

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE-- COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

MR. EDITOR: Having attended the Commencement exercises of the Female Institute of this place, I deem it justice to give you readers a brief account of the proceedings, which took place on the 28th and 29th June.

The exercises were opened on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, by a Musical concert given by Prof. Eckhard and the young ladies of the Institution, which reflected much credit on the performers; though the pieces selected seemed rather foreign in their character, and a little more of the "Hail Columbia" spirit in them would have rendered the entertainment, for the most part, more appreciable by the audience.

Accordingly, the next day at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock, a full house was in attendance, and an Address was delivered by the Rev. F. H. Johnston, of Lexington, before the Female Missionary Society. This society has been formed and contributed to exclusively by the young ladies of the Institution, and has for its laudable object the aid of the Siam Mission. The address was exceedingly chaste and abounded in raptures of eloquence.

This was followed by a Literary Address from V. C. Barringer, Esq., of Concord, to the young ladies, on the subject of Female Education. And here allow me to attempt a brief synoptical notice of his address. His manner was pleasant and impressive. He treated the subject in rather a novel light, which rendered it quite interesting.

The exercises were continued on Wednesday evening by another musical entertainment. I thought the selection of the pieces much better than on the previous evening; though very difficult, they were exquisitely performed. A report of the highest grades of each class was then read. I noticed in the Graduating Class, or as the Principal styled it, "the Class about to leave School," the first distinction was awarded to Miss Lydia B. Harris, of Cabarrus county, and the second to Miss Evaline Alexander, of Charlotte.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—A letter dated at Paris, on the 9th inst., says: "I see women to-day half mad, running about Paris, to know what has become of their husbands and brothers.—They who have relatives in McMahon's division are distracted with anxiety, and hang about the Ministry of War with a horrible apprehension. The Emperor lets the telegraph tell no tales but what he likes. No private communications from the seat of war are allowed. The first a wife knows of the loss of a husband, is from official sources. I see, as another specimen of the horrors of war, that the Piedmontese division, engaged at Palestro, when repassing through Novara, marched with five companies out of ten under sub-officers; the others remained on the field of battle. Now, this is only French suffering! What must be the Austrians' tale?"

A "REVIVAL" IN JAPAN.—U. S. consul Harris, writing from Japan about the appearance of cholera there in that country, says one effect it has produced at Simoda, is a religious revival. Never were the temples and mias so crowded; the priests rejoiced in a large "surplus revenue" arising from the sale of charms and from the offering of the devout. The houses were covered with charms of all sorts; fish nets were hung over doors to entangle the Bluekit, should it attempt to enter the house; sickles and other cutting implements were suspended to keep off the dreaded enemy; miniature bows and arrows were fixed to them, threatened the demon from each pent-house; guns were fired during the night to frighten him, and gongs beaten loud enough and long enough to stun him if he had ears. Enormous rosaries, some twelve feet in circumference, and with heads an inch in diameter, made their appearance, and a dozen devotes would rush to each one, passing it rapidly through his hands, shouting Amida, Amida, Amida, from the bottom of his lungs. The alters in the temples and mias looked like barbers' shops from the great number of "top knots" which the Japanese had cut off and hung up as offerings. Over every pathway charms were suspended to barricade the approaches of cholera to the houses and hamlets.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A friend of undoubted veracity informed us a few days ago that a little girl, the daughter of Eveline Thompson, aged two years and seven months, fell into a well on the premises of Mr. Goren Anthony on the 9th ult., a distance of fifty-eight feet, and was drawn out unhurt. The girl, in company with another child about her own age, was playing in the yard when the accident happened. Mrs. Anthony hearing the noise, ran out and found the child in the well. She immediately let down the bucket—the child got into it and was drawn up safe and sound.—Greensboro Patriot.

No life can be well ended that has not been well spent; and what life has been well spent that has had no purpose, that has accomplished no object, that has realized no hope?

The remains of the late Alexander Hamilton, buried thirty-seven years ago in the New Haven cemetery, were a day or two since exhumed for the purpose of being removed to Bridgeport (where his son's remains have within a few years been deposited). The coffin, being of mahogany was found to be almost perfectly sound, and the skeleton appeared perfect.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologna and Ancona. The Citadel fortifications at Piacenza were first blown up.

The Austrians have evacuated all the States of the Church, including Ferrara.

The Austrians left provisions, cannon and ammunition at Piacenza. Garibaldi occupied Bergamo, where he repulsed 1,500 Austrians.

The French passed the river Adda without striking a blow.

The Austrian "Correspondence" says, the Austrians at Melagnano yielded only to decidedly superior force, and retired in perfect order.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said will take command of his army in person, and act on the defensive.

Austria's loss at Palestro is officially stated as follows: 15 officers and 513 men killed, one general, 23 officers and 878 wounded; 6 officers and 774 men missing.

The British Ministers have resigned. Lord Palmerston has been appointed Premier and Lord John Russell Secretary of the Foreign Office.

The London Times says that Lord John Russell is an ardent friend of Italy, and that both he and Lord Palmerston want Austria to admit her defeat, her acknowledged inferiority and the incurable disadvantage of her position South of the Alps.

Both ministers are of opinion that Austria will consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which costs a great army and still greater odium.

LATER.

The Austrians were retreating from Oglio, and the Allies advancing. The French troops were concentrating for a decisive attack. A grand battle was expected within one week. A naval demonstration in the Adriatic was expected.

It was reported that General Urian had defeated Garibaldi. Additional Austrian forces were moving towards Italy.

Napoleon demands 100,000 men to besiege the Austrian fortresses. The Austrians at Mantua, it was reported, were preparing to attack the Allies. The more hostile attitude of Germany, had created great uneasiness. Kossuth had passed through France en route for Italy.

Numerous municipalities of Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The fight between Gen. Urban and Garibaldi was at Castinodola. Garibaldi had four thousand troops and four cannon, but was repulsed.

The Nord, of Brussels, says that a second series of warlike operations against the Austrians will be commenced simultaneously by sea and by land. The Allied forces will be put in motion to invest Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon proceeds to support the right wing of the French Army.

A THOUSAND A DAY.—Since the actual commencement of hostilities in Italy the number of killed on both sides has been fully a thousand a day. Already an army of thirty-seven thousand men has taken up its last bivouac on the plains of Italy; never more to leave it until the last trump shall sound. That silent and ghastly army of mangled corpses is each day recruited by a thousand brave men, picked men, the leaders in every charge, the foremost in every battle. Theirs indeed are "funeral marches to the grave," whether they come from gay and thoughtless Paris, from the wild and primitive regions of Brittany, from the shores of the Mediterranean, from the wide plains of Hungary, the passes of the Tyrol and Savoy, or the sunny slopes of the Apennines. And still they march, and the hopes of the husbandman are ruined, and the fruits of industry and the monuments of art are crumbled to dust by the rushing cannon ball, and the humble peasant is driven from his home, and his family scattered; perhaps dishonored.

At this critical moment General Mellinet had two horses shot under him; General Clerf fell mortally wounded; General Wimpfen was wounded in the head; Commandants Desme and Maudhuys, of the Grenadiers of the Guard, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers suffered a loss not less considerable.

Finally, after a long expectation of four hours; during which Mellinet's division sustained without flinching the attacks of the enemy, Picard's brigade, led by Marshal Canrobert, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly afterwards Vinoy's division joined, of General Niel's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally Resnault and Trochu's divisions of Canrobert's corps.

At the same time General McMahon's cannon became again audible in the distance. The General's corps, retarded in its advance, and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to cut in between these two columns, General McMahon ordered his right column to fall back on his left towards Magenta, and this explains the cessation of the firing at the commencement of the action of the Buffalora side.

In fact the Austrians, finding themselves hard pressed on their centre and left, had evacuated the village of Buffalora, and brought the greater portion of their forces to bear against General McMahon before Magenta. The 45th of the Line loidly attacked the farm of Cascin Nuova on the outskirts of the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy hid down the Colonel's body.

At this moment of general attack General Anzani commanding the artillery of the Second corps, opened fire with forty guns which taking the Austrians in flank and cross-way made fearful havoc. At Magenta the combat was terrible. The enemy defended the village most obstinately. Both sides felt that it was the key of the position.—Our troops took it house by house, causing immense loss to the Austrians. More than 10,000 men were put hors de combat, (out of condition to fight) and General McMahon took about 5,000 prisoners, including one whole regiment. But the General's corps suffered considerably; 1,000 men being killed or wounded. In the attack on the village General Espinasse and his Lieutenant were both killed. While leading on their men, Colonel Drouhot and Colonel Charbrienne fell mortally wounded.

On the other side Vinoy's and Renault's divisions were doing prodigies of valor, under the orders of Marshal Canrobert and General Neil. Vinoy's division, which had left Novara in the morning, had scarcely reached Trecate, where it was ordered to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced at quick step as far as the bridge of Magenta, driving the enemy from the positions they occupied, taking above 1,000 prisoners; but, engaged with superior forces, it suffered heavy loss—eleven officers were killed and fifty wounded; 650 non-commissioned officers and men were placed hors de combat. The Eighty-fifth of the line suffered most. Colonel Delort fell at the head of his men, and all the officers were wounded. General Martimprey received a bullet wound while leading on his brigade.

Marshal Canrobert's troops also suffered considerably. Colonel de Senneville, the chief of his staff, was killed at his side; Colonel Charrier, of the Ninetieth, fell mortally wounded by five bullets, and many officers of Renault's division were placed hors de combat, while the village and bridge of Magenta were taken and retaken seven times.

Finally, about half past eight at night, the French army remained masters of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, one of which was taken by the Grenadiers of the Guard, two flags and 7,000 prisoners. The number of Austrians placed hors de combat may be estimated at 20,000. 12,000 muskets, and 30,000 knapsacks were found on the battle field.

Thus five days after their departure from Alessandria the allied army had given three combats, gained a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the combat of Montebello the Austrian army has lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and 17 guns.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

Although we have published several accounts of the great battle of Magenta between the French, Sardinians, and Austrians, the following by a French paper will be read with interest:

The 4th of June had been fixed by the Emperor Napoleon for the definite occupation of the left bank of the Ticino. Gen McMahon's corps strengthened by the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to advance from Turbigo on Buffalora and Magenta, while the division of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard was to carry the *levee de pont* of Buffalora on the left bank, and Marshal Canrobert's corps was to advance along the right bank to cross at the same point.

The execution of this plan was frustrated by one of those incidents which must always be expected in warfare. The army of the King was delayed in crossing the river, and only one of his divisions was able to follow the corps of General McMahon at a distance.

The advance of Espinasse's division was also delayed, and on the other hand, when Marshal Canrobert's corps left Novara to join the Emperor, who had proceeded in person to the bridge at Buffalora, it found the road so encumbered that it only arrived very late on the banks of the Ticino.

So matters stood, and the Emperor awaited, not without anxiety, the signal of the arrival of Gen McMahon's corps at Buffalora, when about two o'clock he heard a heavy fusillade and cannonade in that quarter. The General was coming up.

This was the moment to support him by advancing on Magenta. The Emperor at once threw Wimpfen's brigade against the formidable position occupied by the Austrians in front of the bridge; Clerf's troops followed up the movement. The heights which border the canal and village of Buffalora were soon carried by the impetuosity of our troops; but they then found themselves opposed to formidable bodies, whom they could not drive back and who stopped their advance.

Marshal Canrobert's column had not yet come up, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and fusillade which had announced the arrival of General McMahon had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and would the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard have to sustain alone the whole strength of the enemy?

This is the proper place to explain the manoeuvre of the Austrians.

When they learned on the night of the 2d of June that the French army had made itself master of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they rapidly recrossed the river at Vigevano with three of their corps who burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they were opposite the Emperor 125,000 strong, and it was against such disproportionate force that the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard, with whom the Emperor had to contend.

At this critical moment General Mellinet had two horses shot under him; General Clerf fell mortally wounded; General Wimpfen was wounded in the head; Commandants Desme and Maudhuys, of the Grenadiers of the Guard, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers suffered a loss not less considerable.

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From the Raleigh Standard.

SIDE ISSUES.

If it be true—and it is true—that "a frequent recurrence of fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty," it is also true that a rigid and constant adherence to well-known and well-defined principles is absolutely necessary to preserve and perpetuate that party, without which the Constitution and the Union themselves would soon cease to exist.

The Democratic party is never in so much danger as when it loses sight of its great cardinal principles, and suffers itself to be embarrassed with what are called side issues. There is no absolute safety outside the plain road marked out in the Constitution, and blazed by the good old Democratic axes of Jefferson and Jackson. Whenever we are in doubt we must look to the Constitution; next to the opinions and acts of the founders of the party, who took part in the formation of the Constitution; next, to the resolutions of State and national conventions. To the principles and opinions enunciated in these latter bodies it is expected that every good Democrat will adhere, provided these principles and opinions do not conflict with his conscientious construction of the federal Constitution. The Constitution is the source of, and is above all parties, and no party can, therefore, bind a citizen to do an act or to give a vote which he honestly believes to be unconstitutional. Much less can mere men bind a party to anything which has no warrant either in the Constitution or in the platforms. The Democratic party is a tolerant, indulgent, independent party. So far from discouraging free thought and an unreserved expression of opinion, it seeks to promote both; only requiring that great principles shall not be departed from nor contravened, and that all its members shall support such nominations as are fairly made in conventions and caucuses.

Side issues, or such issues as the party in convention has omitted or declined to make, must not be urged as party tests; nor should those who represent these issues be denounced or censured, provided they are true in all respects as Democrats. Every Democrat, for example, would like to see a Railroad constructed to the Pacific. Some Democrats think the government possesses the Constitutional right to construct the Road, or to aid in its construction, while others deny the right. Why should they fall out about the difference of opinion? It is a Constitutional question—a question on which the party does not seek to bind its members.

Then, as to specific duties: We all maintain that the revenue necessary to support the government should be raised by a tariff on imported goods. We all favor a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry; we make revenue the object, protection the incident. No Democrat, any where in the whole country, is the advocate of protection for protection's sake. That is the federal doctrine, and the Democrats of Pennsylvania are as much opposed to it as we are. But in laying the tariff a difference of opinion arises as to modes. Some contend—and among them President Buchanan—that some of the duties ought to be specific—that is, arbitrary, fixed, not *ad valorem*, nor rising and falling with the value of the articles; while others hold that the only true principle is the *ad valorem*, and that, in framing a tariff, this principle should not be departed from. Both sides think they have good reasons for their opinions, and both are honest. Both are opposed to protection for protection's sake, and differ only as to the mode of raising the revenue. Why should they fall out about this difference of opinion? Let them agree to disagree. They are one as to the measure itself, and differ only as to the mode. After all, tariffs are not the clearest and simplest pieces of legislative workmanship. They are always more or less complicated, difficult to be imposed as they should be imposed, and hardly ever entirely satisfactory in their operations to those who labor most in framing them.

Next, as to Cuba: We are all for the acquisition of the island on fair and honorable terms, but we differ as to the mode or modes of acquiring it. Some think the best plan is to wait; that the year, when ripe, will fall into our laps, especially if the tree be shaken a little now and then. Others think the best plan is to place the money—say thirty millions of dollars—in the hands of the President, and request him, whenever a suitable opportunity offers, to close the bargain with Spain, and then to report the result to the Senate. These, then, are the two plans. All of us agree that we must and we will have Cuba at some future day; all of us agree that if Spain should attempt to sell it to any European power, or to Africanize it by emancipating the slaves in the island, we ought to take it at once on the ground of self-preservation, and treat about it afterwards. Agreeing as to the great object in view, why should Democrats fall out about the means of attaining it? There is nothing in the Cincinnati platform which requires Democrats to advocate any particular plan for obtaining Cuba. Neither Presidents, nor members of Congress, nor Democratic journals have the right to prescribe Democratic tests. This right has been entrusted by the Democratic people with national conventions, and national conventions alone. It does not follow that a man is a better Democrat because he supports, than because he opposes, the thirty million bill. It is no party test. No primary meeting in the State, and no convention in the State has declared for it, or proposed to make a test. It would be folly, then, in us, or in any one, to attempt to make it a test of Democracy. For example, Dr Shaw and Mr Seales are said to be opposed to it, while Mr Branch is for it. What then? Why let us vote for Mr Shaw, and Mr Seales, and Mr Branch, just as if no such question existed; let us vote for them, whether we are for or against the measure, or whether they are for or against it, for the plain reason that we are all for Cuba, and are determined not to fall out, especially in the face of the enemy, about the means for acquiring it. That is our judgment.

Next and last, as to *ad valorem* taxation in North Carolina. Some Democrats think that the best or the only practicable mode of levying taxes is the one now in existence; others think that this mode ought to be set aside, and the *ad valorem* plan adopted. No man has a right to say that a Democrat who favors *ad valorem* is no Democrat, or that a Democrat who opposes it is no Democrat. No State convention has considered the question, and no party test has, therefore, been laid down. If we were against it, we would labor fairly to have men nominated for the Legislature who were opposed to it; if we were for it, we would labor in the same way to have men nominated who were for it; but, as we value our character as a good Democrat, and as we value harmony and continued good feeling, we would vote for the nominees, whether our peculiar views on this State measure prevailed in the convention or not. That is the rule, friends, and the only rule by which the Democratic party of the State can be preserved and perpetuated. We must permit freedom of thought and of opinion, only requiring, as we stated in the beginning of this article, that great principles shall neither be departed from nor contravened, and that all the members of the party shall support

such nominations as are fairly made in conventions and caucuses.

Let us either discard side issues or agree to disagree in relation to them. Standing squarely and fairly on our platform, and adhering to a strict construction of the Constitution, let us present an undivided front to the common enemy.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

The refuse of the Sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane, as it comes from the molasses presses, has been recommended extensively as suitable food for cattle. It appears that this sort of food should not be given without caution, and further experiments, as to the material upon the health and digestion of the animals it has been thought to be good for. We have authentic accounts of numbers of cattle having been destroyed by feeding them on this Sorghum cake, a *post mortem* examination having revealed, in several cases, that the coat of mucous lining of the stomachs of the animals, were much inflamed and torn, and in some instances cut entirely through, by the siliceous fragments of the broken hull of the cane. The vitreous character of the external coating of the Sorghum cane is very remarkable, and it would seem more than probable, that the sharp broken fragments, which must be constantly turned about in the stomach without undergoing any change by the digestive process, would act mechanically to the serious injury of the delicate tissues of the stomach and intestines. Farmers should look to this matter, and give each other the advantage of their experience.—Petersburg Express.

A COMPLIMENT TO NORTH CAROLINA.—There is, we believe, less of office seeking and of changes in the incumbents of official position at the South than in the Northern States. North Carolina, perhaps, furnishes as good evidence of this fact as any of the Southern States; and, as proof of the same, it is related as one of the incidents of President Buchanan's late visit, that before leaving for Washington, he remarked that no man, since he entered North Carolina, had mentioned the subject of office holding, or solicited any appointment for himself or friends.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Lyons Powder and his Pills, Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute says,— "The discovery of this powder, by Prof. Lyon is national importance. The Farmers' Clubs have tested it thoroughly, and it is a great success, and all vermin can be destroyed, gardens preserved, and houses made pure. It is free from poison to mankind, as we saw Mr Lyon eat it." There is no question as to the great efficacy of this powder. A few applications destroys everything like garden worms, bed-bugs, fleas, ticks, roaches, &c. It is an A-tatic plant discovered by Mr E. Lyon. Many millions will be offered. Be sure it bears his address, &c.

"In Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a tree, while Lyon's Pills are mixed for this and ice, &c. Sample Flasks, 25 cents, regular size 50 cents and \$1. BARNES & PARK, New York. Sold by F. Seear, and E. Nye Hutchison & Co. July 5, 1859.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. There is a good sense in the masses, which is clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already recognized the great superiority of the medicine, considering the virtues of HOPSETTER'S BITTERS, as many others than immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as a great superior to all other remedies used for the diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hopsetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. July 5, 1859.

WISCONSIN BALM IN VERMONT.—Inasburgh, Vt., May 5. Mr S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am indebted to you of the Balm of Wild Cherry. You may forward, if you please, 2 or 3 other bottles of this medicine, as I have had some here in pulmonary complaints, and many others than have kept. I have tried it with perfect satisfaction upon myself, having been troubled with a severe cough for more than a year, and having promised myself a cure for the last month. I had tried various popular remedies without success, but at length I tried Wisson's Balm of Wild Cherry, and before I had finished the bottle I found great relief. Two bottles have wrought a cure.

Yours, respectfully, HUBBARD HASTINGS. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Charlotte. July 5, 1859.

Morgantown Select School. This School, located in the mountains of this State, will commence on the 5TH OF AUGUST, 1859. The number of Boys will be limited. For Terms address me at Concord, N. C., until the last of August. JAMES R. McCLAY. REFERENCES: Rev. D. M. Morrison, D. D., Cottage Home, N. C.; J. E. Presly, Coddle Creek, N. C.; Maj. D. H. Hill, Charlotte Military Institute; Hon. B. Craig, Salisbury, N. C. June 21, 1859. 66-61.

Fly Traps. At China Hall, Charlotte, N. C. Just received a lot of Gilbert's Patent Fly Traps. It is remarkable to observe what a quantity of flies may be caught by this very effectual process. It is worth its price ten times over for the use of Dining Rooms and Kitchens. Send to China Hall and get one; price \$5. We have also on hand a large lot of CHINA, GLASS and WHITE GRANITE WARE, and House-keeping Goods generally. Call and see. JAMES HARTY & CO. June 7, 1859.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn. Incorporated A. D. 1810. Charter Perpetual. Authorized capital \$1,000,000. Capital paid in 500,000. Surplus 300,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859. Cash on hand and in Bank \$13,453 22. Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, 54,827 00. Real Estate unencumbered (cash value) 15,000 00. Bills receivable, amply secured 73,174 55. 2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, 230,413 00. 2,200 " " " New York, 197,750 00. 210 " " " Boston, 74,620 00. 100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri, 10,000 00. Particular Attention given to insuring Fire Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c. contained in the same, for a term of three to five years at low rates of premium. Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorized Agent for Charlotte and vicinity. Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.

DIRECTORS. H. Huntington, Charles Boswell, Job Allen, Albert Day, Henry Keney, John P. Brace, James Goodwin, Calvin Day, Charles J. Russ. T. W. C. ALLEN, Secretary. H. HUNTINGTON, President. C. C. LEWIS, Assistant Secy. Wm. N. HOWES, Actuary. This old and reliable company, established for nearly fifty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire on dwellings, furniture, warehouses, stores, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms. Particular attention given to insuring Fire Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c. contained in the same, for a term of three to five years at low rates of premium. Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, the duly authorized Agent for Charlotte and vicinity. Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds current in the cities of New York or Boston, as the assured may prefer.

Thomas W. Dewey, Agent at Charlotte. June 28, 1859.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Thirty three killed and fifty or sixty wounded! Chicago, June 28.—A terrible accident occurred on the Michigan and Southern Railroad, last night, near the South Bend, by which thirty three persons were killed, and fifty or sixty wounded; others unheard from.

Among the killed were the Adams' Express messenger, the engineer, fireman, baggage master, and road master. Among the wounded, J. Hawk, of Charleston, Va., the rest were mostly western people.

June 29.—Thirty-four bodies have been recovered seventeen of them so disfigured as to render identification impossible. Many others are missing and supposed to be drowned. Among the killed is Henry Fleckinger, of Reading Pa., and E. P. McCullough, of Lawrenceburg Pa. Among the fatally injured is E. C. Smith, the New York Banker. Passengers acquit the officers of the train of all blame.

UNITED BAPTIST INSTITUTE.

The Eighth Session of the United Baptist Institute at Taylorsville, N. C., will commence on the Second Monday of July, and continue for 21 weeks. Board can be had in the most respectable families at from \$35 to \$40 per session, exclusive of light, and including washing, wood, &c. Tuition from \$10 to \$15—contingent fee \$1. TEACHERS—H. T. Burke, Principal; W. R. Gaultney, Assistant. REFERENCES—The Faculties of the University, of Davidson College, and of Wake Forest College. A. CARSON, Secretary. June 28, 1859. 67-41.

SHEEP LOST.

Escaped from my Pasture, near Maj. Morrow's, last Friday, ten head of Sheep—two black ones, the rest white—one had a bell on. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received. J. L. STOUT, Butcher. June 28th.

JUNE, 1859.

T. H. BREM & CO.

ARE offering liberal inducements to persons wishing to buy Goods, and particularly the Ladies. They are selling their ENTIRE STOCK of Printed Organdie, JACONET AND SWISS MUSLINS, Printed Berages, Grenadines, Tissues, & Challis AT NEW YORK COST. They are selling their entire stock of Ladies' DRESS SILKS AT NEW YORK COST. They are selling their entire stock of silk, crapes, leghorn, and Neapolitan BONNETS at New York cost. They are selling their entire stock of Lace Mantles, Points, and SHAWLS at New York cost. They are selling their entire stock of RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS at greatly reduced prices. They are offering their entire stock of DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Carpets, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. They are determined to reduce their stock much lower than usual. They invite you to examine and price their Goods. June, 1859.

NEW DRUG STORE, [IRWIN'S CORNER,] Charlotte, N. C.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Drugs, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS. ARE now receiving Fresh and Genuine Drugs from the New York market, which have been purchased upon such terms as to be sold low for cash. We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our stock of PURE WHITE LEAD, Tanners' Oil, Pure Sperm Oil, Lard Oil, Snow White Zinc, Chrome Green, Train Oil, Burnt Umber, Chrome Yellow, Machinery Oil, Raw Umber, Paris Green, Lubricating Oil, Spanish Brown, Sea-Elephant Oil, Lamp Oil, Red Sanders, Yew-tree Red, Kerosene Oil, Drop Black, Turpentine, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Sweet Oil, Pure Lignors, London Porter, Olive Oil, Pure Perfumery, Canton Tea, Palm Oil, Pure in cans, Greening Brushes, Steel Grinders, Snaps, Tobacco, Segars, Fresh Congo Water, Fresh Citrate Magnesia, Fine Finishing Varnish, Furniture Varnish, Picture Varnish, Copal Varnish, Greening Varnish, Copal Varnish, Damar Varnish, Copal Varnish, Black and brown Tappans, Window Glass (French) ICE SODA WATER. June 14, 1859.

State