The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 6. CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1857. NUMBER 36.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be postponed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

40,000 PAIRS
OF
Boots, Shoes,

BROGANS
AND
Over Shoes,

EMBRACING every variety of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths and Children's,

BOOTS and SHOES

that can be found in any wholesale or retail establishment in the

Southern Country.

Our Goods are manufactured *EXPRESSLY* for us, and we are satisfied they will give better satisfaction, and at less prices for the same quality of goods, than at any other establishment in the South.

It is only necessary to examine our Stock and Prices to be satisfied that this is the place to

Buy Boots and Shoes.

BOONE & CO.

☞ CASH—One price only.
Sept. 29, 1857. 30tf

Field Seeds!

CLOVER, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard, Lucerne, Millet, &c. A large quantity just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, at
PRITCHARD'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
IRWIN'S CORNER.
Aug. 25, 1857. 29tf

NEW STORE
AT
MORROW'S TURNOUT.

Henderson & Ahrens

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a branch of their Store at Morrow's Turnout, in Mr. M. Wallace's Storehouse, where they will keep a full assortment of

Dry Goods,
Superior Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, BONNETS
AND
FANCY GOODS,

which we will offer at and under Charlotte prices.

☞ Persons in that neighborhood in want of GOODS would do well to call and see us. Our Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

being large GREAT BARGAINS will be offered.
HENDERSON & AHRENS.
Charlotte, July 21, 1857. 21tf

Otto of Rose!

A LARGE Assortment of Lubrin's, Glem'n and J. Hunin's Splendid Extracts, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Rouges, &c. &c.
Just to hand at
PRITCHARD'S
Fancy Drug Store,
Irwin's Corner.

Soluble Ess. Camphor!

FOR Diseases of the Throat, Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, prepared and sold at
PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Chemical Store,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Blake's Aromatic Bitters!

AN excellent tonic and anti-dyspeptic Medicine, just to hand at
PRITCHARD'S
Depot of Choice Family Medicines,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Try It! Try It!

HUMBOLD'S *Concentrated* Extract of BUCHU the best medicine in the world for the class of diseases it proposes to treat. Try it.
For sale at
PRICHARD'S DRUG HOUSE,
Irwin's Corner.

White Lead.

10,000 LBS. WHITE LEAD just received and for sale at
H. M. PRITCHARDS,
Druggist & Chemist.

Hawk's History of N. Carolina.

MR. BORNE, the agent for the above book, has left a few copies at *P. J. LOWRIE'S BOOK STORE.* Persons desiring copies will please call soon.
May 26, 1857. 13tf

KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c.,
NO. 141 MEETING STREET,
OPPOSITE HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
C. L. KERRISON. HERMAN LEIDING.

CLOTHING
AT COST.

A CHANCE is now offered to the community to obtain rare bargains out of our varied Stock of

CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT NEW YORK COST.

It is entirely unnecessary to tell you what we have, but would request you to come and see for yourselves.

Perhaps it will be asked why we are selling off at cost? We don't do it because it is fashionable, but because we have connected ourselves with a large Manufacturing House at the North, to take effect the 1st Jan., 1858; and we don't want any of our present stock on hand. So come, one and all, buy our goods at COST, pay the CASH, and help us on in our honest designs.
SPRINGS & HEATH.
Sep. 22, 1857. 30-4t

New and Elegant Furniture.

Attention, Housekeepers!

THE subscriber informs all persons desiring to purchase new and elegant

FURNITURE,

that he has lately purchased a large supply superior to any thing, that has ever been offered in this market before. He has on hand

Mahogany SOFAS and Tete a tetes, Mahogany and Walnut BUREAUS, with or without Marble Tops,

Wardrobes, Pier and Sofa TABLES, Secretaries and Book Cases, Bookstands, Music Stands, Quaktes and Whatnots, Mahogany and Walnut Rocking Chairs, Cane-bottom and back do. Office, Parlor and Nurse's Chairs, Cottage Bedsteads,

and many other articles in his line, all of which he will afford to purchasers on the most reasonable terms.

He intends to keep a constant supply of Furniture on hand, so that persons can be suited at any time.

—ALSO—

A supply of FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES on hand.

☞ All kinds of Furniture made to order and on the shortest notice.

☞ All REPAIRING attended to.
J. M. SANDERS.
Charlotte, Aug. 4, 1857. 23tf

Horses! Horses!!

An Infallible Remedy for HORSES!

ON the receipt of One Dollar, I will mail to any person, a receipt of a remedy for Horses while suffering from Bolts or Grubs. This remedy has never been known to fail in the worst cases to give immediate relief. Every man who has a horse should always have this receipt by them. The material of which the medicine is composed can be procured by any person at all times. If this remedy fails when given as I direct, the money will be refunded. Address me at Greensboro', Guilford co., N. C.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 15, 1857. 29tf

Dye-Stuffs, Dye-Stuffs!

THE very best of this class of articles, consisting in part of Solution of Tin, Extract of Logwood, Cochineal, Madder, &c., may be purchased low at
PRITCHARD'S
Drug Store, Irwin's Corner,

Port Monnaies, Port Monnaies.

A NEW and beautiful assortment just received at
PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Chemical House.
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Country Merchants

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine our wholesale prices of *choice* DRUGS and MEDICINES, put up in any style to order, by
PRITCHARD,
Druggist and Apothecary,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Varnishes, Varnishes!

A LARGE stock now on hand consisting of Demar, Copal, Couch Body, Furniture, Japan, &c., Which will be sold for *CASH* lower than any other house in Charlotte. By
H. M. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Condition Powders!

FARMERS and others interested in STOCK, are assured that these preparations are unsurpassed as health-giving remedies to Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Stock.
For sale at
PRITCHARD'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.
IRWIN'S CORNER.

DESIRABLE INFORMATION TO EVERYBODY.

FOR some time past I have been engaged in a business (known only to myself and comparatively few others whom I have instructed for $100 each) which has averaged me an income of from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum—and having made arrangements to go to the Eastern Continent next Fall, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States, who will remit me the sum of Two Dollars. I am induced from the success I have been favored with, and the many happy acknowledgments that I have received from those whom I have instructed in the art, and who are now clearing from $3 to $15 per day, to give every person a chance to come into possession of this valuable means of making a small fortune. There is no Humbug about the business herein alluded to. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can also refer to persons in Chicago and Detroit, as well as in this place, who have within three months embarked in the business, and who will testify that they are making from $3 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either Ladies or Gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several Ladies in various parts of Illinois and Missouri, whom I have instructed in the art, are now clearing from $5 to $12 per day. It is a genteel business and requires but a few shillings to commence it. Upon receipt of $2 I will at once forward to the applicant a circular containing full instructions in the art, which will be perfectly understood upon being once read. Address:
EDWIN TEMPLETON,
No. 37, Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Aug. 25, 1857. 26-6m

BREM & STEELE

ARE receiving their supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Oct. 6, 1857. 135

Town Law.

CHARLOTTE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, held at their Council Chamber this evening. Present: David Parks, Intendant. J. K. Harrison, Wm. F. Phifer, Jno. Townley, William Harty and Thomas C. Allison, Commissioners. On motion,

It is Resolved by the Board, That a Public Weigher of Cotton and Inspector of Flour be appointed, and that the following rates be charged, viz:

For each Bale of Cotton 6¼ cents.
" " Barrel of Flour 5 "
" " Bag of 100 lbs. 2½ "

to be paid to the Weigher and Inspector by the seller.

J. K. Harrison was nominated and appointed Weigh Master and Inspector.

TEST: J. B. KERR, *Town Clerk.*

Attention, Ladies!

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and look at our new

China and Glassware,

consisting of a variety of China Ornaments, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, &c. just received at China Hall, Charlotte, N. C.
JAMES HARTY & CO.
Oct. 6, 1857. 144

Bathing and Surgeon's Sponge,

OF the first quality, at
PRITCHARD'S DRUG STORE.

White Lead! White Lead!!

ANOTHER supply introduced. Pure Article 9½ cents per lb. for Cash, together with every variety of colors, &c., at
PRITCHARD'S
Drug and Paint Store.

Quinine has Declined!

POWER'S & WIGHTMAN'S pure QUININE at $2 50 per oz.—*Cash invariably*—at
PRITCHARD'S
Chemical House,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Breast Pumps, Nursing Bottles
India Rubber Shields, &c., &c.,

JUST to hand at
PRITCHARD'S
Family Drug Store.

Teeth and Ear Syringes,

JUST received at
PRITCHARD'S.

Becker's Farina!

THE superiority of this article over Corn Starch, Tapioca, Sago, &c., as an article of diet for invalids and *children*, is unquestioned by the medical faculty.
Full supply at
PRITCHARD'S
Family Drug Store.
Sept. 15, 1857. 29tf

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the New City laid off by the "Sheppard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbour, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the United States Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the network of all the railways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and San Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the Eastern Continent; therefore, if the Pacific Rail Road ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this New City become the Atlantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies?

Two short Rail Roads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail Road; and it is confidently expected that a vast Coal Trade will be carried on through the New City: if so, may not Beaufort become a great Coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the New City become that great "entre depot" between the north and the south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivalled Sistemandica paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The City of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water: its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful, its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering-place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire New City on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once: and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Sheppard's Point Land Company.
Aug. 25, 1857. 136

Paint or Linseed Oil.

300 GALLONS just received and for sale at the lowest market prices, by
H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D.
Druggist & Chemist,
IRWIN'S CORNER.

Poetry.

Song for Thinkers.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the Spade of Perseverance,
Dig the Field of Progress wide,
Every rotten root of faction,
Hurry out and cast aside;
Every stubborn weed of error;
Every seed that hurts the soil;
Tares, whose very growth is terror—
Dig them out, wher'er they toil.

Give the stream of Education
Broader channel, bolder force;
Hurl the stones of Persecution
Out where'er they block its course;
Seek for strength in self exertion;
Work, and still have faith to wait;
Close the crooked gate to fortune;
Make the road to honor straight!

Men are agents for the future,
As they work so ages win,
Either harvest of advancement,
Or the products of their sin!
Follow out true cultivation;
Widen Education's plain;
From the majesty of nature,
Teach the majesty of man!

Take the Spade of Perseverance,
Dig the Field of Progress wide;
Every bar to true Instruction,
Carry out and cast aside;
Feed the Plant whose Fruit is wisdom;
Cleanse from crime the common soil;
So that from the throne of Heaven
It may bear a glance of God.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNTERFEIT DOLLAR.

A rich dressed lady, followed by a man servant, stopped at a market stall one Saturday, and bought a pair of chickens of the old huckster woman. The lady offered a five dollar bill which the huckster could not change. A man making some purchases at the same time, offered to oblige the huckster by taking the bill, and giving five gold dollars for it. He gave them to her, and she returned the just change to the lady.

The latter had not walked a square before she discovered that one of the gold coins was counterfeit. She took it back to the market woman who insisted upon her taking a gold dollar instead, saying that she would see the man who had given her the bad one, the next time he passed, and make him take it back.

Quite willing not to lose the dollar, the lady consented. A few days afterwards she passed the stall again, and stopped to ask if the woman had yet seen the man who had given her the counterfeit dollar.

"Laws, no, honey," was the reply. "I wasn't going to let you keep it, being as you are my best customer, but I just passed it the very next time I had to make change, and no fuss. Never you mind, honey, the woman as I gave it to served me the very same trick last week. I was glad to get a chance to pay her off."

"I am very sorry it is going any further," said the lady. "I came here on purpose to get it and destroy it. I thought I could better afford to lose it than many another. Now I shall always be sorry I did not do my duty when I had it in my power."

"Laws, then, I wish I'd kept it, for Peg Bly, who I gin it to, will likely pass it off on some poor body; and it does seem fair that the big-bugs should lose what must be lost, anyhow. I will just see if Peg has got it yet, if you're willing to wait a bit."

No—Peg had not got it! She would have scorned to keep it so long. But choosing her victim with some discretion, among those she called big-bugs, she gave it to a middle-aged man, whose fingers were so cold that he was less particular in examining his change than usual. Arriving at home, he found the dollar bad, but could not remember at what stall he had received it; so in great indignation at the dishonesty of those hucksters, he had made up his mind to pocket his loss.

He went to church regularly—or, rather, to Methodist meeting—but of all things, he hated the poor plate, which was passed around every Sunday for contributions. Yet he generally put something into it, because folks' eyes were upon him. The next Sunday, when it came round, he maliciously put therein the counterfeit dollar. "There," thought he, "you are welcome to that!"

He did not blush, or look, or feel ashamed. Observers would never know the cheat.—However, when the preacher read in the Bible-lesson about Ananias and Sephira, he had to comfort himself with the remembrance that the age for miracles is past.

That afternoon a lady called upon him, and complained that a counterfeit dollar, which she had given to such a huckster, had been transferred to another, who had given it to him. She had come to redeem that dollar, as her conscience troubled her about it, and she supposed it was still in his possession, of course.

The avaricious man always took great care of his reputation. He protested that the market woman must be mistaken, as he could show her every gold dollar in the house, and they were all good. She must have given it to some other man.

The lady was so sure that she hesitated, and was inclined to urge the matter, when the unlucky wife said to her husband:

"George, you put a gold dollar on the poor plate. That must be it."

Shame and anger suffused his face; but he said plausible, "Oh, perhaps so! I did not think of that! Now what a pity! I should have observed more closely. But I will make it up another time."

"I feared it would be so. It has gone to the poor, who can least bear its loss," said the lady. "But it is my fault, and I must trace it out. Who is your pastor, sir?"

Being informed, the persevering lady called upon him. To go back a little. When the deacon, or whatever he may be called, saw the little gold coin deposited amidst the copper and small silver on the plate, he was passing around the meeting, he was rejoiced, and as he was also treasurer, he took the amount home and placed it in the fund.—The ministers to that church are supported altogether by voluntary contributions, and the time being come for paying the allowance, to their pastor, it was counted out, and to make change, some money taken from the poor fund, the counterfeit dollar being part of it.

The good man received his pittance with joy, which was shared by his needy wife and their nice children. There was much planning and plotting as to the spending of the small sum. All extravagant hopes from it were brought into due compass, and every dollar appropriated in the most absolutely necessary manner. The father retired to write a sermon upon the bounty of God, and the wife, who was banker and disburser, went to put away the money. Then she detected the base coin. With indignant flushing cheeks she took it to her husband.

"Oh!" he said, "it is hard, hard! But the Lord will teach us how to do without it. He feeds the young ravens."

"Do you think it would be wrong to pass it, husband? I mean at some of those rich dry good stores. I can't do very well without my gown. We are so poor! Others would not miss it. It came to us as a good one. We need not be too particular."

"Oh wife," was the reply, "this is a temptation of Satan. Passing a counterfeit dollar is just the same as telling a lie, and setting others to telling lies too. Throw it into the fire, that it may deceive and disappoint no one else, and forget we ever had it. That is all we can do."

The wife, discontented and sad, returned to her work of mending the children's clothes. Her eldest daughter, a girl of twelve, was ironing in the kitchen. She came in with a woeful face, saying:

"Mother, dear, look here! Father's best linen neck cloth was hanging on the chair, and baby pulled it off and switched the corner of it into the fire. It was half burned up before I could pull it out. What will father do?"

The child was reproved too sharply, for not taking more heed, and went away crying to her work.

"It is too bad," said the mother, "that we must be the ones to suffer always. But father shall not be the loser by the carelessness of his people. I won't put up with it! That bad dollar came from the congregation, and it shall go back to them!"

So she put on her bonnet, and went to the gentleman's furnishing store, kept by Mr. B., a member of their church. She bought her husband a new neck cloth, which she hoped he would never know from the old one.

That very day the lady called and asked to see the Rev. Mr. ——. She told the story of the counterfeit dollar, and asked if he had seen anything of it, saying that she had come to redeem it. The minister said that it had luckily fallen into his own hands, and joyfully did he hasten to his wife's room.

"God verily numbers the hairs of our heads," he said. "He will not suffer one of his little sparrows to fall to the ground.—Give me the bad dollar, for a lady has come to give us a good one in its place."

Then came the agony of confession of the hitherto honest wife. She will weep and writhe to her dying day at the remembrance of that look of surprise and wounded trust, which her beloved husband's face wore as he heard it. She went at once to the lady and told her all. It was a brave deed, for she was a minister's wife, with a whole congregation watching to detect a slip from uprightness. The lady, she feared, would report her delinquency, but she had fallen into merciful hands, and her fault was kept secret. They went together to the furnishing store.

The store-keeper examined his till and desk. There was no such dollar to be found, and no one could tell to whom it had been given. One of the shop girls had probably passed it without seeing that it was not good. The lady left a dollar to replace it, should any one bring it back, and went home disappointed. Her husband was a magistrate, and she knew that he was so strict in bringing offenders to justice, that she never mentioned to him this counterfeit, for fear of getting the market-woman into trouble for passing it, knowing it to be such.

That night her husband came home from his office, looking exceedingly weary and sad. His wife pressed to know the reason.

"Oh," said he, "the duties of my office are sometimes so painful! I have just had to send such a nice, lady-like woman to the lock-up for the night, because it was too late to examine her at once. She seemed in great distress about something; but she can't speak a word of English, so I couldn't make it out. I think, though, that her husband is sick."

"Why not let her go, and take her up again in the morning."

"Well, she is accused of a serious charge—counterfeiting—and her distress may be all sham, only a plan to get her husband off. I don't want him warned. I have set a watch about the house, but can do no more until morning. There are great numbers of counterfeit gold dollars in circulation, and this woman, her neighbors say, has tried to pass three within a week. I have been very anxious to discover the rogues; and I don't believe this woman has anything to do with it. However, I had to shut her up, the neighbors are so indignant. To-morrow it will be looked into, and the woman set free, I have no doubt."

"Perhaps her poor sick husband may die of anxiety and alarm, meanwhile."

"Well, put on your bonnet, wife. You can speak German. I should feel easier, I confess, if I knew more about this matter, and will go to her residence."

The wife hastily made ready. They had to go to a dirty, narrow court, peopled by the lowest Irish. When they arrived and inquired for the man, they were shown into a destitute room, without fire or light, at the door of which they had knocked, but received no answer. When they approached the bed, a man spoke as if just awaking, and said in German:

"Olga, have you come? I am so cold, and I have been dying for a drink of water. I could not reach my medicine, Olga, and it is long past the hour. But, poor wife, you have gone through much, no doubt—and have they paid you?"

The magistrate sent the officious neighbors for fire and light, while his wife gradually broke the news to the husband, for he had not heard of his wife's arrest. The neighbors were afraid to tell it to a man so ill. He was lying, wasted by a low fever, almost to a skeleton. He seemed horror-stricken at the idea of his wife's disgrace, and turning away from the lady, he wept bitterly. From ejaculations, and fragmentary sentences, she gathered that he belonged to a noble family in some little German principality, and had been obliged, on account of sympathy with Hungary, to fly with his wife. They had expended all their means before they had been able to get any employment, and since the failure of her husband's health, the poor wife struggled to support them both with her needle. He turned to his visitor again to explain about the counterfeits. He said, the neighborhood and market people gave his wife bad money repeatedly, thinking shrewdly that she, being a foreigner, would not be likely to know the true coin well. When she ignorantly tried to buy things with this bad money, she was harshly treated. Therefore, when she had another gold dollar given to her, he supposed she had shown it to her neighbors to ask if it were good, and had not been able to make herself understood by them. He had not seen her since she left him to take home some shirts to Mr. B.'s furnishing store.

The magistrate perceived that these people were innocent, and went at once to obtain the woman's release, while his wife stayed and busied herself in procuring comforts for the destitute invalid, without consulting him at all about it, for she saw that his proud spirit rebelled against receiving as charity even the means of prolonging life.

It was not long before her husband returned, and never was there a sadder or tenderer meeting than between the sick man and his liberated wife.

Although medical attendance was procured, and every comfort placed before him, the sufferer died that night, blessing with his last words the lady who had thus enabled him to have the comfort of his wife's presence in his last, dark hour.

The lady herself, however, felt keenly self-condemned. She told her husband the whole story, shedding tears of pain.

"What a dreadful chain of sin and sorrow I have occasioned," she said.

"I do not think you were to blame," her husband replied, "for you only left the dollar to be given to the true passer of it."

"Oh no! I was almost sure the market woman would not be particular. I thought she would get rid of it the first chance she had. Yet, I said, 'that is no concern of mine.' It was indifference to right which has had the force of intentional wickedness. See what a series of sins I occasioned. The market woman gratified her revenge first, and did a dishonest act besides; then that hateful hypocrite put it into the poor fund in church—cheating in the very temple.—The moment his wife spoke of his contribution, I saw detected guilt in his face, but he told more falsehoods—he pretended he did it by mistake, and that he would make it up! Then the poor minister's wife, overtempted by poverty to be dishonest! Oh, what agony it will always be to her, to remember it, and to me to know that I occasioned it! And the starving, innocent German lady, who came near being deprived of her husband's last kiss; and who endured hours of misery, knowing that he was suffering in her absence! Oh, husband—

"One ill deed,
Sows countless seed."

I shall never forget this lesson. Pray God that every one of my sins of omission may not be followed by such a train of mischief!"

To be reminded of her fault, the lady had the dollar set in a plain bracelet, and wore it constantly upon her arm. Every day the base coin left a green mark from corrosion, and, as she washed it off, she thought how blessed it would be if the consequences of sin could be as easily effaced. But that, she knew by experience, could not be. In the three days since she had first been careless of the right, that dollar which she had suffered to slip through her fingers, had brought sin or unhappiness to herself, the two hucksters, the hypocrite, the minister's wife, and the persecuted foreigner. They—none of them—would ever, during their whole lives, escape from the consequences of her culpable neglect, in not stopping the circulation of that counterfeit dollar.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT IN THE SEPOY MASSACRE.—An English officer was standing in his bungalow, with only his wife with him, when he was assailed by a mutinous regiment; he had a rifle and two revolvers, each with four barrels, and had nine charges in all. He beat of the mutineers as long as he could; he shot their leader with his rifle; he killed four of them with his first revolver; he killed two more of them with his second, and then he had two charges left. He turned round and looked upon his wife—and who can estimate the power of such a look on either side? Must she fall into the hands of such barbarians? They did not fire, because they wanted her, and would not risk her death in shooting him. He saw it—she saw it. He had two charges left. A short agonizing groan: he fired one into her heart and the other into his own head, and they both fell dead before the mutineers.—*Letter from India.*

COIN IN BOSTON.—There is said to be plenty of coin in circulation in Boston. The proprietor of a prominent exchange office in State street, had the curiosity on Monday forenoon to note the amount of the sums of specie offered to him for sale within a few hours. The total was $13,548, in lots from $2,000 downward. The holders were somewhat indignant at the terms offered, which was one-half per cent., and refused to sell at so low a rate, as it would not repay them for the trouble of carrying their heavy burdens.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The steamer Baltic arrived to-day, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 14th inst. The Baltic brings £2,000 sterling in specie, and 160 passengers. The American ship Lexington has been totally lost near Valentia.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

The Indian mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to the 10th of September and Bombay to the 17th, the news by which was telegraphed to London.

The siege train was expected at Delhi on the 3d of September, and the assault was then anticipated to take place immediately.

Gen. Havelock remained at Cawnpore, but would be reinforced in a few days by Gen. Outram, who had reached Allahabad with a strong force.

Lucknow was still gallantly holding out, and would be relieved about the middle of September. Lord Elgin had left Calcutta for Cluma.

The China mail failed to connect at Ceylon.

Gen. Nicholson had defeated the rebels at Najof Ghur, with the loss of their guns. Gen. Havelock had defeated the rebels near Rithoon.

On the 17th of August the garrison of Lucknow made a successful sortie, capturing the guns and provisions of the Dinapore mutineers, who were again defeated by Major Eyre.

The rebels were threatening Allahabad and Benaires.

Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad. Troops were arriving at Calcutta rapidly from England.

A dispatch to the London Post says that the British forces had attacked Lucknow castle and spiked the guns, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

ENGLAND.—There were thirty four horses entered and ran for the Segarewitch purse, including the American horse Prioress. The first trial was a dead heat between Prioress, Ellnasim, and Queen Bess. The deciding heat Prioress won by a length and a half, amidst great cheering. The value of the stakes was over £2,000 sterling.

The American horse Lecompte is dead.

There is an excessive money pressure at London, and a further advance in the rates of interest was feared. Consols had fluctuated greatly, having been as low as 86¾, but rallied.

The Bank of Dublin has advanced its rates to 7 per cent., and the Bank of France to 6½. There was also a great pressure at Vienna.

Messrs. Dunn, Mitchell & Co., a London house at London, has failed—liabilities quarter of a million; assets larger.

J. Monteith & Co., and other Glasgow houses, have suspended to large amounts.

The King of Prussia was better, but still in a critical condition.

The meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria was still talked of.

SPAIN.—The ministerial crisis at Madrid still continued. Bravo and Murillo still refused to form a ministry.

ITALY.—There were apprehensions of further disturbances in Italy.

FURTHER NEWS FROM INDIA—ANTICIPATED ASSAULT IN DELHI, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, P. M.—Dates from Delhi to August 30th state that an immediate assault was anticipated. The rebels had been defeated on the 26th with the loss of all their guns. Gen. Outram was expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th of September to join Havelock. It was expected that the garrison of Lucknow would be relieved on the 15th. Havelock defeated the rebels at Bithur on the 16th of August, then returned to Cawnpore. The mutiny of the fifty first native infantry was crushed. The garrison at Arrah arrived safely at Dinapore. The rebel force at Ingdespore was broken. The insurgents at Dinapore were endeavoring to reach Delhi. The twenty-third fusileers had arrived at Calcutta.

Central India continues undisturbed. No further outbreaks at Bombay. The Madras presidency was tranquil.

Lord Elgin had proceeded to Hong Kong.

The Persians evacuated Herat on the 27th of July.

Imports at Bombay were advancing.—Money was plenty, and exchange 2s. 3d. The Bank of Bengal had refused advances on the India Company's paper.

Another dispatch says that Havelock was awaiting reinforcements at Cawnpore before attacking Lucknow. The garrison of the latter place was bravely holding out, having again defeated the rebels with severe loss. The rebels from Oude were threatening Allahabad and Benares, and the fifty-fifth native Bengal infantry had been disarmed. Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad. The Punjab continues tranquil. Twenty-five hundred troops had arrived at Mauritius.

The export of goods at Calcutta had declined, and imports were dull. Money was excessively scarce.

[From the Times of the 14th.]

The quotation of gold at Paris is nearly two tenths per cent. dearer than in London, and at Hamburg five-tenths dearer. The fluctuations in the funds to-day have again been rapid and extensive.

The market opened with great weakness, but there was subsequently considerable reaction and a more healthful tone in all departments of business. Consols for money were first quoted at 86½. No sales, however were pressed, and gradual recovery took place, which was assisted by several purchases on the part of the public. The range was then between 87 and 87¼ until noon, when the government broker appeared as a buyer of £10,000 exchequer bills on account of the sinking fund. This increased the tendency to confidence, and ultimately, notwithstanding the announcement that the Bank of France had adopted a rise of one per cent in the rate of discount, transactions were effected at 87¼ to 87⅞, and 88 to 88¼ for the 10th of November. After the regular hours there was less firmness, and quotations were 87¼ to 87⅞ for money, and 88 to 88¼ for the account.