then being held in a field close by the town. which a flock of lambs were grazing, just such making fences. The neighbors have a mutual inand that jury had found him guilty of murder. at her compelled her to come in. He then left He warned him not to place too much confidence the house and did not return, as we understand, in the hope that he would get a new trial at the for a day or two. Four days after this terrible hands of the Supreme Court, assuring him that scene the little suffering child died and was buried. cow, bred by himself, six years old, which had had vears ago, that it had little manure all that time, the settler buys them ready for his purpose, at his chance were meagre and against him. He None but Joy and his wife and two young daughtadmonished him to make his peace with his God ers knew anything about the cause of its death. would have been a prize-taker at an English show. He showed also a three year old short-horn bull Spring, till the prairie grass grew. I have never to lay out the child, found it so mortified and you, is that you be remanded to the prison from decayed that they could not wash it, or even take whence you came, and there remain until the 20th off the clothing upon it. Joy told his wife and day of May next, on which day, between the hours | daughters that if they ever said a word about it of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M., the Sheriff shall take he would kill them, and they believed him, and

> FATAL ACCIDENT .- A fatal accident occurred in the upper part of this county on the 11th inst., by the discharge of a gun. The particulars are as follows: Mr J. L. Murphy took his gun and stepped into his garden to shoot some birds, and getting short of amunition, went into the house and directed a very valuable house girl of his to get some powder and shot out of the closet, which she did, and on turning away to put the remainder back, 66. That we are in favor of a reasonable exten- and while Mr Murphy was placing a cap on the sion of the period of probation now prescribed for nipple the lock slipped from his thumb and disenforcement of the law upon that subject-the cutting the entire top of her head off and scattering the Southern country; and the Board of Directors trust prohibition of the immigration of foreign paupers | it in fragments upon the floor and surrounding | that under the management of the Superintendent and

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn Rev. Mose D. Hoge, D. D. pastor of the Fifth that Mr. A. A. HALL, of Wilkesboro, one day principles. The board will further say, that Mr ESTILL last week, happened to a serious accident, in the following manner: Mr. Hall was mounted on a perienced Classical teacher. They would further state young horse which had not been fully subdued to the saddle, and, by some means fell off, his foot getting entangled in the stirrup the horse ran, dragging Mr. H. some distance upon the ground, inflicting serious, if not fatal, injuries, upon the head and chest. At the last account Mr. Hall was speechless and not expected to live .- Statesville Express.

> TEXAS .- The Houston Telegraph, of the 1st instant, in its weekly commercial review, remarks: The accounts from the interior are everywhere favorable, crops are universally starting well, and are in a considerable degree more forward than the average seasons. With no set back we may expect to see the first bale of new cotton in our market by the middle of July at farthest, and some planters have set their stakes by the 1st of July. The wheat crops had, up to the latest dates, sustained no injury from frosts, and the season has now so far advanced as to render the danger of such injury very slight. The crop promises to be a larger one than that of any previous year.

> THE WHEAT CROP .- The accounts of the wheat crop from all sections of the Union are most favorable. In northern Georgia and in Tennessee they

> NORTH CAROINA TOBACCO.-The Winston, N. C., Sentinel says that the farmers in that region are turning their attention to the cultivation of tobacco, much more than heretofore; and that they will have a larger quantity ready for market

THE HOG CHOLERA.-We learn that this disease is playing sad havee among the hogs in the lower portions of the District. A gentleman informed us on sales day that he had lost upwards of eighty-head, and that many of his neighbors were losing numbers of them from the same disease. Can any one suggest a remedy? If so, for the information of our subscribers, we would be pleased to have them communicate with us on the subject .-Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.

The Way they settle it in Delaware.-The Geogetown, Del., Messenger says last week the wife of a man in Dagsborough Hundred, Del., left talked the matter over, regarding it in all its bear-All went on smoothly for a time, when Sam ings. The result was, that the young man who of seven dollars and a dog for his wife. Thus was the difficult and dangerous business compromised to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned and the former husband, having abandoned all right, title, and claim in favor of the lover, took his departure immediately.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY .- General John H Rice, a Practising Attorney in Cass County, Georgia, and Editor and Proprietor of the "Standard," at Cassville, writes thus, over h s own signature :

Cassville, Ga., February 26, 1858.—Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston Mass., Gentlemen: At the request of he might stand aside.

During the progress at the same trial, Sam was caught again. He was attempting to show by a witness that the decread did not show by a witness that the decread did not show by a stranger of the use of Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been using it for two years in my family, for Colds and Coughs, and have found it the most efficacious Remedy that have ever tried.

For Coughs and Colds in children I know it to be an excellent medium. Respectfully yours, JOHN RICE. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. Prepared only by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their Agents. Sold in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co. April 19, 1859

THE great draw back to persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most fearful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr Hostetter has presented his celebrated "Bitters" whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The "Bitters," prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes, from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for them. selves, respectfully. Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Sold in Charlotte by Dr. E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

WHEAT AND CORN.—An interesting fact, says the Philadelphia Press, was developed at the late meeting of the Agricultural Society. Dr. Elwyn called the attention of the members to the fac that the wheat crops of this country were fast diminishing, so far as the number of bushels raised had fallen off from forty bushels to the acre to about sixteen while in the best portions of New York where thirty bushels used to be considered a fair crop, only twelve bushels are now raised. The falling off in other States had been equally mark. ed; but while this was the fact with the wheat crops, he was glad to know that the amount of corn produced to the acre had largely increased and was still increasing enormously.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE Charlotte, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the 1st October next. FACULTY ELECT:

Maj. D. H. HILL, Superintendent. LIEUT. C. C. LEE, Commandant, C. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Depart.

Course of Studies :

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College. In the Scientific Department the West Point Corriculum will be closely followed. It will be the aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists,

and men fit for the practical business of life. In addition to the usual Exercises at Military Schools the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina. The Academic Year will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given

to Cadets at the end of their second year. Particular attention will be given to the moral and religious instruction of Cadets.

EXPENSES

The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,-and all clothing except under clothes,-for \$300 PER ANNUM, one-half payable in advance; the balance in six months No extra charges. No remission of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health. TERMS OF ADMISSION:

No one will be admitted into the PRIMARY DEPART-MENT under Twelve years of age; nor into the Scien-TIFIC DEPARTMENT under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be required to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS!

The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in

Commandant, (both of whom are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction,) the Institute will be established is an A. M. of the University of Virginia and an e that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require. This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the

Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies. Applications for admission will be received

antil the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. Fox, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C. [For further particulars see Circular.] C. J. FOX.

JAS. P. IRWIN. H. LaF. ALEXANDER, JAS. H. CARSON, THOS. H. BREM. S. M. BLAIR, DAVID PARKS,

Charlotte, April 12, 1859.

Notice.

On Monday the 16th of May next, at the late residence of Jonathan Burleyson, dec'd, I, as Executor of deceased, will sell on a credit of Six months, the lands of said Jonathan Burleyson; being the tract on which he resided at his death, containing THREE or FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, on six-mile creek in Union county; also a tract of about 50 Acres near the late Aaron II

And I, as Administrator of Jasper J. Burleyson, dec'd, will sell at the same time and place the persona property of the said Jasper J. Burleyson, consisting o Beds, Furniture, and various other articles of personal property belonging to deceased. SAM'L H. WALKUP.

April 12, 1859.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY MRS. HAWLEY & WINDLE First Door West of the Charlotte Bank,

Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. A LARGE STOCK BOMMERS OF ALL KIMDS;

PRICES ranging from \$1 to \$20. Head Dresses, Collars, Infants' Hats, and a splendid assortment of

Bonnet and Dress Trimmings. The Empress Patent Expansion Skirt, together with variety of Bridal and Party Ornaments, &c. &c. Please call and examine our Stock."

LAST.

But not Least.

E have received an unusually large Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and all kinds of Goods

usually kept in Store; all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.
We hope that persons wishing to buy Goods will favor us with a call before buying elsewhere, as we are determined not to be undersold. We invite the attenion of Wholesale buyers.

BROWN & STITT, April 12.

NEW STORE at Morrow's Turn-Out. The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens al Morrow's Turn-out and neighborhood, that they have opened a store in the building formerly occupied by Henderson & Ahrens, where they will keep a large and

Spring and Summer DRY GOODS Millinery Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps

Groceries. As we bought our Stock at New York and Philadelphia for cash, we are able to sell our Goods cheaper than any store in the country. We respectfully solich a share of patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices. HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS. April 12. 2t

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all fox-hunters and others who are in the habit of throwing down my fences, riding through my fields, or otherwise trespassing on my Land

CHARLES E. BELL.

March 29, 1859. 1m-pd