

GEN. JACKSON'S BIRTHPLACE.
The Lancaster Ledger, in noticing the recent letter of Col. Davenport, of Virginia, claiming Gen. Andrew Jackson as a Virginian, which was published in the Whig 17th inst., says:



CHARLOTTE:
Tuesday, August 31, 1858.

Health of Charlotte.
We learn that the impression has gone abroad that Charlotte is very sickly at this time, and that several families have moved on account of sickness. We think we can safely say that this is not the case. It is true, about two weeks ago there were two deaths from scarlet fever, but since there has not been a single new case as far as we have heard. This is the season of the year, when there is more or less sickness nearly everywhere, and if there is a single case of sickness in Charlotte at this time we are not aware of it.

By Atlantic Telegraph.
The first dispatch by the Atlantic Telegraph brings the gratifying intelligence that a treaty of peace had been concluded between England, France and China, and that it is to be indemnified. The Chinese Empire is to be open to the trade of all nations. The Christian religion is to be allowed and foreign diplomatic agents are to be admitted. No mention is made of the United States. This is important news.

A Short Trip.
On Tuesday last, in company with a friend, we started on a short trip to Union County. We found the roads fine but rather dusty, and our first stop was at Mr. Benton's, about 20 miles from Charlotte, where we intended to remain until morning to give our friend an opportunity of attending to some business, but we found the family had gone to attend a Baptist meeting at Meadow Branch Church. After getting some dinner we resumed our trip in the direction of Monroe.

In passing along the road we noticed that the prospect for a fine crop had been good, but the drought had marred it very much, yet the bottom corn was very fine, and a good season will still help a great deal of the corn materially, though some is beyond recovery. The cotton has also suffered, yet a good season may bring it out very much.

We had occasion to stop at the house of one of the owners of Union, and found him in a very bad plight. He had been sitting apple jack and thinking he would test his good qualities partook of some of it, and like too many who cannot control themselves when they get a taste of liquor, he kept on until he was rendered almost past going and was sitting in his porch when we arrived nearly in a state of apathy. When we called on him a day or two after we found him considerably better. He was at himself and regretted that he had been drinking and could not account for it in any other way, but he thought it hard for a man to have things and not be able to use them, but when he got a taste he did not know when to stop. He hoped however he would not make a habit of himself again. We hope he may be able to keep his resolution, for being a man of considerable property he ought to set a better example before those who look up to him.

We resumed our trip and proceeded to Monroe, where we arrived about dark and took lodgings at the Village Hotel. We learned that the health of the sick children of the village was good, but that some children were affected with a sore throat which proved fatal in several cases, which was thought to be somewhat similar to the outbreak on Wednesday morning after getting our breakfast and attending to some business we started in the direction of the Hills. After a pleasant drive we stopped at Mr. Adam Wolf's to see him, but learned he had started for Charlotte the day before. We found nobody at home but two of his daughters, who at the request of our friend, furnished us with a good dinner, for which they would not receive any remuneration. They have our thanks for their kindness. We then started for the Howle Mine. Here we spent about two hours very agreeably in looking at the operations of the different machinery. Con. Stockton was not at the mine, but we saw Mr. Shepard and Mr. Flannery. There has been a vast amount of machinery purchased for this mine, but we saw a large portion of it thrown one side as if useless. This mine, we learn, is operated principally by black hands, they being found perhaps cheaper and more reliable than white miners. The pump shaft is about 250 feet deep and the shaft where the hands are operating is about 100. A large quantity of ore has been gotten out and they have tunneled under the ground several hundred feet. We saw a number of buckets full of the ore raised to the surface, on some of which the gold was very perceptible. The machinery used in crushing the ore, which is slate mixed with flint and very hard, are a new set of stamps, which is attached a separate engine and which increases the weight of each stamp to 1500 lbs and the old iron headed stamps. After being pulverized as fine as

the stamps can make the ore, it is taken by troughs to be ground in the old fashioned Arata Mills, where the gold is taken up by quicksilver. What flows from these mills is taken to a force pump and thrown into a set of new amalgamators, where every particle of gold that may escape is secured but to save all if possible, after the pulverized ore leaves the amalgamators it is received into a reservoir prepared for the purpose, where all the slush is saved for future use we suppose. There are two engines in full operation, one to work the pump and the other to work the machinery to grind the ore. The expense of this mine must be very great and the yield of gold must also be great to afford a profit.

After leaving the mine we started back to Monroe, but night overtaking us we stopped at Mr. Wineholder's, who kindly entertained us until after breakfast next morning without charge.

We arrived at Monroe about 9 o'clock. It has been some eight years since we visited the village. In that time there has been considerable improvement, as we could see several monuments that have been erected since we were there and some new ones are now going up.

After leaving Monroe we called at the Nursery of Mr. Eli W. Liles east of Monroe. He has a large number of trees of different kinds, but domestic affections has prevented him from giving that attention to his nursery as was necessary and the drought has also affected it.

We then turned our faces towards Charlotte and drove to Mr. Benton's, where we refreshed the inner man. After securing dinner we started for home, where we arrived about 9 o'clock, considerably bettered by our little trip.

The Editor of the last Democrat puts several questions to us, which we answer, if it will do the Editor any good to know. We were neither asleep, nor ordered to keep our mouth shut until after the election, nor were we afraid to take an open position against the Democratic nominees. We were not born in the woods to be scared, &c. We remained silent because it suited our convenience, and if the Editor is very anxious to know for whom we voted he had better enquire of some of his own friends as they seem to know.

The Editor proposes to examine our article for amusement. Well, it is some consolation to know that he condescended to "let himself down" so low. We thought he had grown so great by the many applications for his services in other places that he would not debase himself even for amusement.

The Editor in noticing our remarks relative to the nominees being known before the nomination was made, says "he does not believe a word of it." Well, it is immaterial to us whether the Editor of the Democrat believes it or not, but we repeat the assertion, that the names of the persons to be nominated were told by a member of the convention before the convention met to make the nomination. The fact can be established that the names were told, but it is none of our business to retrace the desecration between the knowledge of the nominees and the voting of the convention.

The Editor says "let it be remembered that the Whig says the Democratic party was defeated." If we mistake not the Editor himself used that expression relative to the Doctor's coming out, and we used it, in that connection and should have quoted the expression; but the Editor asks why we did not make the confession about the support, &c., before the election. As we were not gifted with precience we could not tell it, but we have learnt it since.

The Editor denies making any charge that Mr. Pritchard was brought out by the Know Nothings. If he did not charge that in so many words he did what was tantamount. He said "every combination that could be formed had been formed" to defeat the convention party and secure the election of Dr. Pritchard. Now, who does he allude to but the Know Nothings, aiding in forming those combinations, and if aiding in them, of course they must have had some hand in bringing him out. But if he is clear his party made the charge. He says he expected the Know Nothings to vote, &c., but they had the manliness to declare their opposition to the convention candidates before the election, which we had not. We did not conceive it necessary to tell publicly how we intended to vote, but when we have been asked we have not been backward in telling that we intended to support the independent candidate. We however stated afterwards that we would not support him because he was treating— but we learnt subsequently that the friends of the other candidates were doing the same thing, we therefore felt free to do as we pleased.

We have received from Q. Barber, a pamphlet of 24 pages addressed to the subscribers of the N. C. Statist. We have given in another column some interesting extracts copied from it by the Wilmington Herald. Next week we will give some information relative to our own and adjacent counties. The Statist will be a work that every North Carolinian should have in his house as it gives statistics and other information relative to our own State. See prospectus on 4th page.

The Editor of the Democrat asks us when we undertake to represent what he says to do correctly. Now, we did not intend to represent anything more than what we understood the Democrat to mean, and we are not alone in this construction, for several other persons named it to us— But for fear he may charge us with willfully misrepresenting him we give the extract. Here it is:

"Such a result cannot occur again, as all who live till another election will see. We know there are at least 25 Democrats in Mecklenburg county who, with the endorsement of a county convention, can beat any man that can be brought against them. Mr. Hutcheson had the endorsement and was beaten, it follows therefore that there are 25 men more popular than Mr. Hutcheson. If the Editor did not mean this, why did he not say that at another election Mr. Hutcheson could be elected. The Editor cannot get himself out of this dilemma let him twist as much as he pleases."

He says our allusions are puerile and that we are guilty of an unbecoming effort to construe his remarks into reflections upon Mr. Hutcheson. This will do very well Mr. Democrat, to try and get out of a difficulty. Now, if we have been correctly informed Mr. Hutcheson knew as well as any of the candidates how to take advantage of circumstances favorable to himself, and we doubt whether there is an unprejudiced man in the county who will read the articles of the Democrat, but will arrive at the conclusion we did, that his articles were calculated to reflect on Mr. Hutcheson. He says, Mr. Hutcheson says "no man to aid him in securing" his election. If this was so, why did he canvass the county. The truth is, Mr. Hutcheson was as efficient as the other nominees, but he could not prevent the effect of the conduct of his friends or defeat the combination made to save another individual from defeat, and therefore he was defeated.

He also says we were afraid to say anything about the matter in our paper before the election. That is easily accounted for. It was only a few days before the election that we heard about the managing in the convention, or else we should certainly have referred to the matter.

We were well aware that nothing would have pleased the editor more than for us to have taken sides in favor of Dr. Pritchard. But we were too old for that.

Terrible Accident.
By a letter to the Fayetteville Observer, we learn that a terrible accident occurred on the 20th July, at a mine lately discovered in Montgomery county, N. C. on the lands of S. H. Christian. Mr. Robert Smith, a negro man and a negro boy were in a gold pit searching for gold when the earth caved in, falling about 12 or 15 feet, killing Mr. Smith and the negro man and injuring the negro boy so seriously as to leave but little hope of his recovery. The immediate cause of the accident was neglect in securing the earth as usual by timber. It seems that they followed the vein or vein containing the gold, which was very rich, some of the pieces weighing 8 lbs, and without using the necessary caution, although warned of the danger by miners, they pressed on after the acquisition of the precious metal, which resulted in the death of two. Mr. Smith was a young man in the 31st year of his age, in his younger days he had spent a small estate, and in company with a Mr. Sigely had taken out nearly 12 lbs of pure gold, and when he was killed he was finding it rapidly, and had been, but a few minutes before his death, rejoicing at his success and the prospect of his acquiring his property again. He was a generous, warm hearted man and leaves a wife and several young children to mourn his loss. "What shadows we are and what shadows we pass."

Whale in the Chesapeake.
A correspondent of the Baltimore American states that a Whale had been taken in the Chesapeake Bay, in Gloucester county, Va. It was forty-three feet and nine inches in length, twenty-seven feet in circumference, five feet through and the tail fin was ten feet wide. Its mouth, when open, measured thirteen feet from the lower to the upper part, and a small boat such as they had might have sailed in it. They tried to save the oil, but not understanding the process, had to abandon it. It was that until disabled and then dispatched by being pierced by a Toledo sword, and then dragged ashore and buried.

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The Farmer's BALE.—On Monday of this week, was sold the first bale of New Cotton in our town; it was from the plantation of our enterprising and energetic fellow-citizen, Mr. Adam T. Walker. This bale, the first and earliest of the season, was bought by Mr. James Pagan and immediately shipped to Baltimore—quality "good middling" price 12 1/2 cts.—weight 510 lbs. This opens the market in Chester—and a better one can be found in the State. A few loads of such bales, sold at such remunerating prices will do much towards relieving our District—and if the present figures are to be the ruling rates for the season, we would advise our farmers to dispose of their earliest picking as soon as possible.—Chester Standard.

A BAD BUSINESS.—The Washington Union, the Administration organ, says that "it is a notorious fact that more than half the patronage of this government is bestowed upon unworthy and untrustworthy men"—"miserable scoundrels."

We learn that a man by the name of J. T. Cornell came to his death by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands, in Cabarrus county a few days ago. His remains were taken to the north to be buried.

Supreme Court.
The following opinion in the Supreme Court sitting at Morganton have been delivered:

Derr and others v McKeny, et al., from Gaston, issue directed to a court of law. High Schools Mining and Manufacturing Company, of N. Y., v Orier, et al., from Gaston, injunction continued, et al., plaintiff to pay up the interest. Canler v Fete, from Gaston, judgment affirmed.

Abial A. Cooley, M. D. aged 70 years, died at Hartford, Conn. on the 18th instant. He was the inventor of the friction matches, and therefore a universal benefactor of mankind.

The Editor of the Democrat asks us if we are to be understood as being opposed to or in favor of the Leecompton Constitution. As the people of Kansas have rejected the constitution we are not disposed to answer the question.

FOR THE C. WHO.
MR. EDITOR: When shall we "Blue Eye" meetings, In thought, fighting in vain, Or when the battle is lost and won, For a soul and hand to be free, Never through the fog and slush of "Blue Eye."

Well, "Blue Eye" thinks he is a plain man, part of a common fellow, but graceful and, should not wonder consequently if he did not know much, probably if he had a chance he would make himself out a sort of a Know Nothing. Wonder if he ever made out and explorations among the converts, and if he was troubled with rats in his travels—think his article somewhat racy. He thinks he is "stood" for Hutcheson in the Municipal election, but does not say anything about the balance of the dry ticket. Reason he is not entitled to much praise if he does nothing but "stand." As it was a Temperance issue and needed men to work, as the contest was with the terrible compromising Democratic Junta of Mecklenburg, composed of Major, Colonel, Captain, &c., &c., down to Elders, and a host of others, who were to be whiskey and there was whiskey, and whose grand and magnificent oration was "Blue Eye." In the last election for the Legislature there was no Temperance issue at all, there being no Temperance plank in the Democratic platform of either election, nor even will be as long as the present dynasty is in power sufficient to manufacture Democratic nominations to order, so of course "stand" "Blue Eye" also. What a hard case he must have to talk about consistency. "Blue Eye" says that the Democrats have always "stood" by the Democratic nomination. I believe they have done more, for they have "stood," stuck, swallowed and got into in the cause, and that was glory enough "for one day" for them and "Blue Eye" threw in although, some of them got lugged by the other side. He also says that "Green Eye" acted with the Anti-Temperance party in this election. Now, Mr. Editor, it is not a notorious fact that the dry ticket men of Charlotte supported Dr. Pritchard, and did not the Temperance men of Steel Creek and Howell do the same; but how was it with himself, what company was he in, where was the whiskey treating done on the election day, and by whom? Echo answers, right straight across the street from the Court House, and by whom? Why his junks, and there Mr. Editor was a glorious mixture of

Black spirits and white, Red spirits and grey, King, single, single, You that single me!

Yes, sir, that was a "glorious" time for "Blue Eye" and all others who choose to "mingle," by and with the advice and consent of his immaculate Junta, they had a grand "mingling" of Democratic nomination spirits, and did not the scenes enacted there drive Temperance men from his candidate? Mr. Editor, it did. "Blue Eye" says he never showed those men who opposed Hutcheson but that "Green Eye" and his followers did. Well, Mr. Editor, I suppose our good town deserves another, and that might have been in consideration of the advice heaped on Hutcheson (for allowing himself to be run on the Dry Ticket) by "Blue Eye's" present Junta, composed of the faithful (in a hour), with whiskey and the balance of the commitments thrown in. And then, Mr. Editor, would you believe it, just now listen to what "Blue Eye" says: "None of the friends of the convention candidates constitute a clique or Junta." Well, "gracious goodness" I think after that Jesse Holmes the "extinguisher" of people with "one idea" will surely come along now, and as the "know-nothing" master's crib" as with like instinct will Jesse know his dear "Blue Eye" and will jag him up accordingly, for preservation in a jug of "glorious white eye Democratic nomination spirits, and it will come to pass that there will be an end to the buzzing of that "Blue Bottle Fly," by his being buried all "alone in his glory" in the deep recess of some cypress, to be brought forward on some future occasion, at the resurrection of "Sam" and to be exhibited as a natural curiosity—upon which there is no State Tax.

The FINEST BALE.—On Monday of this week, was sold the first bale of New Cotton in our town; it was from the plantation of our enterprising and energetic fellow-citizen, Mr. Adam T. Walker. This bale, the first and earliest of the season, was bought by Mr. James Pagan and immediately shipped to Baltimore—quality "good middling" price 12 1/2 cts.—weight 510 lbs. This opens the market in Chester—and a better one can be found in the State. A few loads of such bales, sold at such remunerating prices will do much towards relieving our District—and if the present figures are to be the ruling rates for the season, we would advise our farmers to dispose of their earliest picking as soon as possible.—Chester Standard.

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From the Raleigh Standard.
Members Elected to the Legislature of 1858-'9.

- SENATE.
1. Pasquotank and Perquimans—John Pool, Op.
 2. Camden and Currituck—C. W. Williams, D.
 3. Gates and Chowan—Richard Dilard, D.
 4. Hyde and Tyrrell—Esmight, D.
 5. Northampton—Thos. J. Purson, D.
 6. Hertford—J. B. Cherry, Op.
 7. Martin and Washington—D. C. Guyton, D.
 8. Halifax—M. C. Whitaker, D.
 9. Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, D.
 10. Pitt—E. J. Blount, Op.
 11. Beaufort—J. S. Donnel, Op.
 12. Craven—J. D. Finner, Op.
 13. Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, D.
 14. Green and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, D.
 15. New Hanover—W. S. Ashe, D.
 16. Duplin—W. J. Houston, D.
 17. Onslow—W. W. Humphrey, D.
 18. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. D. McDowell, D.
 19. Cumberland and Hargett—J. T. Gilmore, D.
 20. Sampson—A. A. McKay, D.
 21. Wayne—W. K. Lane, D.
 22. Johnston—J. T. Leach, Op.
 23. Wake—Moses A. Bledsoe, D.
 24. Nash—L. N. B. Battle, D.
 25. Franklin—M. Lankford, D.
 26. Warren—T. J. Pritchard, D.
 27. Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, D.
 28. Person—J. W. Cunningham, D.
 29. Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr., D.
 30. Alamance and Randolph—Johnathan Worth, Op.
 31. Chatham—Straghan, Op.
 32. Moore and Montgomery—A. B. McDonald, Op.
 33. Richmond and Robeson—Walter I. Steele, D.
 34. Anson and Union—S. W. Walkup, Op.
 35. Guilford—Edw. G. Correll, Op.
 36. Caswell—Bedford Brown, D.
 37. Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, D.
 38. Mecklenburg—W. F. Davidson, D.
 39. Cabarrus and Stanley—Davis, Op.
 40. Rowan and Davie—J. G. Ramsey, Op.
 41. Davidson—R. C. Donahill, Op.
 42. Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, D.
 43. Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Jas. Robinson, D.
 44. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—L. B. Carmichael, Op.
 45. Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—E. P. Miller, Op.
 46. Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—F. D. Reinhardt, D.
 47. Rutherford and Unclerland—L. A. Mills, D.
 48. Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison—B. M. Edney, D.
 49. Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson—W. H. Thomas, D.
- Democrat 32—Opposition 18. Democratic majority 14. In the Senate of 1858—7 the Democratic majority was 16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Alamance—J. L. Seales and H. P. Roney, Dem.

Alexander—Harke, Dem.
Anson—J. A. Lark and A. J. Dargan, Op.
Ashe—Allen Gentry, Dem.
Barnes—T. R. Caldwell, Op.
Buncombe—J. S. T. Baird, Dem.
Haden—J. W. Parline, Op.
Bertie—J. Outlaw and P. F. Henry, Op.
Beaufort—Spaworth and Widdly, Op.
Brunswick—T. D. Mearns, Op.
Caldwell—T. J. Dale, Dem.
Cabarrus—Barnes, Op.
Catawba—H. Sherrell, Dem.
Chatham—Moore, Dem., Green, and W. P. Taylor, Op.
Cherokee—Wm. Walker, Dem.
Craven—J. Bryan and H. C. Jones, D's.
Cumberland and Hargett—W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barber and J. S. Harrington, Dem.

Chowan—J. C. Balkam, Dem.
Columbus—J. H. Stephens, Dem.
Camden—D. F. Ferret, Op.
Carteret—Samuel Leffers, Dem.
Caswell—Jos. Kerr and S. E. Williams, Dem.
Currituck—B. M. Baxter, Dem.
Cleveland—A. G. Waters and G. Dickson, Dem.

Davidson—H. Walter and — Brumwell, Op.
Davie—K. Gaither, Op.
Duplin—J. B. Stanford and W. P. Ward, Dem.
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridges and J. S. Dancy, Dem.
Forsyth—F. Fries and J. Mates, Dem.
Franklin—W. F. Green, Dem.
Gaston—Ragan, Ind. Dem.
Granville—F. L. Hargrove, J. M. Daiback and T. B. Lyon, Dem.
Guilford—J. M. Morehead, D. P. Caldwell and — Clapp, Op.
Greene—A. D. Speight, Dem.
Gates—R. G. Lewis, Dem.
Haywood—S. H. Hill, Jr., D. M.
Halifax—Wm. Hill and W. L. Long, Dem.
Hertford—W. N. H. Smith, Op.
Henderson—V. Ripley, Op.
Hyle—Timian Farrar, Op.
Iredell—A. R. Simons and A. H. F. Gaither, Op.

Jackson—T. D. Bryson, Dem.
Jones—W. A. Cox, Dem.
Johnston—W. B. Sanders, Op., and E. H. Tomlinson, Dem.
Lenoir—N. B. Whitfield, Dem.
Lincoln—A. Costner, Dem.
Madison—Jno A. Fagg, Dem.
Martin—A. Moore, Dem.
McDowell—A. Higgins, Dem.
Moore—Joo Shaw, Dem.
Montgomery—Chambers, Op.
Macon—Wooden, Op.
Mecklenburg—Pritchard and W. Wallace, Dem.

Nash—G. N. Lewis, Dem.
New Hanover—R. K. Bryan and Geo J. Moore, Dem.
Northampton—M. W. Smallwood and M. W. Hanson, Dem.
Onslow—J. H. Poy, Dem.
Orange—Pride Jones and J. W. Norwood, Dem.
Pasquotank—Morgan, Op.
Perquimans—N. Newby, Op.
Pitt—McGutter and Cox, Op.
Person—R. H. Foster, Dem.
Robeson—Rount and Alex. Watson, D's.
Rockingham—Thos Settle and F. L. Simpson, D.

Stanly—W. T. Waddill, Op.
Tyrrell—J. A. Bonbray, Op.
Union—Wilson, Dem.
Wake—G. H. Farhault, F. J. Hutchins and E. O. Hayward, Dem.
Warren—D. O. Hall and E. D. Drake, D's.
Washington—Jos. Norman, Dem.
Waynes—Hall-Jelaw, Dem.
Waynes—W. T. Dorch and E. A. Thompson, Dem.
Wilkes—A. W. Martin and P. Eller, Op.
Yadkin—W. H. Byrd, Op.
Yancey—Thos Byrd, Dem.
Democrats 32. Opposition 38.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.
The National Intelligencer, (says the Lynchburg Virginian,) replying to a bravo in a Democratic journal in reference to the benefits conferred upon the country by the Democratic party—the article closing with the enquiry, "what more do the people want?"—thus furnishes the reply. The wants which the Intelligencer enumerates are, it traces, early needed by the country—but we fear it will be a long time before they are attained under the rule of modern Democracy. Says the Intelligencer:

"The people want an end put to sectional agitation, as well in its causes as its effects. They want a well regulated national currency. They want just and adequate protection awarded to American industry. They want a judicious system of internal improvements, instead of the present partial and spasmodic legislation of Congress. They want the public lands carefully managed, if their proceeds cannot be equally distributed.

"They want a remedy applied to the abuses connected with the dispensation of the public patronage—abuses which provoke complaint even from the party that first inaugurated the "spoils era" in politics. They want an economical administration of the Government, as well in the collection as in the disbursement of its revenues. They want justice, dignity, and moderation in the conduct of our foreign affairs, whether as regards the great Powers of Europe or the feeble States of our own Continent.

"They want no further extension of our territorial limits. They want the Executive power restrained within its ancient restrictions. They want the Judiciary, both State and Federal, respected alike for the party and independence of its decisions. They want no more "delusions and deceptions," growing out of ambiguous legislation with respect to the Territories or other topics of national concern. They want the Federal Legislature governed more by the felt necessities of the country, and less by the exigencies of party. These are a few of the principal wants now experienced by the people, and it is only by making provision for them that the Democracy can assert a just claim to the continued tenure of that power which they now hold on sufferance by favor of the divisions existing among their opponents."

NEW COTTON.—Ten bales cotton of the new crop were received yesterday, of which the steamer Capitol, from Vicksburg, brought eight bales, consigned as follows: Jobo Watts & Co., three bales; J. C. & B. Ricks & Co., three bales; Coleman, Britton & Withers, one bale. The steamer C. D. Jr., from Bayou Sara, brought two bales, consigned to Messrs. Hughes, Hylstedt & Co.—N. O. Bulletin, 9th inst.

A NEW YORK FREE NEGRO TO BE SOLD BY LAW IN GEORGIA.—William Bodie, f. m. c. belonging in New York, is advertised in the Brunswick (Ga.) Herald, to be sold on the first Tuesday in September next, by the Sheriff of McIntosh county, Ga., for and an attempt to inveigle a slave from that county. Bodie is a sailor on board a New York craft, loading with lumber at Dawson, Georgia; he was clearly convicted of his crime, and sentenced by the Mayor of that city.

A BOAT WAS FOUND AFOAT NEAR EASTPORT, ME., last week with no one on board. It was found to be held by a fishing line, which upon hauling in, was found attached by one hook to a halibut, and the other hook to the wrist of a man, and it was supposed that the halibut was hauled to the surface, when by accident the second hook caught in the wrist of the man, who was carried overboard by the weight of the fish.

ANOTHER "STAR" PREACHER.—The Advocate (Ala) Herald speaks of Rev. Mr. Hays, a Methodist preacher who is causing quite an excitement in the town. He is totally blind, and repeats his hymns, texts and sermons from memory, and makes beautiful, eloquent and interesting discourses to overflowing houses. Not only in the pulpit, but equally in private circles, he is quite the lion of the day.

NETROCK SHOWER.—For two or three nights past there has been an almost perpetual shower of netrocks—some of which were of singular brilliancy, leaving a long luminous train behind them—apparently starting from a point directly East, at an elevation of about fifty five degrees above the horizon, and disappearing in the dense atmosphere of the South west in or fifteen degrees above the horizon.—Norfolk Argmt.

A SEVENTY-FOUR GUN SHIP RAISED.—The American Submarine Company at Seabrook, have successfully raised from the harbor, a seventy-four gun steamer, called the "Turk." Her machinery is almost in perfect condition. It is estimated that an outlay of five per cent will restore her to almost her original value. She will probably be purchased by the Russian Government.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—There is a very remarkable case of longevity in one family in Nelson county, Va. There are five married sisters whose aggregate age amount to 121 years—on the 1st of January last the oldest sister was 93, the second 91, the third 88, and the fourth 82, and the fifth 89.

Hon. Bedford Brown, who was a prominent member of the United States Senate during nearly the entire administration of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, has just been elected a member of the North Carolina State Senate, from Caswell county.