

Agriculture.

Taking Care of Crops

Is an important thing at all times, for besides housing and stacking at the proper time, much can be saved by watching and preventing waste—examining stacks to see that they are turning water properly, and to see that the forage is not rotting. Wheat, we suppose, has generally been gotten out, and much seed to market. As a general rule, the grain in this section of the State is inferior and light. The Fultz has, we suspect, as usual, outyielded other kinds. We tried some "White Jennings" this year on tobacco land. This is a bearded wheat, and a gallon last year (sent from the United States Department) yielded eight bushels, or 64 for one. This year it presented a very fine appearance, and seemed to suffer less from rust than the Fultz, but only yielded about ten bushels per acre, and the grain shrivelled and light. The yield was 45 measured and only 42 weighed bushels, while the Fultz yielded 20 bushels to the acre, weighing little more than 60 pounds. This experiment convinces us that the "Jennings" will not do for this latitude. The price of wheat is low. But they must endeavor to bear up, as they have always done, and not relax exertion, and we believe they will not yield to despondency and cease to labor. Farmers have been tried in too many fires, and been too severely tried and tested to falter and fail now. No race of men have more true courage and pluck and perseverance. While prices are low for wheat and tobacco, and everything the farmer has to sell, we must remember what we have to buy is low—sugar, flour, bacon, tea and coffee. Dry goods are low, and calico (in which our families should now dress, in accordance with Col. Beverley's advice) was, perhaps, never so low. If the women of the land would form a Calico League, agreeing to dress in nothing but calico, and reduce the average of their dresses one-half, they would do more towards enabling their husbands to pay the State debt than they will do by making collections of money, jewelry, &c. for this purpose.—Planter & Farmer.

Seeding Winter Oats, Clover and Grasses

This is a good month for seeding winter oats, from the 10th to the last being probably the best time. If seeded too early, they will get in too early in this latitude. In the mountain region, there is not much danger of this. They may be seeded in the standing corn, as before stated, by running the plow or cultivator through the corn, and covering with drag or cultivator, and chopping between the rows with a hoe. If the ground is not grassy or hard, they may be seeded once, and covered with a cultivator. About one and a half bushels is a good quantity to sow, if sowed in this month. One bushel frequently answers very well. We consider this a very certain and good crop to raise. Some years ago, from four acres we reaped 10,500 pounds, and sold them for \$1 per hundred, after being baled. They were not seeded until the 14th of October, and only one bushel to the acre, on account of being deceived about the quantity of seed in the piece. The land had previously been in corn and no fertilizer or manure had been used on it for a long time, though it was good land.

Along with winter oats, seeded this month, clover and orchard grass, and timothy, and tall meadow oat grass, may also be seeded, and frequently do very well, and if the season is not dry, they will generally succeed. If a stubble is a good quantity of soil, there is the double chance, for they can be sowed again in the spring, except timothy.

In speaking of oats, we omitted to recommend the "Rust Proof Oat," introduced by Mr. Lyell, of Chesterfield, from the South. It matures about two weeks earlier if seeded in the Spring. If seeded in the Fall, they come in nearly a month earlier. Some seeded in this vicinity the first of September, were reaped the 25th of May. This is a decided advantage, as it furnishes the farmer with forage early, in case he should be scarce of it, and gives young clover much better chance to live, if seeded on oats; the hot sun coming down on young clover when oats are late very often kills it. Whether the Lyell "Rust Proof Oat" is as hardy as our common winter oats is probably not fully tested.—Planter & Farmer.

ORCHARDS.—A correspondent in an old Agricultural Journal, gives the following cause for orchards becoming poor: "The exhaustion of the soil from the constant crops of apples; from the blowing away by the wind of the leaves of the trees which nature designed to feed the soil on which the tree stands; by the crops of grass, grain, or roots constantly taken from the same ground and little return of substance to it."

"Another means of their destruction has been in whipping the trees with poles to remove the apples. And still another cause was the pasturage among them."

To restore orchards which have been impoverished in the manner above described, cease to crop the ground under the trees, and manure them with vegetable mold, decaying leaves, lime, and ashes and salt. A compost made of these substances would be excellent, and one formed in part of some sand and one slope chip-dirt, turf, or well rotted straw, would be better. Then trim off all the dead limbs, and those that cross and gall each other, and all the suckers that feed upon the trunk or limbs, not necessary for a crop.—Big Lick News.

To Cure Bilious Headache.—Drink the juice of two oranges or of one lemon about half an hour before breakfast every morning. 2. Dissolve and drink two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal in half a tumblerful of water; it will relieve in fifteen minutes. Take a Sedilitz powder an hour afterwards.

Mothers do not let your children be destroyed by worms. Do your duty, for you are responsible. No child will die from worms if Shriver's Indian Vermifuge is used in time.

Summer Hygiene

Lecture by Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher, of Indianapolis. One-fourth of the children born die under the age of five years old, and to a great extent this high rate of mortality was due to mismanagement. A newly-born child is very much like a leech, it has a very good stomach and little else. A child must have proper nutrition and proper rest. It must be free from the regulation bandages which fashion has bound about your children. The custom of handling children about to be admitted and petted prevents them from having their proper rest. At the age of one year the child is ready almost at the slightest provocation to be supplied with the soft, pulpy, nutritious food for which the stomach is designed, it is often given starchy food, which engenders disease. Another source of disease is found in the custom of giving children evening rides over damp sidewalks, and where there is a great deal of miasma in the air. The plunging of children into cold baths is one of the most frightful sources of cholera, inflammation and intestinal disorders. The same causes result in the same effects with the children of poor and rich parents. It is not constant hot or cold weather that causes disease, but sudden changes of twenty or thirty degrees of temperature when children are unprotected and exposed are almost certain to produce the dreaded cholera infantum, for the child is almost like a sieve. Vegetable food almost always undergoes in the stomach of the child fermentation instead of digestion. There is no objection to vegetable diet for adults, but in the case of children the same food acts as a poison. Probably the most important and useful thing that could be done would be to go into the kitchen and teach mothers how to make children's food. The use of tea instead of fresh milk among our poorer colored families is a frequent cause of disease; but it is very difficult in this case to suggest means of improvement. Sewers and sinks are perhaps within a few feet of the well used by a large number of families, which are necessarily filled with poison. In one street last week the little bit of sewage hanging on six doors, and he had no doubt but the poisoned water caused death, but the children were better off, as they were removed from abject poverty. Look at the system of sewerage in our city, and our surroundings of pork houses on the southwest, which at times will be the cause of a serious epidemic. A bad system of sewerage is worse than none, and better to have the filth a distance away to be buried in the soil. The principal weakness of our sewers is in not having enough water passing through them to carry off all the sediment. The owners of tenement houses ought to be compelled to supply their property with water-wells, which is generally much better than the water from any driven well in the neighborhood of a dozen houses. This city is fortunate in the supply of good food, but the milk supply is not as good as could be wished, although it is much better than formerly. Even poor people can now get milk which, if it is not absolutely fresh, is not quite sour. The opening of the parks to the public in this city will be of great advantage, and is already being highly appreciated. It is a good pity that the park a mile or two north is not nearer the heart of the city or within reach of the poorer people by street cars. Sick children should always be placed in the pleasantest and airiest room in the house, but this rule is very often neglected. Children require more than the three regular meals a day, but food should be given as often as called for, and they will digest it if they are healthy and have plenty of exercise. The best way to develop a child in form and muscle is to give it plenty of rest, exercise and good food at frequent intervals, never allow it to go to with what is called an "empty stomach." The doctor concluded by advocating better sanitary laws, and a strict enforcement of those we now have; also that a strict register of births and deaths should be kept, and said the aim of all good physicians should be the prevention as well as the cure of disease. He was disposed to think the Chinese had the right idea—they pay the doctor when they are well, and he pays them when they are sick.

A SOURCE OF HARD TIMES.—Speaking of the vast and to a great extent avoidable destruction of property by fire in this country, the Fireman says that fires are increasing, both in numbers and destructiveness, far more rapidly than the increase of wealth and production. It is computed that from an annual loss by fire in 1869 of \$35,000,000, the annual loss, exclusive of exceptional fires such as Boston and Chicago (if they may be called "exceptional"), has increased to \$100,000,000. The full significance of this statement cannot be realized unless analyzed. This loss is the irretrievable loss of human product and industry. It is the destruction of human blood, drawn and muscle, necessary to create \$100,000,000 of value, into ashes and smoke. Assuming the labor that produced this value to be worth \$3 per day, this loss is the loss of more than the combined labor of 100,000 men for one entire year. Then, too, it must be remembered that this is surplus production. It has been accumulated by producers after earning livelihoods for themselves and families, and paying their share of the cost of government and their proportion of the burdens of society. It would require, then, the labor of 100,000 men for 20 years to replace by surplus production this annual loss. It is not only so much wealth subtracted from the resources of the country, but it is the loss of the productive power of so much capital.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—The article commonly used to disinfect foul places is chloride of lime, but in reality it is not of much value. It may and generally does remove bad smells, but the cause still remains, as the chloride simply destroys the gaseous emanations. The much advertised disinfectants are usually catchpenny nostrums, and unworthy of notice. One of the very best known disinfectants is old fashioned copperas, or sulphate iron, which can be had very cheap.

VALUING BARS IN BRAZIL.—Probably no part of the empire is more afflicted than a portion of the province of Bahia with the scourge of rimpia. Whole herds of cattle are sometimes destroyed by this voracious bat. It was long a matter of conjecture how the animal accomplished the insidious and deadly work; but scientific men have now decided that the tongue, which is capable of considerable extension, is furnished at its extremity with a number of papillae, which are so arranged as to form an organ of suction, the lips having also tubercles symmetrically arranged. Fastening themselves upon cattle, these dreadful animals can draw their blood from their victims. The wound made probably by the small papillae, the teeth is fine, round hole, the bleeding from which it is very difficult to stop. It is said that the wings of this deadly bat fly around during the operation of wounding and drawing blood with great velocity, thus fanning the victim and lulling while the horrible work is in progress. Some of these creatures measure two feet between the tips of their wings, and they are often found in great numbers in deserted dwellings in the outskirts of the cities. The negroes and Indians especially dread them, and there are numerous superstitions among the natives in regard to them.—New York Herald.

BALKY HORSES.—The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, give him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes, or the like, thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed, by turning his attention to the taste in his mouth. A simple remedy is to take a couple of ounces of common wrapping-twine, such as grocers use, around the foreleg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first cluck he will generally go dancing off, and going a short distance, you can get out, remove the string to prevent injury to the leg, and in your further drive, or if the string tightly around his ear, which will serve to divert his mind to forget his stubbornness.—London Garden.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.—That thorough culture is worth three mortgages on a farm. That an offensive war on weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one. That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors. That hay is a great deal cheaper made in summer than purchased in winter. That a horse that lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him. That scrambling the food of fattening hogs is a waste of grain. That overfed fowls won't lay eggs. That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten spent in lounging about country taverns. That cows should be milked regularly and clean. That it is the duty of every man to take some paper and pay for it.—Rural Messenger.

FOR THE FEET.—Among the first things that strike the traveler in Japan are the wooden sandals worn by these thirty-five millions of people. They have a separate compartment for the great toe, and make a clacking noise on the street. Straw slippers are also worn, and a traveler settling out on a journey will strap a supply of them on his back that he may put on a new pair when the old ones are worn out. The cost but a cent and a half a pair. They are not rights and lefts, and leaving the foot free to the air—we never see those deformities of the foot in Japan which are so frequent in this country. They are never worn in the house, being left outside the door; passing down a street you see long rows of them at the doors, old and new, large and small. It is surprising to see how readily the Japs step out of them, and pick them up again with their feet, without stopping, when leaving the house. Constant habit makes them dexterous.

HOG CHOLERA.—A PREVENTATIVE.—The following is said to have been used with success as a preventive of hog cholera: Equal parts of a half pound of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound each of copperas and arsenic, stirred well together and mixed with the food. This remedy has been used, we understand, by a stock raiser, bordering on the "border district" in Masonboro' township, and out of one hundred and sixty hogs, he has not yet lost the first one from the prevailing disease. As "the cure" of this pestilence is worth a pound of cure, it would be worth while to at least try the recipe we have given.—Wil. Star.

HOUSE AND FARM

A preventive of grubs in horses and now is the time to relieve them of the troublesome worms. First put the animal in the stall, and let him get hungry; then then go out in the corn field and cut all the barren stalks, chop fine with cutting knife, and give them nothing else for two days and nights, the worms will leave the maw and suck the sweet stalks and pass from the animal.

One bushel of sugar beets mixed with nine bushels of apples, makes a cider richer and of superior flavor to that made of apples alone.

Jameson or "Jimpson" weeds dried in August and smoked in a pipe, are said to give a sweet taste to the animal in the stall, and let him get hungry; then then go out in the corn field and cut all the barren stalks, chop fine with cutting knife, and give them nothing else for two days and nights, the worms will leave the maw and suck the sweet stalks and pass from the animal.

A gentleman at a party said, "I wonder if you ladies really believe in the moon?" "Yes replied, one "in the boney moon, most certainly."

A stump speaker said: "I know no east, no south, no west, no north." A shrill voice in the audience shouted: "You had better go home and study geography."

Scald your bedsteads in the hottest season you can apply. If there are any traces of bugs, apply kerosene with a small paint brush.

Good horses and mules for farm use are indispensable to successful farming. Did you ever think of the difference in the result of a day's work between a horse that would walk in the plow three miles an hour, and one that only goes two or two and a half? If you have not, try it, and you will be astonished to see how much valuable time the hand that followed the slow horse has been losing.

Apple Tapioc pudding—Soak one large teaspoon of tapioc overnight, in three pints of water; next morning pare and core six apples, add to the tapioc and water, and one cup of brown sugar, and bake till the apples are well done; sauce—sugar and cream.

Sweet Potato Pone—One and three-fourths of a pound of sweet potatoes boiled and mashed, stir in white warm, two tablespoonfuls of butter; beat these well, add a little salt, three tablespoonfuls of good brown sugar, one of ground ginger, beat in three gills of milk; when quite light from beating, pour into a buttered pan and bake three-fourths of an hour. Serve hot.

Baked eggs—Beat up six eggs, one tablespoonful of flour six of sweet milk; melt your butter in the frying pan; when hot, turn the whole in, well beaten, and bake in a hot oven.

Corn Bread—One pint yellow meal, one pint soft milk or buttermilk, in which has been stirred one teaspoonful soda, previously dissolved in a little water and bake in a quick oven.

Beef Soup—Take four pounds of fresh beef, or a beef shank or soup bone; put into four fire quarts of water; salt it and let it boil slowly four or five hours; skim well; half an hour before you wish to take it up put in a cup partly full of rice, a small quantity of potatoes, carrots, onions, and celery, cut in small pieces.

Fruit stains on white goods can be removed. Moisten the fruit stains on the white goods, rub on acetic acid, and then pour on boiling water, leaving them to remain in a short time, rinse thoroughly. Dipping flour sacks in a solution of oxalic acid will remove the brand.

Pour melted beeswax on a cloth and keep it with your ironing utensils; it is very handy to rub the iron with on ironing day.

To wash red flannel, make warm suds, use very little soap, it hardens the flannel, add a teaspoonful of pulverized borax to every pail of water, rub on the board, or if possible, only with the hand, rinse in plain warm water, wring or twist, shake well before hanging in a shady place to dry.

To preserve pegged boots, dress them occasionally with petroleum between the soles and upper leather, and they will not slip. If soles of boots and shoes are dressed with petroleum, they will resist wear and wear well. The pegs are not affected by dryness after being well saturated with the oil.

Messrs. Eberstein, of Dresden, Saxony, have invented a walking stick for naturalists and tourists. The handle contains a compass, microscope, and whistle. Beneath is a thermometer on one side and a sand glass on the other, also a measure. Near the end is a knife blade, which when opened will serve to clip off plants which are beyond reach by hand. At the extreme end is a screw designed to hold a spade (for botanists), a hammer (for geologists), or a hatchet (for glacier climbers). A hollow in the stick is for a bottle containing ether for killing curious insects.

Facts and Fun

According to the latest dictionaries there are 43,586 words in our language. Said an Irishman, in the course of an eloquent speech; "Mr. Chairman, the gals is boys to do it."

A devoted mother in Detroit is so kind that she gives her little boy chloroform before she whips him.

So live that when thy summons comes—you won't fear the constable who serves it on you.

Mr. Stephens, being unmarried, ostentatiously styles his Georgia home "Liberty Hall."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine; it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

The young woman who used to sing so divinely, "Oh, had I the wings of a dove," is satisfied with a chicken-leg now. She is married.

"My son, hold up your head and tell me who was the strongest man?" "Jonathan." "Why so?" "Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he'd got him down."

The number of innocent young girls who marry men, believing they can break them off their bad habits, and tag them off to church twice every Sunday; does not diminish in the least.

In England when the corn or wheat used to be threshed by means of the flail, and the grains were consequently subjected to the ravages of mice, a tame owl was as common in the barn as a cat in the house.

Visitors to the Exhibition are initiated into all the mysteries of Paris; thus, for three months ending last June, 184 more horses, mules, and asses were consumed as compared with the same period last year.

It is very noticeable that the man who hasn't been inside of a church since he was a boy, is the one who howls the loudest because an over-worked preacher goes away for a two-week vacation in August.

Mr. Jones got up too early one morning and began scolding the servant girl. His little six-year-old, who had been listening attentively during the conversation, broke in with "Father, leave off scolding; you needn't think that Lucy's your wife."

A genius down East intends applying for a patent for a machine which he says, when wound up in motion, will chase a hog over a ten acre lot, catch, yoke, and bring him; or by a slight change of gearing it will chop him into sausage, work his bristles into shoe brushes, and manufacture his tail into a cork-screw.

The best is the cheapest. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is acknowledged to be the safest and most reliable medicine for babies. Price 25 cents.

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THE Fifth Session of this already well known Institution will commence September 2nd, 1878. Terms, \$85 per session of five months, invariably in advance. A limited number of day scholars will be received at private terms. For particulars, apply to V. B. DE HERMAN WOLFE, O. B. G. Gribaldi P. O., Gaston Co., N. C. June 21 3m

For Sale, OR EXCHANGE. I WILL sell, or exchange for a two horse wagon, a good four horse wagon. For further particulars enquire of I. N. ALEXANDER, Charlotte P. O. aug 23

German Millet. 100 BUS. PURE GERMAN MILLET, just received by WILSON & BURWELL. mo 29

CALL AT H. T. BUTLER'S STOVE & HARDWARE HOUSE FOR CHEAP GRAIN CRADLES. may 31

NOTICE. THE firm of ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 29th day of June, 1878. All the debts due from the firm will be paid at the office of Alexander & Harris, who have purchased the stock of goods, and will conduct the business at the old stand. All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to settle the same at once, as that business must be closed up. T. L. ALEXANDER, T. L. SEIGLE, J. G. HARRIS.

Reduction of Prices. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the above firm, we desire to reduce the stock as low as possible by September 1st, and in order to do so, will offer extraordinary bargains until that time. Our Bargain Counter will be replenished every day with goods at prices that cannot fail to attract attention. It is our purpose to purchase, as nearly as possible, an entirely new stock this Fall, and in order to do so, will close out as much of the present stock as possible, to make room for them. We thank a generous public for the liberal patronage given to the old firm, and earnestly desire all of our old customers to continue their business relations with us. We invite the retail trade to call and see us, and if a well assorted stock of goods, at low prices, polite attention, and energy is worth anything, we are determined to merit the public patronage. ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

CARD. Having sold to Alexander & Harris my interest in the stock of goods of Alexander, Seigle & Co. I cordially recommend to my friends this new firm, and ask for them the patronage of all those who have been customers of Alexander, Seigle & Co. July 5 T. L. SEIGLE.

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