

THE CONVENTION.

Notwithstanding the very small majority the Democrats in the Convention have gone earnestly to work to carry out their pledges to the people, in regard to amendments to the Cady Constitution. The opening wedge was entered last Friday, when the standing Committee were appointed by the President, Dr. Ransom. A majority of each of these Committees are Democrats, with the ablest men in the Convention as the chairmen.

On the same day, (Friday) something like one hundred and twenty-five ordinances to amend the Constitution were introduced, the principal of which, introduced and referred to the proper committees, are as follows:

To reduce the number of Superior Court Judges, and that they be appointed by the General Assembly, instead of being elected by the popular vote.

Fixing the pay of the members of the General Assembly at \$300 per annum.

Reducing the number of County Commissioners.

Fixing the term of Governor and State officers at two years, instead of four.

Providing for the non-suspension of writs of habeas corpus.

For separate schools for white and black children.

Modifying the appointing power of the Executive.

Fixing the salaries of Governor and other State officers.

Abolishing the Senate branch of the Legislature.

Prohibiting convicted felons from holding office or sitting on juries.

Providing for the compromise of the public debt.

The only resolution introduced by the Republicans, was one for adjournment *sine die*, which went over under the rules.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Forty-fourth Congress, commencing March 4th, 1875, and ending March 4th, 1877, will commence its first regular session on the first Monday of December. All of the States have chosen their representatives except Mississippi, where the election is to be held November 2d.

The Senate in December will consist of forty-three Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats and two Independents.

The House stands 171 Democrats, 109 Republicans, six Independents, and six to be elected in Mississippi.

Should there be no choice of President by the people next year, the House of Representatives will choose from the three persons having the largest number of electoral votes. Each State will cast one vote—the majority of the delegation deciding how the vote shall be cast. The Democrats have a majority in twenty-two States—the Republicans in thirteen, one State is evenly divided, and one is yet to choose, viz:

Democratic.	Republican.
Alabama,	Florida,
Arkansas,	Iowa,
California,	Kansas,
Connecticut,	Maine,
Delaware,	Massachusetts,
Georgia,	Michigan,
Illinois,	Minnesota,
Indiana,	Nebraska,
Kentucky,	Nevada,
Maryland,	Rhode Island,
Missouri,	S. Carolina,
New Hampshire,	Vermont,
New Jersey,	Wisconsin,
New York,	Even Divided,
North Carolina,	Louisiana,
Ohio,	To elect,
Oregon,	Mississippi,
Pennsylvania,	
Tennessee,	
Texas,	
Virginia,	
West Virginia—22.	

The Northern mind must be convinced that State rights in the South does not mean forcible resistance to the government. And Southern members of Congress are the men to remove the erroneous impression;

A small faction of the Democratic party in Wisconsin, has issued a protest against the renomination of Governor Taylor by their party and the reformers. The Republicans are jubilant at the prospect of discord thus held out.

The late Emperor Ferdinand of Austria left the Pope a legacy of 10,000,000 florins, which has been paid at the Vatican. He also bequeathed to him all the ornaments and sacred vessels of his chapel, and most valuable crystal and rare china services.

During what is called the three summer months, June, July and August, the total number of deaths in Baltimore aggregate 2,189, of which 1,212 were of children under five years of age, including 618 deaths by cholera infantum.

Another bloody riot occurred in Miss., on the 28th ult.; this time at Clinton. Three whites were killed and one wounded; ten negroes were killed and several mortally wounded. In every disturbance, so far, the negroes were the aggressors.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean assures us that the outrage Mill will be stopped when the Southern people cease committing crimes. The great and continual crimes which the South is always committing, consists in its neglect and refusal to vote the radical ticket, and this is an outrage which is not likely to end very soon.

Old raging Morton has been enabled by the Republican press of Maine. Not wanting to go back entirely on his Congressional record he tries in his speeches to make a side issue of the currency question, which procedure does not please his hard money party friends. They tell him he must plank down the gold or nothing.

order and chaos; between the plans of needed, moderate and legitimate reform, and the consummation of the wildest schemes of meditated mischief."

The Cincinnati Enquirer asks: "Are the reckless bankers and speculators of California the only people who are entitled to government aid? When the banks of that billion State went down, the other day," says the Enquirer, "Mr. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, sent gold from the Treasury to relieve them. Has Mr. Bristow sent any money to Ohio to start the idle workshops and staid the depressed manufacturers? Not much. It's only the bankers, whose interest is consideration in this world." That's very true, but the Enquirer must not forget that Grant and the Radical administration, of which he is the smoke-stack, belongs to the bankers and money monopolists.

The Atlanta Herald's reporter has interviewed General Gordon, who has returned from Mississippi. Gordon thinks the Democracy will carry the State this time; in fact, they are sick of Radicalism and are determined to do so. He says the main fight of the Democrats will be made on the Legislature, and thinks Lamar will be sent to the Senate of the United States. He has hopes of two other Democratic Congressmen besides Lamar. We hope General Gordon will prove a true prophet. Perhaps it is the fear of a Democratic victory that has moved Governor Ames to plead for the military occupation. Even with the "blue coats" on hand, we trust the Democracy will triumph.

**Fatal Encounter With a Bull.**  
 The Galena (Ill.) Gazette says: Mr. Buck, with his little boy, ten years old, attempted to cross an adjoining pasture, in which was kept a monstrously wicked bull, the property of a Mr. Collins. When but a short distance in the pasture the bull made for the boy, and seeing the terrible danger to which himself and the child were exposed from the attack of the furious beast, the father hid the son to run for his life, while he remained and fought the monster with a club. The terrible struggle for life then commenced.

The horrors of a lifetime were concentrated in that short space of twenty minutes. The paternal impulse was to save his child, even at the expense of his own life, which subsequently proved to be the tribute paid, and next to save himself, for the more he hit the bull the more ferocious it became, while the unfortunate man was fast exhausting his energies. The charge was keenly felt by Mr. Buck, for never can a man see so much at a glance as when in a situation of extremity. He began to back toward some trees which were standing not far behind him, thinking to find there some refuge from his furious assailant. Fortunately, he succeeded in reaching the trees, and after dodging about from one to another climbed one out of reach of the bull. The physical prostration and his mental condition, after so terrible a struggle, can only be imagined, and to add to its intensity the mad beast reached the tree, and standing under it, tore the ground with his hoofs. His agony of mind for fear of the limb breaking could have known no bounds, for during his delirium, for days before his death, the only audible ejaculations he uttered would be his fear of the limb breaking or that he would fall. While in the tree he took a chill, but started to work the next day, during which he was obliged to go home. From that time he began to sink until Friday evening, when death terminated his sufferings.

**Effects of Drought on Grasses.**  
 Mr. C. W. Howard, in one of his communications to the Rural Carolinian, gives the following as his experience this year:

The contrast this year between lucerne and clover, orchard grass and timothy, is striking. These three have been so damaged by the May drought as to be hardly worth cutting. Lucerne was unaffected by it, and continued to grow without a drop of rain between the cuttings, except a washing shower a day or two before it was cut, and too late to do it any good.

Meadow oat grass has been less affected by the drought than any of the grasses, having grown about five feet tall. The same result as to this grass occurred during the May drought of last year. Some of the best timothy meadows in Northwest Georgia and Tennessee failed almost entirely. The meadow oat grass, on the contrary gave a full crop. This grass seems admirably adapted to the South. Its more general culture is much to be desired at the South, especially for the cheapening of the seed, which now costs five dollars per bushel. It seeds abundantly, and the seeds are easily threshed out. It should be remembered, that about the time of sowing turnips is the best season for sowing this grass, and in fact, all other grasses and forage plants at the South.

**Alalfa, or Lucerne.**  
 The Industrialist, published at the Kansas Agricultural College, and edited by the President and Faculty, gives the following on this plant:

For stolidity, persistence and strict attention to business, commend us to the plant called alfalfa. Neither drought, chinch bugs nor grasshoppers seem to disturb its serenity. We have 1 1/2 acres upon the college farm that was seeded April 8, 1875, to alfalfa. To day, June 7th, the ground is completely occupied with a dense, even growth of this valuable forage. From this mass we have selected plants that measured sixteen inches above ground. The roots broke off at ten inches, and doubtless extended several inches beyond this point. If alfalfa keeps its good name during the coming season, many acres will be seeded in this vicinity in 1876. Who knows but what the introduction of alfalfa may mark the turning point in our agriculture, just as the introduction of clover and turnips one hundred and fifty years ago, marked a new era in the agriculture of Great Britain?

We wonder what is the experience with it at our "Model Farm" in Prince George's.

The telegraph office was opened at the Depot at Shelby on Thursday last, with a female, Mrs. Perry, as operator.

Experiments with Fertilizers.

In our Nos. for April and the two succeeding months we gave the results of the experiments of Prof. Stockbridge at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which demonstrated that fixed quantities of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen applied to the land, contain returns could be expected in excess of what the natural soil would produce—the increase obtained being limited only by the space necessary and the operation of natural forces, as sunlight, air, warmth, &c., and that this held good, as shown in the examples given, with corn, potatoes and tobacco.

Applications of fertilizers, containing certain amounts proportions of the elements named, were made on others than the college farm, and the estimated returns of the crops were found to have been uniformly reached.

In a later lecture the Professor said, according to the Scientific Farmer:

"The cheapest form in which nitrogen can be obtained in the market is crude sulphate of ammonia. Suppose a certain brand is guaranteed to contain 24 per cent. of ammonia; then in 100 pounds of this we have 24 pounds of nitrogen, (100 pounds of ammonia contains 83.3 pounds of nitrogen, and 17.7 pounds of hydrogen. For the potash we will take a German potash salt guaranteed to contain 32 per cent. of sulphate of potash; in 100 pounds we will have 16 pounds of potash. The phosphoric acid we will get in the form of superphosphate of lime, guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid. As we have shown above, 25 bushels of corn requires 30 pounds of nitrogen, 31.7 pounds of potash, 13.8 pounds of phosphoric acid. There are to furnish plant food for 25 bushels of corn, we should take 150 pounds of crude sulphate of ammonia, 63 pounds of sulphate of potash and 105 pounds of superphosphate of lime, of the above stated guaranteed percentage.

These experiments have been in progress for six years, and are still in their infancy. This year many farmers are raising crops according to these principles, and we predict most gratifying results. Of course there will be some failures, but with more knowledge and experience will come success."

Meadows.

Land intended for timothy ought to be in good condition, both as to fertility and mechanically. That grass needs a good soil. A good preparation is to turn under shallow a dressing of well-rotted stable manure and apply afterwards, lightly harrowing in, some good superphosphate or a mixture of bone-dust and ashes. Sowing timothy by itself, half a bushel of seed is not too much, and it ought to be put in now as early as possible. Of mixed grasses, a mixture of 7 bushel orchard grass, 1 bushel each Kentucky blue grass, Perennial ryegrass, and tall meadow oat-grass, 1 peck of timothy, 3 lbs. white clover, and 1 lb. sweet-scented vernal grass is recommended. The light grass seeds ought to be sown in two directions to secure evenness of distribution. It is also well to dampen them a little.

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Read and Remember

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 I have been called upon to close up the Tax Lists for the last fiscal year, and as there is a large amount of Taxes in arrears that year's taxes will be assessed, whose taxes for the time specified are unpaid, and if they are not closed by the 15th of September 1875, I will proceed to force collections according to law. Such persons as are sensitive about having their property advertised may avoid trouble by meeting their dues.  
 J. M. WALL, Sheriff.  
 August 11th, 1875. Anson County, N. C.

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