

LEGAL MAGIC.

Professor Anderson is quite a man that we have no hesitation in setting this down as an advertising dodge.

REVEALED VS. ANTI-SLAVERY.—The Wizard of the North has appeared at the Shreveport County Court, to answer a summons, in which the plaintiff, a Pole, charged him with having damaged what had once been a glossy four and twenty-hat.

Plaintiff stated that he had been to the Great National Standard Theatre, Shreveport, to witness the performance of Professor Anderson. That in an unguarded moment, he had lost his hat to the Professor, to make a pudding in it; that on its being returned to him he found certain traces of the said pudding remaining in the shape of albuminous deposit of egg on the brim, dills of butter on the lining, and sundry small crumbly particles of all-spice sticking to the inside of the crown. He had demanded compensation on the spot, and having been refused it, he now brought his claim. On being asked the value of the hat, he stated, not considering the inconvenience to which he had been subjected, in allowing his hat to be made into a kitchen, he estimated his loss at \$4.00.

The Judge (Sergeant Stork) said he thought like to see the hat. On its being handed to him, it presented the appearance of a good looking head piece, though some what stained and greasy in the interior. The Judge remarked that he considered it a decent hat for a gentleman like the plaintiff, except that the lining was stained in such a manner as to suggest the idea that the water was in the habit of carrying fat-cherries in it occasionally.

Professor Anderson being called, stated that he defended the action on account of the impositions practised upon him by many of his visitors, who, availing themselves of the performance of the pudding trick, offered him bad hats and alleging them to be spoiled by the experiment, obtained good ones in return, until it had become the fashion at Shreveport to go to the wizard for a new hat instead of the nearest hatter. As for the stains inside of the plaintiff's hat, if an officer of the court would be good enough to hand it to him he would see what it would do to remove them. The hat was accordingly given to him, when, in the presence of the Court he placed a silk handkerchief over it so as to conceal it for a moment, and he returned to the Judge, whose surprise was non-describable on seeing the hat to present the appearance of one perfectly new, with the exception of its and the show-immeral of linings, in which no trace of the pudding was discernible.

The plaintiff was at once notified, there being no evidence of loss sustained. The Professor's performance was greeted with shouts of applause and peals of laughter, in which the Judge himself joined.

A COMPLIMENT TO MR. ROBERT.—On Thursday last, the same old and new used by Gen. Washington were sold at auction by a firm in Baltimore. With these articles was included a certificate of their genuineness by the venerable G. W. P. Childs, dated June 21, 1857, and the three long-kept John S. Attridge, who it is understood, acted for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association of Virginia and Maryland, who purchased the rights to present to the Hon. Edward Everett as a mark of their gratitude and regard for his noble and successful services in behalf of their patriotic cause. Mr. Robert himself had authorized a gentleman of Baltimore to bid a goodly sum for the same, and a representative of the Maryland Institute was a competitor in the purchase. That the Mount Vernon Association was allowed to purchase the precious relics at so small a sum, must be regarded as a delicate and appropriate compliment to the orator who is laboring so manfully to preserve Mount Vernon from ruin and decay. The owner of the articles had refused offers of larger sums in former years, and was offered, only a few days since, one hundred dollars for them for public exhibition in New York for three days. The Baltimore Patriot, after witnessing the above fact, says:

Everybody seems pleased with the result of the sale, and we offer our congratulations to the folks of the Mount Vernon Association, and to the late owner of these relics, upon their being committed to the hands of so worthy a custodian as the peerless orator and Statesman of the Union, whose character, more than any of our public men, approximates the stainless party and elevated patriotism of the Father of his Country.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The editor of the London leader thinks the following instance equal as near perpetual motion as anyone can desire: In the rotunda at Woolwich Barracks there is, he says, a clock, worked by machinery, which has been going for more than forty years. He further states that he knows a gentleman who has had a watch in his possession for more than 80 years, he mentions several, which tells the day of the week, the hours, minutes, seconds, months, and he believes years, and how far you walk in the day. It was £500, and was made by a Frenchman in Paris. It was left with Mr. Odillon, of the Bank of Ireland, for six weeks, and looked up in his strong box, when the gentleman went into the country, about 20 years ago, and the watch goes well, he believes, to this moment.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES AND SOUTHERN PROPERTY.—The New Orleans Daily estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, at their aggregate value at present prices, as fully three hundred million dollars. The cotton plantations in the South it estimates at about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of their annual product, at the present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. There are over three hundred thousand plantations, and their annual products are valued at fourteen million dollars. There are two thousand six hundred sugar plantations, the products of which average annually more than ten million. There are a hundred and fifty-one rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of four million dollars.

NUMERICAL SUPERVENCY.—Considered as man for man, we are not so strong. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, and every man will give an account of himself to God. Above every approach, in any kind of degree, to the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. If he will not be won, let him go. He will find his way to God, and the Judge of all.—July 1857.

North Carolina Edg.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 18, 1857.

Rutherford Refuses to Subscribe.—We learn that a few days ago the people of the county of Rutherford refused to sanction a subscription of \$100,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The vote was—for subscription, 562; against subscription, 674—majority against it 112.

The late Prof. Mitchell.—By reference to an article in another column, it will be seen that he is solicited to erect a monument to the memory of Prof. Mitchell, on the highest peak of the Black Mountain, his family having consented to have his remains removed from Asheville for that purpose.

Congressional Election.—The Democrats have made nearly a clean sweep of the old North State, the Whigs and Americans have only one member. We give the result below:

- 1st District.—Dr. H. M. Shaw has been elected by a majority of 45 votes, beating W. N. H. Smith, the American candidate. Shaw 1249, Smith 1204—a hard contest.
- 2d District.—Thomas Ruffin re-elected without opposition.
- 3d District.—Warren Winslow re-elected without opposition.
- 4th District.—L. O. Branch re-elected without opposition.
- 5th District.—John A. Gilmer, American, elected by a majority of about 800 votes, over S. R. Williams, Democrat. This District was represented in the last Congress by E. G. Rouse, American.
- Our friend of the Raleigh Register, in making some remarks relative to Mr. Gilmer, says, "in the next Congress he will be the only representative of the Whig and American principles from the States of North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama. He will have a great deal of political company, but may be confounded by his exemption from attendance on night courses at the capitol. He can caucus with himself in the privacy corner, and unanimously carry on his own divergent course of action."
- 6th District.—Alfred M. Steaks, Democrat, has been elected in place of the Hon. R. C. Parry, the old member, by about 700 votes.
- 7th District.—Burton Craig re-elected without opposition.
- 8th District.—T. L. Clingman re-elected without any serious opposition. The Whig and American party voted for Z. B. Vance. Mr. Wilson, who was a regular candidate only needed 5 votes in Buncombe county. As soon as we receive full returns we will publish a table of the Congressional and Free Suffrage vote.

Electors in Riker State.—Missouri.—St. Louis dates to the 17th instant, state that 90 counties give Rollins the American candidate, a majority of 3,060 votes. It is thought that Rollins will be elected by 1500 majority. Rollins is said to be a freeholder—if so we do not rejoice at his success.

KENTUCKY.—This State is nearly democratic. Eight out of ten members of Congress, a majority in the Legislature and 12,000 for State Treasurer is evidence sufficient that Democracy is in the ascendant for the present. But what is most sincerely regretted is the election of J. B. Clay, the renegade son of the Hon. Henry Clay. His defeat would have remained as to all other things. To think that the son of Henry Clay should support his father's traducer and then be elected to Congress by the men who delighted to throw obloquy on his fair fame, is enough to fill every high-minded man with disgust. We make the following extracts from the Lexington Observer:

"We understand that there is to be a coming locomotive from Atlanta in a few days. This we believe is the first time that such a jubilee was ever held upon the old farm of Henry Clay, and the announcement will sound strangely in the ears of every Whig in the Nation, who remembers the fidelity with which their old leader was pursued by those who now propose to hold their bonfire in the same ground, whose exclusion is always sought for, when he had been seen down and carried—like a hunted stag—by their deathly and ruthless hostility."

In 1814 the Locusts of Lexington went out to the gate of Ashland with their drums and banners to celebrate with us the triumph of James H. Hays. Who we are writing this paragraph, they are going out again, and we must admit that they are acting with perfect consistency. It is as fitting that they should celebrate our Locusts triumph at Ashland as another."

"The sounds of rejoicing that daily swell up from the home of James H. Hays, emanate from throngs that in times gone by, shouted forth exhortations and curses upon Henry Clay."

KEYSTONE.—This State has also gone for the Democrats. Harris is thought to be elected by 11,000 majority. A democratic majority in the Legislature and a majority of Congressmen is said to be certain. The Knoxville Daily says that the defeat is owing to a falling off in the American, without any increase to the Democratic party.

The American Party.

At a Convention of the American Party held at Dayton, Ohio, a few days ago, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we repel as false and unjust the charges against us that we are in favor of the extension of slavery into free territory. But we deem it also our duty to condemn the spirit of sectionalism which seeks to array one portion of the country against another, and our unalterable devotion to the interests of the whole country one and indivisible.

In New York the Americans are opposed to "Fusion" as will be seen by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we denounce and are opposed to fusion because it implies a surrender of principle; more especially are we opposed to it with the so-called "Republican" party, because their course at the last Presidential election was marked by an unparalleled hostility to our cause and our candidates, and by the adoption and support of a political code at war with and subversive of the vital principles of the "American" party. Fusion with a party actuated by such principles and governed by such a code would, in the judgment of this Council, amount not only to a dereliction of political duty, but prove suicidal to the future hopes of the American party.

Intensely Magazine.

We have received the 1st No. of the 7th volume of this periodical. It is the first number from the new Corps of Editors. It makes quite a neat appearance and is well printed. We give the table of contents:

- The Life and Times of Richard Caswell; Poetical Works of Philip Henderson; The Printing Press; Squire Wilkerson's Speech on the "Crisis"; Editorial Table; Tribute of Respect—Philanthropic Society; Tribute of Respect—Diocesan Society; Tribute of Respect—Town Council.

The Travel.

As many persons are troubled with this disease, a friend from the country has left with us a remedy, which persons afflicted with it, and if benefited, can bestow on him what they feel to be a fair compensation.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERICAL CONVENTION.

The body met in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th inst.—50 delegates being present. Mr. De Bow, of Louisiana, was chosen President of the Convention. Vice-Presidents were chosen from North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, and Maryland. The same number of Secretaries was appointed, including Wm. Lamb, of Norfolk.

A telegraphic dispatch from Knoxville, of the 11th inst., says that the Convention have adopted resolutions urging the government to withdraw the squadron from the coast of Africa, and to fortify the harbors of Port Royal, in South Carolina and Mobile. Resolutions were also offered, and referred to a committee, endorsing a Dudley Mann's plan for a steam ferry; advocating the repeal of the fishery bounties; also, advocating the government patronage for southern foreign steamers.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been licensed by the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton, to practice in the County and Superior Courts of this State. In the County Court: N. P. Ward, Franklin; H. P. Pennell, New Hanover; John Anthony, Halifax; H. P. Barrett, Bertie; Charles W. Yonkley, Pitt; W. P. Jones, Henderson; Carter W. Gillespie, Henderson; A. G. Waters, Chowan; J. S. Patten, Currituck; John B. Sanford, Duplin; L. E. Churchill, Rutherford; William A. Owens, Newbern.—Raleigh Register.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Epine City, arrived here this morning from Havana, with dates to 8th August. There had been a panic among the moneyed interests of Havana, resulting from the stoppage of several banks, but public confidence had been partially restored through the energetic conduct of the government.

It is rumored that the Spanish war steamer Guadalquivir, had captured a slaver off the East end of Cuba. Slaves were free.

Mount Vernon.

One of nine of the Masonic Lodges of Richmond, have organized a plan to purchase Mount Vernon. It is to get the subordinate lodges to contribute \$1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon estate is \$200,000, and the Masonic estimates show that the order numbers three hundred thousand so that if all the lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact.

Accident on the Greenville Road.

We regret to learn that a mournful accident occurred on Wednesday at the Saluda Bridge. The passenger train had a short time previously passed over the bridge, but a freight train, which followed was so unfortunate. The engine and tender with several cars, fell through, from a pile driving way, and Mr. Collins and Mr. Morrison, firemen, were killed—the engineer escaped.—Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

FOR THE N. C. MIND.

STATESVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Ma. EDITOR: Many of your readers residing between the Yalquin and Catawba, actuated solely by a desire to promote the general good, have contributed of their means (some of them liberally) to the establishment of the above named Institution. Reports are in circulation setting on those to whom the management of the institution is entrusted—arranging them for mal administration—presenting an anathema state of affairs in the establishment—the tendency of the whole being calculated seriously to damage the prosperity of the Institution, if not completely to prejudice the public mind against it.

Are they true, or false? Is there not something rotten in Denmark? Can you or any of your readers answer these questions? For ourselves we merely seek information. Before concluding this communication, however, we desire to speak a few words to the grave and revered gentlemen who compose the Presbytery of Concord: "Venerable men, know ye not that there is a traitor in the human breast? Know ye not that for these Twenty Years your agents have periodically traversed this beautiful fertile country, between these rivers, seeking contributions to assist you in rearing an Institution for the training of the male portion of the rising generation? And how freely they have given—time after time—without complaint—although the bustling has, until recently, given but little signs of life, (we thank Heaven, that it does now, and offer our most fervent prayers, that it may never be permitted to say they have not long been of your number.) Know ye not that notwithstanding the discouragements and disheartening mismanagement of the male, that they responded to your call upon their charity and public spirit to erect an Institution for females? If ye know of these things, ye will know that if ye prove faithless of your trust in this case—if ye go on lunging—foisting stultices and contentions—while the daughters of the present generation and the mothers of the next are growing up uneducated, (at least by you) that before the fall of Twenty Years is past, Statesville Female College, like all others, will be kicked out to the world, with due placing of dead cats at its heels, and the populace flinging dead cats at it!"—VERB SAP.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLOTTE, August 18, 1857. "Nothing to Wear" is the name of a poetical work lately published in New York, and quite an interesting war of words is going on between Mr. Butler and Miss Peck about the authorship of said work. It appears that Miss Peck claims to have written the original draft and lost the manuscript in an omnibus, while on the way to the publishers to make arrangements for its early appearance, and Mr. Butler found it, wrote it over, remodelled and published it as his own. This newspaper gazette has given the work a notice which is perhaps far beyond its merit, and it is having an immense sale. It must be a very diminutive affair to be honored with the dignified title of a book, as it is said to contain only about three hundred and fifty lines. The Messrs. Courtenay of this city have already sold one large order at fifty cents a copy, and have sent a telegraphic order to another and a larger supply.

To-day they advertise a work called "Nothing to Do," which is also having a rapid and extensive sale. The first named work is attributed to the pen of that venerable and enterprising individual, the oldest inhabitant, though the honors of its authorship is also claimed by "the man who struck Billy Patterson." The physicians who attended Mrs. Cunningham in her last brief and painful illness have signed their intention to make a book to publish a small duodecimo of two hundred pages entitled "Nothing to Do," which will evidently contain as much trash as poetry. This is evidently a book-making age, and the awful and astounding mystery which hangs round the names of some of the red-robe authors will rival James himself, and deprive "the great unknown" of half his posthumous honors. One of the editors of the Yorkville Enquirer thinks that the exigencies of the time in the line of journalism calls for the publication of a work, the title of which should be "Nothing to Write."

The Heron's task of laying down.

The submarine task of laying down and Sulphur Island will be commenced early in September, or sometime thereafter, if ever. This is thought to have become necessary from the growing importance of this sea-way principally, and the importance of its increasing commerce with the surrounding nations. We of the South are the more to be congratulated, when not only have the laws by an air-line of lightning telegraph, but we are also to enjoy the luxury of steamship direct importations, which have paid the duty only at our Customs House, and can therefore have no extra tariff to pay beyond a strict ad valorem duty which is necessary for the expenses of the Government, and that will not be much, as I see that the Treasury is in that anomalous condition of having more money than it can find room for use. There is also some talk among our naval circles of getting up a line of iron steamers to run between Castle Pinckney and Froude's Island, which will ensure a superior and cheap article of these salt-water bivalves sufficient for the home consumption of a "Southern Confederacy," should one be formed, which we of South Carolina, and especially John's Island, believe there will in the course of time, if not sooner.

Another Cooper Case.

In a cross-d passenger case, we left Anderson, and were on our way to Greenville. The rain was beating upon us, and we were gilling on a rapid rate, when a woman on our outside gave the signal, and her conductor, Mr. Wagner, came to a sudden halt. He courteously presented himself at the door of the car, when the old lady, disclaiming any intention of becoming one of our number, thrust at him a basket of grapes, which she desired him to carry to B-hon and sell for her. The conductor beat a retreat, much to the amusement of all on board, much to the relief of the passengers, and we were soon under way again, leaving the old lady head and heels in the midst of one of the heaviest rains of the season.—You must not mention grapes to the conductor, if you do not wish to get a fight on your hands.—Anderson Gazette.

Another Fish Story.

An enormous fish was captured by a party of gentlemen who were out on a pleasure excursion. It had apparently wandered in from the ocean, and the trading tide presented its return. This species of fish, we are informed, is a stranger to this part of the world, being usually found in tropical latitudes.—The appearance of this one, and the general opinion of the fishermen, was a singularly curious specimen among the old fishermen of the vicinity, who never before had seen any creature like it. In shape it resembled the head of some very large fish, with the fins, or rather flukes, attached to the rear; and it seemed altogether a nondescript animal. Its dimensions were some what fantastic in length, by about four or five feet, and its weight was nearly or quite equal to that of the largest of the kind which we have any record.

Goldsmith mentions one which was caught near Plymouth, England, which weighed five hundred pounds; but we believe they do not often exceed half that size. The one in question was probably a veteran among its species, and it is to be regretted that measures were not taken to bring it to this city for exhibition. It is now lying low in Hampstead, Long Island.—N. Y. Tribune.

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thus far, and there is no telling what strange things may turn up during the last quarter.

The price of beef and the Artesian well is going down, and the stock market is rising. The Banks are shutting down on those who have no money, while those who do not want any favors can get their paper dirt counted to any amount. It has been a very trying season on the young sprouts of humanity, and we have been blessed with any amount of squalls. But the main body of the industry have been sent by the doctors to Garrison Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, and the city is again comparatively quiet.

From the 'prophet.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The sad fate of the late Prof. Mitchell of the University of North Carolina, is well known to all. He perished in one of the wild gorges of the Black Mountain, during a laborious investigation which he had undertaken relative to the elevation of the different peaks. Upon receiving this melancholy intelligence, a large number of the citizens of Bannock and adjoining counties assembled in the Court House at Asheville to give some public expression of their feelings in regard thereto, when, among other things, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, no more suitable testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased could be given, than the erection of an appropriate Monument upon the mountain, with which his name and sad fate are so intimately associated; and, to carry out this purpose, we ask the assistance of all good citizens of the State and the friends of education and science generally. In pursuance of the object herein expressed the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit aid from the citizens of North Carolina, and the former pupils and friends of the deceased everywhere. The family of Dr. Mitchell have given their consent to have his remains removed from Asheville and deposited on the highest peak of the Black Mountain, and as soon as the arrangements are all made this will be done. Abundance of granite, capable of being worked, is to be found on the very spot where we propose to erect this monument, and it is thought that \$5,000 will be amply sufficient to accomplish what we desire.

In view of the fact, that he was the first to visit these mountains and to make known their superior height to any part of the Rocky Mountains, and that he gave a great portion of his time, and finally lost his life in exploring them, we think it will be admitted that no more fitting testimony of esteem could be offered his memory, and no more fitting spot found, where to erect it. The noble mountains themselves will stand his most worthy and enduring monument, but the State of North Carolina certainly owes him something, who has so long devoted his best energies to the instruction of her youth.

The committee propose by this circular, simply to make known what is intended; feeling confident, that to the good people of the State and the vast number of old pupils and personal friends of the deceased, nothing more need be said. The plan of the monument will be discussed when sufficient funds are secured for its completion. They invite the cooperation of county committees, and of single individuals throughout the State. Contributions can be transmitted to the committee or any one of them, by any means most convenient, who will deposit all such sums in the Bank of Cape Fear at this place to await the making up of the requisite amount. All papers freely to this project are requested to copy this circular.

A Good Hit.

It is needless to say that the following "good one" is from the Louisville Journal: "The Louisville Democrat, the Memphis Appeal, and two or three other Southern Democratic papers earnestly beg the South to submit quietly to the outrageous attacks of Buchanan, Walker & Co. in Kansas upon Southern rights. These papers think that the thing may certainly be a little painful for the Southern mind, but that it will be the making of the Democratic national administration."

Another Good Hit.

It reminds us of an anecdote that we see circulating just now. In the half light of day, a black-mill who was rearing a half pup, induced his old father to go on all fours and imitate the mill. The machine pulled down the old man by the nose. On disregarding the paternal rearing, exclaimed: "Hold him, Grouser, boy, hold him, bear it, feather, bear it, till he is the necking of the pup!"

Another Good Hit.

The nose of the South in Kansas, now between the teeth of the Buchanan Walker, Knowlton, led; fair to be worse lacerated than the nose of the old man between the teeth of the "half pup." It may "be the making" of the national Democracy, and it may be the ruin of the South. We shall see.

Another Good Hit.

In a cross-d passenger case, we left Anderson, and were on our way to Greenville. The rain was beating upon us, and we were gilling on a rapid rate, when a woman on our outside gave the signal, and her conductor, Mr. Wagner, came to a sudden halt. He courteously presented himself at the door of the car, when the old lady, disclaiming any intention of becoming one of our number, thrust at him a basket of grapes, which she desired him to carry to B-hon and sell for her. The conductor beat a retreat, much to the amusement of all on board, much to the relief of the passengers, and we were soon under way again, leaving the old lady head and heels in the midst of one of the heaviest rains of the season.—You must not mention grapes to the conductor, if you do not wish to get a fight on your hands.—Anderson Gazette.

Another Good Hit.

Hon. Rufus McIntire, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, was in the House with Jas. K. Polk and President Buchanan, at the inauguration last March, was in Washington and received much attention from the President and others, till one day a remark was made by a member of the Cabinet to the effect that it was unappreciated to see so many office-seekers around. His sensitive nature was offended, and in the next train he left for the North, but his presence might be construed as a request for office from his old friend and fellow representative. Such remarks are, show the bare hints of an office-seeker away, who really visits Washington on private business.—Boston Courier.

Another Good Hit.

There were two million lbs. of wool in the United States when the sheep-killer came in vogue, and was selling at 80 cents per pound. Since January 1, 1857, the imports of this article reached one million eight hundred thousand pounds, yet there is now little or no stock in the market. What remained in the seaboard ports has been nearly all bought up at 21 1/2

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Central America, late the George Law, arrived here last night, with the California mails of the 20th July. The news, however, is generally unimportant. She brought a million and a quarter of treasure.

Another Good Hit.

The California Democratic State Convention had nominated Mr. Wells, and the Republicans had nominated Mr. Edward Stanley, for the office of Governor.

Another Good Hit.

A large fire had occurred at Valparaiso. A battle had taken place near Arica, between Vivanco and Coste. Both claim the victory. An attempt had been made to produce a revolution at Callao.

Another Good Hit.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—In Central America, all was quiet. The Nicaraguan Senate approved by the transit contract and treaty proposed by Mr. Mora on behalf of Costa Rica. 250 of Walker's men were at Greystown a destitute condition. A force of 200 Costa Ricans occupy Greystown.

Another Good Hit.

Wm. Cary Jones was at San Jose on the 27th. A correspondent at San Jose says that the right of way across the Nicaragua transit had been given to J. C. Hartigan and C. C. Webster.

Another Good Hit.

A treaty between Chili and Costa Rica had been entered into for mutual assistance in case of invasion. A treaty between Peru, France and England, for the protection of the Guano Islands, has been ratified.

Another Good Hit.

Advices from Port Au Plait report that a revolution had broken out at Santiago, on the South side of St. Domingo, against President Baez. A battle had taken place in the interior, during which 150 men were killed. The President had 1,000 men before the city of St. Domingo.

Another Good Hit.

INDIANS AT FORT RILEY.—Immediate Assistance Denied.—We have received an extra from the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, under date of the 3d instant, which conveys intelligence of the descent of the Cheyenne Indians, on Fort Riley, as already mentioned by telegraph. The extra says:

Another Good Hit.

Official evidence has reached Gov. Walker, through the commanding officer at Fort Riley, that the Cheyenne Indians, in force, have reached that station, where there is no fortification, and only half a company of infantry. The commanding officer at the Fort asks for immediate assistance, an attack being hourly expected, and the garrison filled with the wives and children of absent officers and men. The official report represents that "the Indians had driven in all the settlers and committed several murders in sight of the post." Under those circumstances Gov. Walker has sent Col. Cooke, with the whole force under his command, to the point of danger. Col. Cooke started with the advance at 8 A. M., to-day, and by forced marches hopes to reach Fort Riley to-morrow evening, accompanied by the Governor.

Another Good Hit.

The rest of the troops follow immediately, and will proceed with all possible expedition. It seems to be wisely ordered by Providence that the troops, who are now here so much nearer Fort Riley, should thus be enabled to reach that point in so brief a period, to give speedy protection to the garrison and settlers, and it is hoped, inflict summary chastisement upon this hostile and warlike tribe.

Another Good Hit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred at the Paper Mills of the Neuse Manufacturing Company situated at the Falls of Neuse River, in this county on Monday evening, the 3d instant. A youth named John Wiley Edwards, about 16 years of age, who was employed in the mills, went up on the roof of the building at the close of the day's work to shut down the skylight windows. The roof was quite slippery at the time, on account of the rain which had fallen, and it is supposed that the unfortunate youth lost his footing, and fell a distance of some forty or fifty feet into the water below. When it was discovered that the boy was missing, his father, Mr. E. Edwards, who is also employed in the mill, secretly fearing that he was drowned, commenced searching in the river below the mill for his body, but up to a late hour it could not be found. The search was renewed next morning, and the lifeless body was soon discovered some distance below the mill. The neck was found to be broken, and there was a severe contusion under the chin, caused doubtless by striking against something in the fall from the roof of the building.—Raleigh Register.

Another Good Hit.

COTTON.—At a public meeting recently held in Manchester, Aderman's statement was read relative to the value of cotton, not only as an article of manufacture, but as a bond of friendship between Great Britain and the U. States. He said that the first bale of cotton imported into England from America in 1793. At that time the entire consumption in England amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which came from the West Indies, the French and Dutch possessions, and from Turkey. The consumption at the present time amounts to 800,000,000 pounds, or less than 700,000,000 were engaged in the trade, and a population of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 is wholly dependent upon it. At this moment there are 30,000,000 spindles and 200,000 looms at work, or there would be that number if by bad trade. In 1847 there was in the various ports of England a stock of cotton equal to thirty-one weeks' consumption, and at the close of 1856 it had declined down to about twelve weeks' consumption. Four-fifths of the entire supply of cotton comes from America, and that the balance between the two countries is the most important that can be conceived.

Another Good Hit.

GETTING RIGHT.—At the recent commencement of Yale College in New Haven, Conn., there were 104 graduates in all, but only 11 of these were from the South. States: 2 from Louisiana, 3 from South Carolina, 1 from Mississippi, 1 from North Carolina, 1 from Kentucky, and 1 from Virginia. The shows "falling off" in the right direction for the South has ample facilities for the thorough education of all her sons, without any of those disadvantages which surround the young when placed under the charge of those who have a natural dislike to every thing southern.

VALUE OF RAILROADS TO FARMERS.

We notice in some of the agricultural journals complaints of the farmers against the new companies; that they take up the lands of the farms, do not protect the lands, and often kill the sheep and cattle, and are of doubtful utility. This is a