Telegraphed for the Columbia Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Ten Days Later from Europe.

COTTON DECLINED.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Baltic arrived with Liverpool dates of July 28th.

Cotton closed dull at ½ decline; sales of the week 35,000, bales, including 4000 to speculators, and 2500 bales to exporters. Fair Orleans 7d; Middling 6¼d; Fair Uplands 6¼d; Middling 6 1-6d.

Breadstuffs were unchanged; Corn had advanced 3s. upon white and 1s 6d on yellow. White Corn, being scarce, realized 44s; Yellow, 33s 6d a 34s.

Lard had advanced 6. Provisions unchanged.

Iron active and unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar higher. Consols closed at 91.

THE WAR.

There was nothing important from the Crimea or the Baltic. The French continued their approaches, while the Russians were strongly fortifying all the important points.

It was rumored that General Simpson and Omar Pacha had resigned.

A Russian sortie on the night of the 24th had been repulsed.

It was rumored that the secret expedition was to force the harbor of Sebastopol, while the Allies stormed the place.

The British had destroyed the bridge at Gerutschi.

The preparations for a campaign on the Danube continue.

The Bashi-Bazouks at Constantinople had mutinied, and an insurrection had broken out among the Arabs of Tripoli.

The Russians remain at Kars, but have not invested the place.

The French loan had all been taken.

Sir William Molesworth had been appointed Colonial Secretary in place of Lord John Russell.

Important from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The San Antonio Ledger has advices of the organization of military in Texas to aid the Mexican revolutionists. The first part of the expedition arrived at Leona river on the 1st of July, and large numbers were hourly crossing the river.

Captain Henry, late of the Texan Volunteers, is commander and has issued addresses to the people of Texas and Mexico. The first says his object is to establish a Republic in Mexico and ultimately bring it under the protection of the United States, while the address of the Mexican declares that he wishes them to govern themselves.

General Houston has declared himself in favor of the Know-Nothings.

WHAT A HEN DID.

A Story which Everybody will Read.

A correspondent of the Language gives the following amusing account of the way a farmer was taught how cheaply he could take the paper. The lesson is worth pondering by a good many men we 'wot of.'

'You have been at home of course. Well I will send you my paper one year for the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous to imagine the products of a single hen for the season; merely the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous to imagine the products of a single hen will pay the subscription; perhaps it wont; but I make the offer.'

'Done,' exclaimed the farmer B——, 'I agree to it, and appealed to me as a witness in the affair.

The farmer went away, apparently much elated with his conquest, and the editor went his way rejoicing.

Time rolled round, and the world revolved on its axis, and the sun moved in its orbit as it formerly did, the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information obtained from it. He not only knew the affairs of his own country but became conversant upon the leading topics of the day, and political and financial convulsions of the times. His children too, delighted in perusing the contents of their weekly visitor. In short, he said, he was surprised at the progress of himself and family in general information.

Sometime in the month of September I happened up again in the office, when who should step in but our friend the farmer.

'How do you do, Mr. B——,' said the editor, extending his hand, and his countenance lit up with a bland smile, 'take a chair sir, be seated, fine weather we have.'

'Yes sir, quite fine indeed, answered the farmer, shaking the proffered 'paw' of the editor, and then a short silence, during which friend B——— hitched his chair back and forward, twirled his thumbs abstractly, and spit profusely. Starting up quickly he said, addressing the editor,

'Mr. C———, I have brought you the proceeds of that hen.' It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could scarcely keep my risibles down. When at the wagon the farmer commenced handing over eighteen pullets, worth a shilling each, in the aggregate at the least calculation, $2,50, one dollar more than the price of the paper.

'No need,' said he, 'of men not taking a family newspaper and paying for it too. I don't miss this from my roost, yet I have paid for a year's subscription, and a dollar over. All folly sir, there is no man but can take a newspaper; its charity, sir; charity you know, commences at home.'

'But,' resumed the editor, 'I will pay you for what is over the subscription. I do not institute this as a means of profit but rather to continue you. I will pay you for ———.'

'Not a bit of it, a bargain is a bargain, and I am already repaid sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I will cite him to the story. Good day, gentlemen.'

Dr. Powell, of Kentucky, has just broached a new and curious theory upon the subject of human temperaments. He maintains it to be a law of human life that when the parents are both of the same temperaments, that is—have the same complexion, the same average of the physical and intellectual health, &c., their children must either die young or grow up imbecile in mind, deformed in body, or feeble in constitution. But the same rule, when the parents are of opposite temperaments, characteristics, &c., their offspring are of necessity sound, able, intellectually energetic, and physically capable.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 14, 1855.

Result in the 7th District.

	1855.		1853.	
	Stowe.	Craige.	Osborne	Craige.
Catawba,	91	894	274	775
Gaston,	211	795	150	730
Lincoln,	200	626	297	481
Mecklenburg,	759	1074	636	853
Rowan,	584	957	825	879
Cabarrus,	636	389	706	449
Anson,	637	240	937	248
Stanly,	620	106	870	62
Cleaveland,	146	823	419	836
Union,	250	770	474	705
	4164	6744	5168	5478
		4164		5168
Craige's majority,		2640		316

Charlotte Hotel.

We invite attention to the advertisement of "mine host" of the Charlotte Hotel. This house has been enlarged and otherwise improved and travelers will find comfortable quarters and good fare. The proprietor is the very soul of good humor, and while the inner man is waiting to be renewed his wit will sharpen the appetite and add zest to the entertainment.

New Cabinet Shop.

Our friends Sanders & Wilson have established a New Cabinet Shop in Charlotte where persons wishing articles in that line can be supplied. Call and see them.

A Splendid Buggy.

We called at Messrs. Overman & Wilson's Carriage Shop on yesterday, to examine a Buggy just finished for Mr. P. J. Lorene. It is certainly as neat a piece of work as can be turned out of any shop either North or South. We have urged upon our people time and again, the importance of encouraging our own mechanics, and we can see no necessity, when such work can be executed here, for sending any where else for the carriages. The painting was done by Mr. Rickert and will bear the closest inspection and is fully equal to any northern work. Call and examine it.

A CORRECTION.

A week or two ago, we penned an article relative to Dr. Gilmer's boy, and in that article we see we committed an error. We therefore take the earliest opportunity to correct it. We say that Mr. Dortch "received a letter from his boy post-marked 'South Boston, Va.,' and signed E. B. Jeffress, P. M." Now we intended to say that the "waybill was signed E. B. Jeffress" and not the letter. In the hurry of getting ready for press we overlooked the error, and wished not to see the article after publishing it; but now it is the Richmond Dispatch, which some time set us, with no comments of "G." The reason for not having the letter in the manner we did, it looked very much like a blind to mislead Dr. Gilmer, and not to cast any insinuation on any one if they did not deserve it. South Boston, Va., we believe is not down on the latest Post Office book to be found here and this fact strengthened our suspicion. We could have no disposition to injure Mr. Jeffress and did not intend it by what we said but "G" informs us that the letter was handed to "Mr. J.'s clerk" with the request that he would direct and mail it to the writer, Dr. Gilmer." Now, it seems to us that a clerk is very "green" who will direct and mail a letter for a negro 2 or 300 miles from his master, without making some enquiry or causing him to give some good reason for being that far from home. We care nearly if not "G" never did, that matters had been before decided in this way, and while their servant was represented to be in one place they were rendering service in another direction. "G" we suppose judges us by himself. Will the papers copying our first article please copy this.

The Honorable Mr. Boyce.

We learn from the Winnsboro' Register, that this gentleman in a speech, delivered at Fosterville a few days ago, remarked "that he distrusted any good could result to Southern institutions from an order known to have originated in Massachusetts." Now, the Memphis *Enquirer* states on the authority of Hon. Stephen Adams, a Democrat U. S. Senator from Mississippi, that the order was formed in Baltimore a year or two ago. Now, which is true? Here is a question of sincerity.

The Wheeler Case.

Judge Kane has been slandered and abused by a large portion of the Northern Press for his reasonable and rational conduct in the Wheeler slave case. The commitment of Passmore Williamson for a contempt of court for making an evasive return to a writ of *habeas corpus* has been the principal cause of this immense expenditure of patriotic bile, and impotent invective. The Boston *Atlas* seems to have been the Jupiter Tonans in the affair, and has all most conspicuously in the dirty work of defaming the character of an honorable and distinguished dignitary of the Bench, who had moral courage sufficient to do his duty to the fore and to defiance of an adverse public opinion. The Judge is called a tyrant by this Goliah of the press, and is denounced as having violated all the obligations of his political position, to accomplish some purpose of malignity for a private personal object. Against such coarseness of invective, the severity of the judicial office should be a protection, but as rampant are the calumniatory productions of the Northern abolition press, that the exercise of no official position is a shield against them.

We would except from censure in the Wheeler case a few of the more considerate Northern Journals. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

We publish to day in full the decision of Judge Kane in the case of Passmore Williamson, whom the Judge has committed for contempt of Court in making an evasive return to a writ of *habeas corpus*. We do not question, as this point, which was the one really before him, he could have come to any other conclusion, without violating such writs entirely proscribed and villainous forms, for Mr. Williamson certainly was to be held responsible for the horrible abduction of Mr. Wheeler's slaves, even if not made accessory to the act—since the result of his arrangements to aid and abet—whether he designed carrying the matter so far or not. If he had not, there he should have interposed when his companions took that illegal step; or having no power to do so, should have exerted himself to recover the slaves abducted. He was the responsible man in the matter, and should be made to meet the responsibility. It is on this ground, as we understand, that Judge Kane has ordered his commitment for contempt.

OUR TABLE.

We have received the University Magazine for August. It contains, among other interesting articles, a biographical sketch of Waightstill Avery, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. We find the following among other instructions to the representatives of Mecklenburg county, in the State Congress in the year 1776.

You shall endeavor that any person who shall hereafter profess himself to be an Atheist or deny the Being of God; or shall deny or blaspheme any one of the persons of the Holy Trinity; or shall deny the divine authority of the old and New Testament, or shall be of the Roman Catholic religion, shall not sustain, hold or enjoy any office of trust and profit in the State of North Carolina.

If the people of those times could visit again this earth, with what astonishment would they behold their descendants. They considered that any one professing the Catholic religion "*shall not sustain, hold or enjoy any office of trust or profit in the State of North Carolina.*" Yet their degenerate sons have voted that there is no danger from Roman Catholics, and that they shall hold office in North Carolina.

We have received the August No. of the Arator. Its table of contents shows that it is filled with interesting matter—just such a periodical as every farmer ought to have.

We have also received the August No. of the Carolina *Cultivator*. It is equal to any agricultural periodical we receive.

There is now two good agricultural periodicals published at Raleigh, our farming friends can therefore, have no excuse for not taking one or the other, and if you want good papers encourage them liberally.

ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Five anti and three Americans have been elected to Congress from this State, viz: R. T. Paine, American, in the 1st. District; in the 2d, T. Ruffin, anti; in the 3rd, W. Winslow, anti; in the 4th, L. O. B. Branch, anti; in 5th, E. G. Reade, American; in the 6th, R. C. Puryear, American, in the 7th, B. Craige, anti; in the 8th, T. L. Clingman, anti. We will give next week a list of the Districts.

TENNESSEE.—Johnson, anti-American, reported to be elected Governor. It is not known how the Congressional election has resulted—three Americans is said to be elected.

ALABAMA.—The anti-Americans have elected their Candidate for Governor and 5 out of 7 members of Congress.

KENTUCKY.—In 52 counties Morehead, American, gains 5000 over South's vote. Six Americans, and two anti's elected to Congress, leaving two Districts doubtful.

Affairs in the East.

The condition of the Allied forces in the Crimea is daily growing more gloomy. Every steamer brings some accounts of new defeats and disasters, and of the increasing confidence and growing power of Russia. That the allies are becoming weaker and more discouraged, while the Czar is using all his powerful and inexhaustible appliances to make every assailable point impregnable is not doubted now by even the most casual observer of the events of the war.

It is confidently asserted by the most skilful and experienced military men of the age that the Allies have frittered away their time and means until now there are but three desperate alternatives left them. First, to repeat the assault of the 18th of June, prompted by the first hope of different results, but with the prospect of even more disheartening disastrous consequences to themselves, as the impregnable Redan and Malakoff batteries must be taken before there can be the slightest well-founded hope that they can carry Sebastopol by assault. Second, to retreat to their shipping, which cannot be done without immense loss, unless the Russians choose to permit them to depart in peace, which it is not at all probable they will do. Third, to essay to penetrate into the interior, where they will find on all really important points lines of fortifications as complete for defense, as those in and about Sebastopol. In other words, if they expect to succeed by such an attempt, they must expect to meet the stern necessity of fighting a new Sebastopol every fifty miles on their march into the interior of the country, leaving their rear unsecured, too, and passing the attempt with the almost certain knowledge that their return to the coast cannot be effected except through seas of blood and over mountains of dead.

Any one who is disposed to doubt the truth of this statement need only consult, at his leisure, a military map of the seat of war, and his doubts will be removed, especially if he has studied, with any degree of care, the history of the campaign up to the present time. The Allies are hemmed in on all sides, and brought to a complete stand still. We have indicated the only three moves they can make upon the chess-board of fate, and the most favorable of these can, at best, but be considered a forlorn hope. The last chance of conquering, or even of crippling the immense power of Russia, must have long since departed, and in case they are defeated, or ingloriously retire, a fate more fearful if possible in its consequences, awaits them at home. Murmurs of discontent, and fearful indications of revolutions exist both in England and France, and nothing but a speedy and favorable termination of the war can save those kingdoms from the blighting and devastating consequences of civil war.

Notices of New Books.

FOR SALE AT LOWRIE & EASTIN' BOOK STORE.

THE LIVES AND TIMES of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. by Henry Flanders.

This volume the first of the series, contains the lives of John Jay and John Rutledge—our two first Chief Justices. The materials for the biographies have been attained from many sources—Mr. William Jay and the descendants of Rutledge having contributed many important facts hitherto unknown to historians. To the student of American history this work will be a valuable one being a record of workings of the highest branch of our Judiciary from its first establishment. The Boy-Land of Great Men is intended as an example to Youth, with illustrations. The varied contents of this volume have been carefully selected, and in their present form are peculiarly adapted to excite the feelings of virtuous and honorable emulation in the hearts of young persons. If permitted to apply to this compilation the idea of one of our own great countrymen we would say that it teaches the philosophy of true greatness by the lives of distinguished examples and presents for consideration of youthful aspirants the highest incentive to persevere in an early course of profitable studies.

A CENSUS OF WISCONSIN has been in progress this season, and the Milwaukee Sentinel gives returns from various localities which five years ago had an aggregate population of 31,211, and now have 57,305. The Sentinel thinks that this rate of increase will hold good throughout the State, in which case the aggregate population will be 550,000.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Mr. Editor: I intended to have attached the following exposition (by himself) of the Hon. Mr. Clingman's political tergiversations to a brief Review of his Circular, which you published in a late numb r of the Whig; but the Circular was so vulnerable, and so abounded in inconsistencies, that a notice of its contents, although in the form of a synopsis, occupied a much larger space than I anticipated. Any unprejudiced reader must rise from the perusal of the extracts below, with the firm belief that Mr. Clingman, in reference to politics,

"Wriggles in and wriggles out,
And turns and twists so much about,
As to leave the people still in doubt,
Whether the snake, that made the track,
Was going South, or coming back."

CIVIS.

T. L. CLINGMAN, IN 1845.

"Nearly one hundred thousand foreigners are estimated to arrive annually in the United States; of this number a *very large proportion of which are Roman Catholics.* By means, which time does not permit me to recount, but the most insidious and unjustifiable, the Democratic party succeeded in inducing them to band themselves together and rally to the support of Mr. Polk. Some of them avowed their preference for him because his free trade policy was more favorable to the interest of the mother country from which they came, than was Mr. Clay's; others *openly proclaimed on their banners that they would not be ruled by Americans.* As evidence of the sort of feeling that has been inculcated into the most ignorant of them, I may be pardoned for mentioning a little incident that occurred in the room of a friend to whom I chanced to be making a visit. While making his fire, the Irish porter inquired when Mr. Polk would come on to the City; "I am told, he added, "that he is a great friend to us poor foreigners; *we elected him, and we can do most any thing we all try.*" Sir, *had the foreign Catholics been divided in the late election,* as other sects and classes generally were, Mr. Clay would have carried, by a large majority, the State of New York, as also the States of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and probably some others in the North-west."

"Men who had not been one month in the country, from the Penitentiaries of Europe, unacquainted even with the language in which they were sworn, *voted for what they knew not.*"

"If the *foreign Catholics,* or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonist feelings in *the hearts of all true Americans,* which will sweep away the Party to which they have attached themselves."

"Well, THOMAS, art thou with "*all true Americans!*" now!

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MR. EDITOR: Now that the canvass is over, perhaps, the public will more patiently and with less prejudice listen to a discussion of some topics incidentally alluded to during its progress. And some good may be done by the present organization of political parties, if popular attention can be brought to a subject several times introduced into our national assemblies, but hitherto utterly neglected in the deliberations of the people. I allude to *the rights of worship and of burial of Protestant Americans in Roman Catholic countries.*

That public worship and decent burial are denied to American Protestants in Catholic countries, is a fact, which nothing but ignorance can gainsay and nothing but bigotry can palliate. The church of Rome regards the whole world as faithful or heretic; and, in her uncharitable view, between these two classes, there can be no communion in life or in death. So true is this, that even in America, Protestants are not allowed burial in Catholic cemeteries. But there is conspicuous evidences of the intolerant practices of the Catholic church in countries where she reigns supreme. A grave Senator, Gen. Cass of Michigan, introduced in the last Congress, as he had done in previous Congresses, a proposition requesting the President of the United States, in future treaties, with foreign nations, to have an eye single to this object, of securing for our citizens the rights of worship and of burial abroad. He sustained his proposition with an able speech which was published in every newspaper in the land, except the Catholic, and in which he showed at great length the state of opinion and of practice on this subject in the church of Rome. This speech called forth a reply from Archbishop Hughes of New York, in which he vilifies the mover and the movement alike, and ridicules liberty of conscience as a delusion of this age and country. In fact these letters of Archbishop Hughes to Gen Cass are among the most disgraceful productions ever issued from the press of America; and if they had proceeded from the pen of a Protestant, the nation could not have contained its patience. The letters have been published and quoted by every Catholic press in the country with applause and commendation; and there has not been heard a dissenting voice to their inhuman sentiments, anywhere in the whole body of the Catholic Church. The shining lights of that Church—Manly and Campbell, and Taney—equally with the blindest worshiper of the Virgin Mary—have submitted and crouched, like hounds beneath the lash of their master, to the revolting teachings of their chief pastor, whose voice, as the Catholic Bible expresses it, they are bound to obey even as that of Christ himself.

But what was all this for—this movement on the part of Gen. Cass and this counter-movement on the part of Archbishop Hughes—what was it all for, if, indeed, Protestant Americans already have rights of burial in Catholic countries? Gen. Cass is a great traveler, as well as a great statesman; and Hughes, it must be allowed, knows the condition of things in his own church.

Even in the Island of Cuba, which is yearly frequented by thousands of our citizens, a dead Protestant cannot have the interment of a dead dog among us. Who has forgotten the authentic narrative touching this subject, read by the late Rev. Dr. Johnston in the hearing of the Presbyterian congregation of Charlotte? Induced by the moving circumstances of that narrative, as well as by a desire to strengthen the hands of Gen. Cass, then engaged in his good work in Congress, the writer of these lines, more than a year ago, before the American party had appeared, called the attention of the community of Charlotte to this subject, in the columns of the N. C. Whig. There was no pretence at that time that the facts were not as then and now represented.

We say, therefore, without the fear of successful contradiction from lawyer or doctor, poet or painter, that *decent* burial is denied *American Protestants* in all Catholic countries; and that such burial as is accorded to them has to be purchased at a ruinous cost, and when bought and paid for, it is not what a fond master would give to a favorite dog in our community.

This is one grievance. What is the remedy? Mr. Cass suggests that it is to be found in our commercial treaties—that we should give advantages in trade for grave-yards. Something may be done in this way, but the present administration has done nothing of any moment, for the Head of the Church in the United States, who made the administration, has issued a bull against it.

England has been able to buy a few cemeteries in some of the principal sea-ports along the Mediterranean—for some she paid a consideration in blood, for other, a consideration in trade. She has one at Malaga in Spain, for which she fought Spain's battles. She has another at Leghorn, for which no doubt some commercial advantage was paid. But we have no place for our dead in either country. And an American citizen can hardly get burial in an English cemetery abroad. England is justly chary of her burying grounds in foreign countries. They cost her something and they are not too spacious at that. They hardly supply her own wants. We do not believe that there is an American lying in the cemeteries of Malaga or Leghorn. The spot pointed out to us at Malaga as the place where American citizens who died there were buried, was as unprotected as any negro grave-yard in America; and burial could be had even there only at great expense—such as few were able to incur.

Again, we ask, what is our remedy? Rome loves power more than she hates the dead bodies of Protestants. Let the people take this thing in their own hands and not trust to administrations, which owe their elevation to Catholic votes. Let them deprive the spiritual subjects of intolerant Rome in this country, of all political power—deprive them by *the ballot-box,* and, if need be, *by law.* When our fathers removed the religious tests for office and admitted Catholics to the highest honors of the Republic, they hoped that "one good turn would deserve another," and that American Papists would be found advocating the natural rights of humanity everywhere. With what success their just expectations have been realized witness this effort to decent burial for our dead abroad. The archblood-hound of New York raises the cry against it; and immediately the whole pack follows in his wake and sounds his praise.

No favor can be expected from American Catholics, any more than from Italian Catholics. Whatever is got from them, has to be bought with money, or wrenched from them by the strong arm of power. They have all alike received into their heart of hearts the intolerant dogmas of the church, at the bidding of whose ministers, the most of them will do anything on God's earth, but live a virtuous life. V. C. B.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 9, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: I have just returned from Commencement at Davidson College, and, thinking it may be interesting to many of your readers who had not an opportunity of attending on that occasion, I have concluded to present to them a brief sketch of the proceedings. I arrived there at 2½ o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, and therefore did not have the pleasure of hearing the orations of the Representatives of the Euzenthropic Society; they were much better than we usually hear on such occasions: the style was classical, and they were delivered in an energetic manner. Then followed the Anniversary Address by J. R. McLean, Esq., of Milton, N. C., in which the orator exhibited great originality of thought, agreeably diversified with sparkling pleasantry. Mr. McLean was succeeded by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Greensboro', N. C., who delivered the Annual Oration before the two Literary Societies. His subject was, "The Benefits to be derived from Literary Societies connected with Literary Institutions." He traced the rise, progress and present condition of Literary Societies, showing conclusively that the master-spirits of Greece and Rome were prepared for intellectual conflict in the great arena of life, in Literary Societies similar to those in operation at the present day; and that the triumphs which they achieved in the forum and the senate, were mainly attributable to the argumentative training which they received at such societies. Rev. Mr. Smyth's oration was truly a chaste production, abounding in the richest gems of philosophy, poetry and eloquence, selected by a discerning mind, and judiciously distributed. The ideas and thoughts of the orator were purely original, illustrating

"Genius high and love profound,
And wit that loved to play—not wound."

I think the members of the Societies would do well to have two thousand copies of the oration printed for distribution.

On Wednesday night, the Lincolnton Brass Band, under the direction of Prof. Weise, discoursed sweet music to a very large and highly delighted auditory of ladies and gentlemen. The music was of a very superior order. It is said to be the best Brass Band in the State. He who could not admire such music, must be

"That man who has no music in his soul,
And is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

During the forenoon of Thursday, the inauguration of Rev. D. Lacy, D. D., President of the College, and of J. A. Leland, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, took place. This was an imposing and a solemn ceremony. In consequence of the absence of the Rev. R. H. Morrison, which was caused by sickness, the Address to the President and Professor elect, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Grier, of Wilmington, N. C., in a very able and forcible manner. To which the President elect responded so eloquently as to elicit applause. Then followed the orations of the graduating class. George A. Cairns, of Salisbury, N. C., delivered the Latin Salutatory; and J. Randolph McFadden, of Chester District, S. C., the Philosophical Oration on Speculation and its Evils. The subject was handled in a masterly and an original manner by the eloquent young orator. The President elect then conferred the degrees on the graduating class, and spoke the Baccalaureate Address. The exercises of Commencement were then closed with an Oration on "The claims of the South on her Educated Sons, and Valedictory Addresses," by Frontis H. Johnston, of Smyrna, Turkey. This Oration will, I think, compare favorably with any preceding valedictories from any of our Literary Institutions. The gifted young orator is certainly endowed with genius of a very high order; and promises great usefulness in his day and generation.—In conclusion, I have no doubt that the Commencement held at Davidson College, on the 9th of August, 1855, will long be remembered by many who were present, as "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

A.

LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

We find the following additional accounts of these scenes in the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday:

LOUISVILLE, August 7.

The mob dispersed last night after setting fire to the office of the "Signs of the Times," which paper made no issue this morning.

As far as can be ascertained, there appears to have been about twenty persons killed and many wounded. Twelve buildings were burned before the flames could be subdued.

The first shot was fired by foreigners at some distance from the polls.

The accounts from the scene of the riot are horrible. Parts of human bodies are to be seen charring in the mouldering ruins!

SPECIAL DESPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.

The excitement here during all of last night was intense. The whole city was in commotion and very few persons went to bed at all, apprehending most serious consequences. From the best sources of information, it appears that the Irish—those not acknowledged by the better class of adopted citizens—most of them under the influence of liquor, were the aggressors, and commenced the affray by perpetrating outrages upon the Americans. The excitement thus begun, soon grew serious, and has ended in terrible bloodshed. From the best information now at hand, it is believed that not less than fifteen persons were killed in all, and many badly, perhaps fatally, wounded.

After the assault had been made, the Americans much exasperated, set fire to a number of houses occupied by their assailants, with a view of smoking them out.

Whilst the melee was progressing, one Irishman was seen dressed in woman's clothes, representing a nurse, having a small child in his arms. He did this to elude suspicion, and for personal safety, and finally took refuge in the Jail.

The Old Brewery, located in the upper part of the city, was fired and entirely destroyed. Many other buildings in this region were also burnt, and quite a number thoroughly gutted.

It is difficult to say what will yet be the result of this most disgraceful affair. Order has been partially restored. The military are out and hopes are entertained that peace may be preserved, though there are serious apprehensions for to-night. About as many Americans as foreigners have thus been killed and wounded.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—The Journal of this morning, says the violence of Monday night, was all gether disconnected from the election, but was nevertheless premeditated. The Journal professes to be informed that the Irish Catholics in the vicinity of Quinn's house had contemplated an attack on the American procession on Saturday night last, but were deterred by the immense number composing it. The Courier and also the Democrat, on the other hand, charge a studied and persevering system of proscription and violence on the part of the Know-Nothings, with a view to prevent the Germans and Irish from voting, and that in consequence of threats and acts of violence, hundreds stayed away from the polls altogether. They allege that the riot was determined upon beforehand, even to the destruction of the polls, if necessary.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*Fact* 1st. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, the High Priest of abolitionism in that State, is down upon the American party, because a change of the naturalization laws would ruin Sambo. He says there are 30,000 abolition foreigners in Ohio!

Fact 2d. In Wisconsin it is the same way.—The majority of the population of that young State is foreign born, and they have elected a Freesoiler to the Senate, and passed resolutions denunciatory of the Know Nothings.

Fact 3d. The Nebraska and Kansas Bill permits unnaturalized foreigners to vote, in those territories, with a view to make them free soil.

As in Ohio, Wisconsin and other North Western States, so it is every where. The foreigners go out to the common territories and vote every time against the South. Is there not then a necessity for a national American Party to check these abuses?—*Georgia Citizen.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The New York Post makes a critical analysis of the political aspect of the next Congress, recognizing Nebraska and anti-Nebraska as the only party distinction that can be drawn. According to its summing up, the Senate will stand Nebraska 40, Anti-Nebraska 22; and the House, Nebraska 106, Anti-Nebraska 128. It will thus be seen that the Post, with all its strong Anti-Nebraska feeling, only claims a majority of 22 in the House. This majority might prove all sufficient to defeat the Nebraska bill, were it now to be brought forward as a new measure, but the attempt to repeal it is a different question, and upon that issue the Post will find it difficult, we think impossible, to obtain the vote its analysis indicates. A sufficient number of those, whom it correctly ranks as Anti Nebraskaites, will be found opposed to increasing the sectional excitement by voting for its repeal, and the measure failing this year the agitation will have worn itself out before a new Congress is elected.—*Balt. Amer*

The Cleveland paper gave an account of a discovery, by Dr. Taylor, of that city, of a process for the production of a brilliant light by the decomposition of water. The apparatus is said to be wholly unlike that of Mr. Paine of Worcester, which attracted so much attention a few years since. Distinguished chemists have examined the process and its results, and pronounce it a triumph. The cost of the apparatus is small, the machinery simple, and the cost of materials consumed almost nothing.

A NICE WAY TO COOK CHICKENS.—The following is highly recommended: "Cut the chicken up, put it in a pan and cover it over with water; let it stew as usual, and when done make a thickening of cream and flour, adding a piece of butter and pepper and salt; have made and baked in a pair of short cakes, made as for pie crust, but rolled thin and cut into small squares. This is much better than chicken pie and more simple to make. The crust should be laid on a dish, and the chicken gravy put over it while both are hot."

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND DEMOCRACY.—Major Bartlett, of Covington, President of the grand Council of the American organization, recounting the history of the origin, rise and progress of the party, at the Barbecue back of Newport, scouted at the idea of its being managed and controlled by whigs and whig politicians. He remarked in substance, that so far from being under the control of whigs, it was now "absolutely governed by democrats of true Jeffersonian stamp; that he himself had always been a consistent and unswerving democrat—that he still advocated democratic principles and policy, and that six out of seven of the officers of the Grand Council were gentlemen who had always been prominently identified with the old democratic party up to the hour of their affiliation with the American Republican organization."

COURT MARTIAL ON A NAVAL SURGEON.—A letter from one of the fleet off Sebastopol, gives an account of a court martial held on one of the naval surgeons for neglect of duty, &c. Three specific cases of neglect were preferred against him, and he was also charged with having behaved in an unfeeling manner towards the sick men of the Field Hospital, of which he had charge, and neglected his duty, in obliging them to come to the outside of his tent, in cold and unfavorable weather, to be examined by him there, instead of visiting them himself at the Field Hospital. A fifth charge was that he was in the habit of using offensive expressions to the sick, especially by calling them "a rotten set," such conduct being unofficerlike, and subversive of good order. All the charges were declared proved, the prisoner calling no one in his defence. He was found guilty and sentenced to be mulcted in the pay due to him, to be dismissed her Majesty's service, and to be imprisoned for two years in one of Her Majesty's jails.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The operations of the Mint at Philadelphia for the month of July were quite small. The deposits of gold were $221,330, and of silver bullion $436,000, making the entire deposits of the month $657,330. The gold coinage, wholly in double eagles and gold dollars, amounted to only $280,380, the silver coinage, wholly in quarter dollars, was only $156,000. The total number of pieces coined during the month was 699,788, of the value of $436,380. This is proper to remark, however, that the coinage operations were suspended on the 21st instant, preparatory to the commencement of the alterations now nearly to make the Mint buildings fire-proof.

GAIN OF TIME.—The difference between rising every morning at six, instead of eight o clock, in the course of forty years, amounts 29,500 hours, or three years, one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which is eight hours a day for exactly nine years; so that rising at six will be the same as if nine years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours of every day for the cultivation of our minds and despatch of business.

ENCOURAGING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—The Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer states that an Alabama cotton planter, who has heretofore purchased his stock in course shoes for his field hands in the Northern cities, instead of going North this year, stopped in Petersburg, on Thursday last, and purchased the stock of shoes necessary for his hands, being considerable over one hundred in number, having determined to patronize in future Southern instead of Northern manufacturers.

IMPORTANT HINT TO PARENTS.—For parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few moments to their instruction every day. Let a parent make the experiment with his son of ten years old, for a single week, and only during the hours which are not spent at school. Let him make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his observation, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and all this in an easy, playful manner, and he will himself be astonished at the progress which will be made.

☞ A writer in the Rochester *American* says that a former slave of General Washington, named Richard Stanup, or Stanhope, is now living with his sixth wife, at Urbana, Ohio, at the good old age of 108 years. He has in his possession the original papers giving him his freedom, in Gen. Washington's own handwriting, and one about one hundred acres some ten miles north of the village of Urbana, bought with money given him by his illustrious master.

REMEDY FOR THE SUMMER COMPLAINT.—The great increase of deaths among children has become cause for serious apprehension, and any remedy to avert the fatality should be tried. We have been told of a remedy for cholera infantum, which is said to be excellent, and its simplicity will warrant a trial. Here it is:—Take one pound of flour and wrap it tightly in a cloth, after which boil it for three hours, let it get perfectly cool before the removal of the cloth; then remove all the glutinous substance from the outside, which will leave the interior portion hard like chalk. This should be grated to serve as a thickening for milk, (from one cow, if possible to obtain it,) upon which to feed the patient. It will keep for a long time, and it is said by those who have used it, to be more beneficial than anything else.

A GAL'S WAIST.

A schoolboy, "Down East," who was seated among his play-fellows for his fruits with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when, coming to the phrase "making *waste* places glad," he was asked by the pedagogue what it meant. The youngster paused—scratched his head—but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out:

"I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals; for Tim Rossiter when hugging 'em around the waist, and it makes 'em as glad as can be!"

NEW MODE OF VACCINATION.—The Dublin Medical Press says, "without punctures, three regular vaccine pustules appeared on the fourth day, and were produced by mere two children and rubbing the spot with the placing some vaccine matter on the arms of sharp end of an ivory knife. The fact that young girls take the cow pox on their fingers while milking, suggested this method of vaccination."