THE OLD North State.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 9, 1869. [NO. 27

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pleasant Grove Academy.

Male and Female.

THE SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE on the 9th of August next.

Course—*English, Classical, Mathematical.*

Terms: Tuition from $5 to $10 per session. Board with the Principal $9 per month.

For particulars address the principal at Fulton, Davie Co., N. C.

W. J. ELLIS, Principal.

Pleasant Grove, N. C., June 25, 1869. 25—3m

BINGHAM SCHOOL.

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

Wm. Bingham, Robert Bingham, W. B. Lynch.

THE SESSION OF 1869-'70 BEGINS **August 25th**, and continues forty weeks.

The course of Instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, and the elements of Natural Science.

Expenses, (including tuition, board, fuel, washing, books and clothing,) $365.

Circulars sent on application.

June 18, 1869. 24—6w

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.—The first Session of this Academy will commence on the first Monday in August ensuing.

Pupils can enter at any time and be charged from the time of entrance.

The rates of tuition will be as follows: $7 50 $10.00 and $15 000 per session of 5 months payable at the end of every month.

No pains will be spared to give pupils a thorough training in all the branches usually taught in a first class Academy.

The Academy is located in a healthy and moral community in Franklin Township four miles from Salisbury, on the new road to Mocksville.

Board can be had in respectable families from 7 to 8 dollars per month. L. H. ROTHROCK, Principal

June 25, 1869.—25:3m

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE on the first Monday of September. The entire expense of Board and Tuition will be from $100 to $110 if paid in advance. Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels and also a pair of sheets and pillow cases. For circular address J. M. M. CALDWELL, Greensboro', N. C.

july 2, 1869—3m

DAY BOARDING.

MRS McCANDLESS, at the former residence of Samuel R. Harrison, next door to Dr. Sill's Drug Store, will take a few more Day Boarders upon the most accommodating terms. [illegible]

Salisbury, June 18, 1869. 24—4t

M. H. PINNIX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LEXINGTON, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE in the courts of Davidson, Forsythe, Guilford, Alamance and Randolph counties:

REFERENCE.

Hon. R. M. Pearson, C. J. of N. C., Raleigh.
" E. G. Reade, Associate Justice, " "
" Thomas Settle, " " "
" R. P. Dick, " " "
" Richard Brown, Yanceyville, N. C.
" Hon. John Kerr, " "
" J. R. McLean, Greensboro', N. C.
" Thomas Ruffin, Jr., " "
" J. M. Clement, Dobson, N. C.

4—tf January 29, 1869.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

HAVING resumed the practice of Medicine respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

OFFICE: The one late occupied by Whitehead & Henderson. Calls may be left either at his office, or at Ennis' Drug Store.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1869. 6—6t

JOHN S. HENDERSON,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

SALISBURY, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to the Collection of Claims feb26—1y

Dr. I. W. JONES,

HAVING located in Salisbury, offers his Professional services to the public. Office on Council Street, opposite the Court House and next door to the Law office of Hon. Burton Craige. May 28, 1869-tf.

SEE

WHAT A GRAND AND EXTENSIVE BUSINESS THE

Connecticut Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

IS DOING.

Synopsis of Statement for 1868.

Income from Premiums	$7,161,304.11
Income from Interest	1,584,905 48
Total income for the year	8,746 209.59
Losses paid	1,221 335 00
Dividends paid	928 284.00
Total Losses paid to date	8 089 883 00
Total Dividends paid to date	5,197 258.00

It will be seen from the above that the income for the interest alone, greatly exceeds the losses, and that the total income for one year is more than the total losses paid to date. The Assets of the Company are now over Twenty-three Millions, and with its large income offers greater inducements to those insuring than any other company in the country. Its plans of business comprise all the desirable forms of insurance.

S. D. WAIT, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

mar 5—9—1y

CAUTION! WE desire to warn the dealers in, and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorrillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby. It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application. In ordering please specify Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff (Extra Scotch) is desired.

april6—6m P. LORILLARD, NEW YORK.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

NEW STOCK OF

FRESH, PURE,

AND

RELIABLE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

and such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

Dr. G. B. Poulson, HAS JUST returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, soap, fancy articles, tooth brushes combs, putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Horse and Cattle Powders, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Cooking Soda, Copperas, Venetian Red, Concentrated Lye, and the best Bitters and Medicines for chills that can be used.

FINE CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

☞ **To Physicians.**—I would state that I have a splendid assortment and carefully selected stock of

Trusses & Abdominal Supporters

of the latest improvements, excellent in quality and low in price.

FINE BREAST PUMPS & NURSING BOTTLES.

☞ **To Merchants.**—I am prepared to supply at Balt more or New York prices (by the dozen) such articles as

Ess. Lemon, Ess. Peppermint, Ess Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, Bateman Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodeldoc, Castor Oil, and Turpentine.

My stock is complete and composed of articles Pure Fresh and Reliable in Quality and as low in price as such articles can be obtained in this section.

Impure Medicines can be sold for a trifle and are dear at any price (such I do not and will not keep.) But I am sufficiently posted in the Drug Market to know that PURE Drugs and Medicines cannot be sold for half the price heretofore charged. Bear in mind it is always the cheapest and safest plan to buy the purest Medicines.

I would beg of all before purchasing elsewhere to call and examine my stock and get my prices

G. B. POULSON, Druggist and Apothecary, Salisbury, N. C., next door to Meroney & Bro. june25—25:3m.

DR. GODDIN'S

COMPOUND

GENTIAN BITTERS

Colic, Sick Stomach, Bronchitis, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

A UNIVERSAL TONIC.

A sure safe, and reliable preventative and cure for all Malarial diseases, and all diseases requiring a general tonic impression.

Prepared only by Dr. N. A. H. Goddin and for sale everywhere. JAMES T. WIGGINS, Gen'l Agt for J. H. Baker & Co.) Proprietors, Agent and Wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Norfolk Va. 17—1y

PECTORAL BALM!

AN approved and effectual Remedy for *Chronic Bronchitis—Asthma;* the wasting Coughs in advanced age; *Bleeding from the Lungs, &c., and* Consumption, that is doing more real service in ameliorating and curing Consumption, than all the Expectorants, Cough Mixtures, &c., extant.

It is scientifically compounded of ingredients well known for their virtues and a reputation to the diseases named; and is the result of long and extensive experience and patient investigation of the laws of the animal economy; together with an intimate knowledge of remedial agents, in their physiological and therapeutic effect on the human system.

It is quite unlike the numberless Expectorants, Pectorals &c., so recklessly and persistently palmed upon the suffering and confiding people; in the fact, that it is not an Expectorant, *per se;* nor is it loaded with Opium or Morphine, in order to lull the poor sufferer with its delusive influences. Many a valuable life has been sacrificed and expectorated into a premature grave. On the contrary, it is calculated to check excessive expectoration which of itself is exceedingly exhaustive, and by its general and specific action, to heal and soothe the weak, inflamed and irritated organs.

Of the several ingredients which compose this valuable BALM, there is no one, which is not constantly used, by the best Physicians, in the diseases above enumerated, and of many eminent medical gentlemen, to whom its composition has been made known, there has not been one, who has not highly approved it; and in some instances, have not only prescribed it for their patients, but have used it in their own cases, with marked advantage!

Prepared and sold only, at E. SILL'S Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C.

a ril 23-16-tf

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

WOMAN'S FRIEND!

A safe and reliable remedy for

All Diseases Peculiar to Females,

—SUCH AS—

Leuchorrea, or Whites; Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb; Irregular Painful, or Suppressed Menstruation; Pain in the Back; Nervousness, Wakefulness, Weakness, &c

DEDICATED TO THE

LADIES OF AMERICA,

For whose benefit it was designed, and whose happiness it will promote, by the discoverer,

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

The articles of which the Woman's Friend is compounded are published around each bottle, and it is believed to be the best Uterine Tonic and alterative yet discovered.

It is a valuable and reliable agent in all derangements of the Female Reproductive Organs, and in Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Spinal Irritations, &c

☞ *Price $1,00 per Bottle.* ☜

J. H. BAKER & CO., Wholesale agents, No. 4, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

☞ To whom all orders or letters must be addressed. march 19—1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL Life Insurance Co'p'y

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by special act of Congress, July 25, '68.

Cash Capital paid in full $1,000,000.

It is no longer a question with any man, who tenderly loves his wife and children, who considers how helpless would be their condition in case of his death, as to the duty of taking out a LIFE POLICY, but as to which Company he shall pay his money.

If he reflects a moment he will conclude to patronize the Company which shows the greatest degree of vitality, which extends its business over the largest area, which is a Home Company in every locality; which furnishes insurance at the least cost; which issues no policies that are forfeitable should he be unable next year, or any subsequent year to pay his renewal; and which is undoubtedly able to meet all its promises.

With these feelings and views, he looks over the newspapers, and, by the time he gets through reading the advertisements of Mutual or Mixed Companies, he finds his mind so fiddled that he is at a loss where to go or what to do. He cannot comprehend one-half that is written, and concludes that none but Auctuaries who are familiar with the principles upon which Life Insurance is based, can comprehend or explain anything about dividends and his liability for notes given in part payment of premiums. In his dilemma, he looks into the plan adopted by the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and finds just what he wants:

AN ALL CASH PLAN, reduced to the lowest minimum rate, like any commodity in market, so much Insurance for so much Money.—No notes to give; no interest to pay; no anxiety about Assessments; no apprehension of his Policy being forfeited next year if he does not pay his annual Renewal; and the Rates so much Lower than other Companies, that he realizes a larger Dividend, in advance, than other companies can pay him in the future.

He finds that, instead of this uncertain promise, at present high rate, that the National presents a certain and definite sum for a much lower rate and puts up its paid up Capital of

$1,000,000

As a guarantee fund, that its contracts will be fulfilled, and, like thousands of others, cheerfully calls on their Agent to make his application for a Policy. Hence the unprecedented and most wonderful success of the National as contrasted with the older and Mutual Companies.

The Company issued its first policy on the 1st of August, 1868, and up to March 1st, 1869, it had issued 2,582 policies.

Amount insured,	$10,045,[illegible]
Total premium of New Jersey,	693
" New England Mutual,	314
" Phœnix Mutual,	335
" Massachusetts Mutual,	312
" Equitable of New York,	277

The Mutual Life, of New-York, in the first year of its existence, only issued 470 policies.

In its 10th year, 1,260 "

And in its 20th year, 2,812 "

This latter being 69½ less than was issued by the NATIONAL in its first seven months.

JAY COOK & CO., Agents for the Southern States.

P. F. PESCUD, General Agent for North Carolina.

Andrew Murphy, Salisbury, N. C., agent for the counties of Rowan, Davie, and Davidson.

April 19, 1869. 17—3m

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court, Spring Term, 1869.

James Haywood, administrator of James Haywood, Sr., deceased, against Benjamin Haywood, Richard Haywood, James D. Haywood and wife Dicy, W. R. Haywood, Sr., and wife Nancy, W. R. Haywood, Jr., Benjamin F. Haywood and Malinda Haywood.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Benjamin Haywood and Richard Haywood, cannot after due diligence be found within the limits of this State: It is ordered that service (be made) by publication for six weeks successively, in the *Old North State* a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, N. C., notifying the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next termof said court to be held for said county at the Court House in Troy, on the fourth monday after the second monday in August next, and answer the petition of said Administrator or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. C. Wade, Clerk of our said court at office, in the town of Troy, the 4th Monday after the second Monday in February, 1869.

26—6w:pr fee $10. C. C. WADE, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court Spring Term, A D 1869.

C. C. Wade, administrator of Jonathan Richardson, deceased, against John Richardson, David Richardson, Martin Morgan and wife Lucey, William Jordan and wife Lina, William Fuller and wife Elizabeth, Spinks Richardson, Hiram Richardson, Mary J. Richardson, Albert Richardson and Elizabeth Richardson.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the above named defendants cannot after due diligence be found within the limits of the State. It is ordered that service be made by publication for six weeks successively, in the *Old North State*, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Troy, on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in August next, and answer the petition of the said administrator or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness C. C. Wade, clerk of our said Court at office in Troy, the 4th Monday after the 2d Monday in February next.

C. C. WADE C. S. C.

This June 22, 1869. 26-6w pr $10

NOTICE!—I WILL SELL FOR CASH, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Mocksville, on Wednesday, 14th day of July next, R. F. Johnston's interest in 425 Acres of Land, lying on the waters of Red Fork Desha County, Arkansas, adjoining the lands of Mr. Bolton, Judge Fletcher and others.

A. A. HARBIN, Assignee.

Mocksville, N. C., June 23, '69. 26—2t.

The Old North State

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

LEWIS HANES

Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR, payable in advance	$3.00
SIX MONTHS, " "	1.50
5 Copies to one address	12.50

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, first insertion	$1.00
For each additional insertion	50

Special notices will be charged 50 per cent higher than the above rates.

Court and Justice's Orders will be published at the *same* rates with other advertisements.

Obituary notices, over six lines, charged as advertisements.

To persons wishing to advertise for a longer time than two months the most liberal terms will be given.

CONTRACT RATES.

SPACE.	One Month.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	One Year.
1 Square.	$2 50	$3 75	$5 00	$8 50	$13 00
2 Squares.	4 50	6 25	8 50	13 00	22.00
3 Squares	6 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	30.00
4 Squares.	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	37.50
¼ Column.	11 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	45.00
½ Column.	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	75.00
1 Column.	28 00	40 00	50 00	80 00	130.00

THE COW PEA AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

We have long been satisfied, from actual experiment, that the common cow pea of the Southern States, when properly managed, afford the best and at the same time, the cheapest medium for the restoration of our exhausted cotton fields. Its effects have been as lasting and as marked upon the fertility of our soils as that of clover upon the worn and exhausted lands of Virginia and Maryland.

The main reason why the cow pea has not been heretofore extensively used, is due to the disposition to await the rather slow effects of this most valuable fertilizer. Now, however, when every planter has a large proportion of his poor lands lying idle, there is no excuse why the pea should not be set in every field not absolutely necessary for corn or cotton.

Now is the best time to plant the pea, and we desire to give our agricultural friends the result of a careful experiment made by a planter in Gwinnet county to encourage them to make similar efforts.

Our Gwinnet planter had a piece of old exhausted land, twenty acres of which had been lying in Broom sage for a number of years. This he broke deep with a turn plow in the summer, and in the succeeding Fall put down in wheat. The crop, carefully measured, was a little less than *four* bushels to the acre.

As soon as the wheat was cut he sowed peas at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Early in October the peas were turned under with a deep furrow, and a few weeks later wheat was sown and carefully harrowed in upon the pea sod. The yield from the crop was *nine* bushels to the acre, a little more than double the first year's crop.

The field was again sown in peas as soon as the wheat was harvested and turned under as before in the Fall, and wheat sown upon the soil. The yield this year was *seventeen and a half bushels.*

The fourth year, with the same treatment, he made twenty-seven bushels, and this (the fifth year) the crop bids fair to make forty bushels. Nothing has been applied to the land as a fertilizer except the pea, and we find that in five years, with the cow pea *alone*, the production has been increased *ten fold*. The experiment speaks more for the pea than any argument which we could make.

We trust some of our planting friends will be induced to try the pea on the next wheat and let us know the result of their experiment.

Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

BISHOP DAVIS.

The Sumter S. C. News of Thursday says:

The Rev. Bishop Davis preached to a large congregation on Sunday last, at the Church of the Comforter, and administered the rite of confirmation to a lady present. It was a treat to listen to the eloquence of this popular and highly esteemed divine, and when we consider that the light of nature is shut out from his view, while that of true religion became brighter than ever in his mind, we must bow in submission to the will of that Power who deprived him of physical sight and bestowed a double gift of religious light. Long may he live to inculcate the doctrines of his church.

Drunkardness and Idiocy.—In the latest edition of "Carpenter's Physiology," it is mentioned that out of three hundred and fifty-nine idiots in England, the condition of whose progenitors could be ascertained, ninety-nine were children of absolute drunkards, and a large proportion of the parents of the remainder were more or less intemperate.

It costs a quarter of a million dollars a year to light the streets of Chicago.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

A ROMANCE OF THE HEART.

The Death of an Iowa Recluse—His Sad History—His Birth in England—Disappointment in Love—Emigration to America, and Life of Seclusion in the Woods.

An old settler, one whose career is the strangest among the hundreds of old settlers, has just passed away. For many years he led so secluded a life that we presume nearly all of his acquaintances hereabouts long ago lost thought of him, or if they have remembered him at all it has been with the supposition that he was far away from here, and possibly dead.

We allude to William Knight. He came to this country from England, and settled in Davenport nearly thirty years ago. He was an attorney; had practised law in London for years, and was a very able man. His family connections in the old country were highly respectable people. He hung out his sign here and in Rockingham, and soon built up quite a practice, such as it was. He was a finely educated man, possessed a very retentive memory, was kindly in disposition, of pleasing address, and of a social nature. So it was no wonder that he became popular among the people. All at once, when he was looked upon as a rising man, when his prospects were brightest, he dropped out of society, and was soon "as though he were one dead." The secret of that retirement to a lonely cabin in the woods is known to but few, but now that he is dead there can be no harm in publishing it.

When Knight left England it was without the knowledge of his relatives and friends there. He arrived at New York and immediately pushed for the far West, and Davenport was about as far West as men cared to go in those days. His friends in England supposed that he had gone to America, and advertised descriptions of him, with offers of good rewards for tidings of his whereabouts. For years their efforts were fruitless. But at last they took another course, which led to success. Knight [illegible] in ignorance of the investigation as to the owner, if it ever came into their hands. Well, Knight's watch got out of order. There was nobody who could repair it. Accordingly, he sent it to Philadelphia, and, as luck would have it, to an establishment in which a description of the watch was posted. The proprietor wrote to London parties that he had received the watch. Over to this country as soon as the ocean winds would let them came Knight's friends, making their way to Davenport as rapidly as the meagre facilities would allow. They found the runaway. They held conference after conference with him, to induce his return to England. They resorted to strategy, and endeavored to secure his arrest for some offence, that he might be sent back as a prisoner. All in vain.—And they bade him farewell with sad hearts, and returned to their native land.

And Knight! From that time forward until his death, on Sunday last, he was a changed man. He bought a small farm near Rockingham, a heavily wooded tract, erected a sort of shanty in the forest, and there, alone with no companions but his pipe, books and papers, he spent his time. He received papers from England regularly, and loved to read of new and noted books and their authors. He cooked his own food, washed his own clothes, cut his own wood, and was his own servant generally. He rarely received callers. Grant & Smith were his agents, for he was in receipt of a little income, and either one of the firm, or a messenger from them, was always welcome, but nobody else was.—His cabin had a rough interior—a bed in one corner, a table in the middle of the floor, one or two chairs, and a trunk containing its furniture. A fire place that would admit cord wood, gave him warmth and enabled him to cook his food. Sometimes he would be seized with a letter-writing fit, and a letter to his lawyers every day for a fortnight would be the result, an answer being expected by him as fully as though the matter of correspondence was of the utmost importance. And thus he led the life of a hermit, save in relation with his attorneys alone.

Two years ago Knight was seized with gout, and was so afflicted as to be scarcely able to move. Quarters were provided for him at the house of Bernard Hebrick, on the Locust street road, two miles west of Brady street, where he was well taken care of until Sunday, the 4th inst., when he died, having just passed the 74th anniversary of his birth day.

Why he, who was so gifted by nature and so splendidly educated, chose to abandon his luxurious home and wealthy friends, make his way to the American wilds for a residence, and then, when discovered by his friends, resort to the life of a hermit, and be content with it for twenty two or more years, is explained only by an inadvertent admission in one of his letters to his legal friends, wherein he admits having been hopelessly cast down by disappointment in a love affair. He wooed, won, and lost a lovely English girl—lost her because she preferred a "belted knight" and a castle to a young barrister, who being a younger son had to make his own way to fortune and to fame.

The Superintendent of Police in New York has on file descriptions of twenty-four persons who have mysteriously disappeared in the past two weeks.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

I once arrested a man, said Mr. F. accused of killing his wife. Although convicted, I have always been doubtful if his sentence was just. He came here a stranger; silent and repellant in his manner, making no acquaintance and shunning society. He was a foreigner, too, speaking our language but imperfectly, and relying solely for sympathy and confidence on the beautiful woman, whose warm, sunny loveliness seemed chilled by the cold, rigid manner of her husband. She was very young, too, and those who knew them best from seeing them most declared that her glad utterances were often frozen—her childish laughter stilled—by a gloomy look of stern command. He seemed a man at war with mirth, and brooked no joy in his alienated sympathies. She feared him too; for those who saw how the young creature gladdened when the sunlight flung its beauty around her, when the flowers bloomed in her way, or nature answered back her smiles, saw, too, her furtive glances to see if he noted the transied joy she felt, and saw her saddened at the frown she met.

One night the people at the house at which they stayed heard her scream in terror, but the man's gloomy nature had made them fear to enter his room unless invited, and several minutes elapsed before they summoned courage to ascertain the cause of her alarm. When at last, a servant opened the door, the young wife lay dead upon the floor, stabbed to the heart. The man was gone. Mr. I. and myself were sent for at once, and came immediately. The window fronting the street was open—a leap of nearly twenty feet to the banquette—but through this it was certain the man escaped. The knife that still pierced her heart was a Spanish dagger, and usually lay upon the mantle.—Its sheath was thrown upon the floor. It looked as if it had been snatched up in sudden passion to do a deed of blood.

It was late at night, and the woman had been aroused from sleep. Her [illegible] were opened for a cry of despair. I shuddered as I looked at the spectacle—So young, so lovely, so full of witching graces, one could hardly think a being so beautiful could die. Only the day before I had seen her, with eyes flashing like the sunlight, a form of beauty, and laughter rippling like the song of water on her lips, looking indeed, "like a thing of beauty and a joy forever." And now she lay dead. I noted well each mark essential in the search I had to make, and then sick at heart, turned from the place to look for her murderer.

At the threshhold I met her husband. I laid my hand on his shoulder:

"You are my prisoner!"

"Sir!" he indignantly exclaimed, "how dare you?"

The tears were yet in my eyes; the horror of this deed still before my vision. I could scarcely retain my patience but I did.

"I arrest you sir, for the murder of your wife!"

His cry was like that of some wild animal as he sprung by me up stairs and disappeared in the rooms. The people stood grouped around the dead body, tender hands washing off the blood stains.—These he flung aside, and knelt, with a cry, at her side—a cry like that despair might wring from courage when hope had fled and life was at its ebb—a cry like that "of some strong swimmer in his agony," or such as virtue gives when honor's fled. Sobbing, crying, calling her name in accents piteous and tender, he at last sunk back fainting, and we carried him away.

It seemed so certain that he killed her that none believed him innocent, yet his manner showed no guilt. It may have been insanity, or another may have done the deed; but a jury said he did it. As the years go by the mystery may be cleared but my heart acquits him now of the lawless deed done years ago. It robbed him of the only sunlight his manhood knew—it took from his path the only flower that gave to him its incense and perfume. But he never denied it—only looked at you when he was spoken to in an aimless and wandering way, as if the shock that had deprived him of the only being that he loved had destroyed his reason.

Long years have passed since then, but the memory of that horror lingers in my mind, an episode so sad and wretched that I shudder at the thought of it.

The Petersburg Index speculates upon the "coming" price of wheat—and says: As far as we are capable of forming an opinion, it is that the season will open at about two dollars, at which the price may be expected to continue about two months. Longer than that we cannot see how it can be sustained; and during the next winter and spring it is not improbable we shall see breadstuffs adjusting themselves to the standard of former years." This, of course, is liable many contingencies such as the harvest in Europe—the actual results in this country, &c. &c.

Dr. Hall assails the idea that men rest by doing nothing. He says the only healthful rest, as long as our physical condition remains as it is, is to be busy. Men of force and industry will everywhere tell you, "It is the hardest thing in the world to do nothing."

HOG RAISING, &C.

Interesting letter from the Rev. W. E. Pell, to the Raleigh Sentinel.

I am glad to see you manifest so much interest in the domestic concerns of our people, and the promotion of the great object of Agriculture. There can be no permanent improvement in the pecuniary and economic interests of North Carolina that does not have for its basis, the improvement of Agriculture. Our soil is the great laboratory out of which must come the future wealth of the State. All other schemes of improvement, while they materially aid agriculture, can only be secondary to it and should be made subservient to its promotion.

The eminently practical letter of Mr. Robert Bingham, of Mebaneville, which you copied the other day from a Farmers' Journal, was an excellent contribution to the interests of Agriculture in the State, and I hope to see it followed by articles and letters of the same character from all the farmers of the State, to our State journals. I would suggest to our planters when they write for the information of the masses to be always practical and sufficiently specific. They must not take it for granted that their readers can always supply omissions which they may make. Mr. Bingham, for instance, in speaking of the value of Baugh's Fertilizer, was not particular to designate the character of his soil; and the application of it to a particular class of soils. The precise nature and condition of the soil must be understood in order to use, judiciously, the various kinds of fertilizers now in use. Many are led by the high wrought descriptions of particular fertilizers to purchase them, without knowing in what quantity and when to apply them, and by consequence a failure results in bitter denunciation of the particular kind of fertilizers used to no profit, and often of the Agents vending them, for the lack of the necessary information which [illegible] of fertilizer and what kind of potatoes they were. Northern people and our Western people when speaking of potatoes always mean, Irish potatoes; while an Eastern North Carolina planter always when speaking of a potatoe crop, means the sweet potatoe; but if he means the Irish potatoe, he always puts the *prefix* to it.

But I am digressing entirely from my subject. Mr. Bingham in speaking of his hog raising remarked, if I remember correctly, that every 100 pounds of pork raised by the Alamance planter in the ordinary way, cost him $15. This would surprise the hog raisers of our Western and Eastern Counties amazingly. I once heard a successful hog raiser in Gates County say, that he never raised a 100 pounds of pork that cost him over $3 per hundred. He was a very successful pork and bacon producer, and I understood him to say that a barrel of corn was all that was necessary to raise a pig to weigh 100 pounds. The average price of corn in that day and that section was about $3 per barrel. He said that corn was both the proper food and medicine of hogs. If his hogs were at any time afflicted, he at once considered that they had been eating bad food. Never give a hog rotten corn, this he said produced disease; nor did he feed corn in the ear or grain, but he always ground it, and if possible cooked it, and always found it the best medicine for hogs. He made large use of potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, turnips, and other vegetables, but always cooked them. Dry, raw peas he considered positively damaging to hogs or animals of any kind. I presume if Mr. Bingham feeds Irish potatoes to hogs, he always has them cooked.

I consider the disposition of our farmers to quit raising hogs, and rely upon the unwholesome and badly flavored Western and Baltimore bacon and Northern pork, an error and a misfortune. The most of our farmers largely overestimate the cost of making their own bacon. I have no doubt that many manage them so badly, they cost enormously, but hogs properly trained and fed, timely penned and cared for, will cost far less than many imagine. Besides if they are penned early, they contribute largely in increasing the stock of valuable manure on a farm.

On a recent visit to Rufus W. Jones, Esq., of this County, I learned a fact about attending hogs, which I think worthy to communicate. He showed a patch in his garden, covering two squares in our ordinary gardens, which he last year planted in long green, running squash, with rows of corn between, from which he assured me he supplied his family with squashes, and kept sixteen hogs almost seal fat during the entire summer until frost came in October. A small amount of corn until killing time was sufficient to give him the fattest meat he ever killed. The squashes were cut up given to the hogs. I have no doubt they would have been much better if they had been cooked. He was so well pleased with his experiment, he is repeating it the present year. He considers them far preferable to, and cheaper than peas, potatoes, or pumpkins. I have no doubt of it. I hope our farmers will rather improve their stock of hogs, sheep and cattle, and keep up the rearing of stock, [illegible] it. We are not tired [illegible] lina bacon.

Raleigh, June 18[illegible]