is in the northern boundary of the county of Rockingham, and that the line extended west passes also along the northern boundary of the counties of Stokes, Surry and Ashe.

I am not informed whether the whole boundary between the two States, east of the proposed starting point, is known and unopposed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is highly important that the boundary between these two States should be well settled and defined. While it is in dispute, questions involving the rights and duties of citizens, as well as title to property, will frequently arise, and it will moreover be exceedingly difficult to bring offenders against the criminal laws to justice, because in every indictment, it is necessary to aver that the offence was committed in some one county in the State, and to prove the averment as laid, before a conviction can be made. The very imperfect manner in which the dividing lines between the older States of the Union were originally run and marked, has been the source of no little trouble and vexation.

Our Bill of Rights sets out the boundaries of the State, and after describing the southern boundary, proceeds as follows:

"Thence all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea-shore, in thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west according to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and property of the people of this State, to be held by them in sovereignty, any pretend line without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at anytime hereafter directed or laid out, in any wise notwithstanding."

After receiving the proposal from the authorities of Virginia, I was inclined to examine our early records with a view of ascertaining what evidence they might furnish from which the line between this State and Virginia, as originally run, might be ascertained.

It appears that after many difficulties and disagreements between the authorities of the two provinces, an agreement was made, subsequently sanctioned by the King in council, for the running of the line, and that Wm. Byrd and others on the part of Virginia and Christopher Gale and others, on the part of North Carolina were appointed commissioners for that purpose. The line was commenced in the month of March, 1728, on the north side of Currituck Inlet, which, by observation, was ascertained to be in about thirty-six degrees thirty one minutes north latitude. From thence the line was extended due west, making allowance for the variation of the compass, to the Dismal River, which was intersected about four miles west of the mouth of the Notoway. The line was then turned down the Dismal to the mouth of the Notoway, according to the agreement, and, from the middle of the mouth of the Notoway, was again extended due west, to the west side of this Nansemond River, about two miles from the point where it was first intersected, the line crossing the river three times in that distance. Here the commissioners suspended further operations until the evening following, when they made out and signed duplicate maps and drawed a report of the line.

A full report, as to this part of the line, is to be found in the journal of the proceedings of the Governor and council under the Proprietary government, now in the office of Secretary of State. I have not been able to find any account or report of the extension of the line further west among our archives, which, however, as we merely say, are quite incomplete. It is likely probable, as the Proprietary government soon ceased soon after, that the subsequent proceedings of the commissioners were transmitted to the royal government, and can only be found among the papers of the Colonial Office in England.

William Byrd, one of the Virginia Commissioners, left a very full and interesting account of the rationale of the line, and published it in the year 1841, under the title of "Westover Manuscripts"—and from which it appears that the commissioners resumed their work in the month of September, 1728, and extended the line, confidently, to a point on the Dan river, now in the county of Pittsylvania, where the North-Carolina Commissioners and one of the Virginia Commissioners declined to go further, on the ground that they were already far in advance of the settlements—and that duplicate maps of the line were made out and signed as before, and the North Carolina Commissioners returned home. Whether upon the Virginia Commissioners alone devolved the two more months run of the dividing line, and further on a large stream which they called the Irvin, and terminating our line from the mountains on the middle road, was with a view towards the south, making the whole distance, as computed by them, from the sea shore to the Dan, one of the two 241 miles and 502 poles. This terminus I believe to be in the present county of Stokes. The writer further states, that points were put down to show the line as it was crossing at the roads, but through the forests the line was merely chopped on the trees.

Subsequent accounts state that the line was extended about the year 1749, by Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, on the part of Virginia, and Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton on the part of North Carolina, from Peter's creek to Sleep Rock creek—Fryer's creek is probably one extremity, so near the same stream as that upon which the Fryer commissioners on the part of Virginia terminated Gale line. I have not been able to ascertain whether "Sleep Rock creek" is east or west of the present western boundary of the State, nor to find under what authority the commissioners last named acted, in extending the line. It seems, however, to have been tacitly sanctioned by the General Assembly of this State in 1770. See Rev. Stat., Vol. 2, p. 62, whereby Richard Henderson and others were appointed commissioners to join with others from Virginia, to extend and mark the line between the two States, "including where Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, commissioners on the part of Virginia, together with Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton, late North-Carolina, formerly appointed to run the said line, did not run and mark it, and shall be found to be truly in the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from thence due west to Tennessee or Cherokee river, or to run to the said Tennessee or Ohio river."

Thomas Walker and William Smith were the commissioners on the part of Virginia. I have not been able to find any report from the North-Carolina commissioners. A report made by the Virginia commissioners may be seen in Henning's Statutes at large—Vol. 9, p. 561. It seems from that, that the commissioners could not find the *terminus* of Frye and Jefferson's line on Steep Rock creek, owing, as they supposed, to the dying of the timber. They proceeded, however, to ascertain the proper degree of latitude on that creek by astronomical observation, and from that point computed the distance from Currituck Inlet to be, in superficial measure, 329 miles—and, making abatement for uneven ground, 317 miles, "or five degrees forty-two minutes west of Currituck Inlet." They then proceeded to run the line west. The result was, that the commissioners of the two States differed in running the line, and two lines were run known subsequently as Henderson's and Walker's lines. In 1791, however, the line called Walker's seems to have been adopted by both States, with provision that the oldest grant from either State for land within the disputed lines should give title to the claimant. Hemp. Stat., Vol. 13, p. 236.

I have thought proper at the hazard of being considered tedious, if not presumptuous, to go at some length into the history of our northern boundary. Much, if not the whole, of the line now proposed to be re-established, is, I am informed, in dispute. It may be that other portions of the line are also the subject of controversy. If so, these ought also to be well defined. I would respectfully recommend, therefore, that the proposal on the part of the State of Virginia be acceded to, with such modifications, if any, as may be deemed necessary, and that competent commissioners be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor of the State, under authority given him to do so, clothed with ample powers to run the line where it is in dispute and settle the boundary between the two States. Permanent land marks should be required to be put up along the line.

During the present year, Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, submitted a report on the Agriculture of the State, and the subject being one of very general interest, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to cause two thousand copies to be published. About 624 copies of the former report are yet on hand. By some means the resolutions before the last General Assembly ordering the distribution of this report, was mislaid in the hurry of the last moments of the session and did not pass. I deemed it expedient, however, in accordance with the terms of the resolution, to send copies to the several States and Territories, to some literary and scientific institutions, and also to a few individuals who applied for copies and who it was thought would make a good use of them. Some have been sold and the proceeds will be accounted for by the Agent in making sales. The residue on hand and the whole number of the Agricultural Report are subject to your disposition.

The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens in the Capitol has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is well worth examination, not only by the scientific and those curious in such matters, but by every one taking an interest in the mineral resources of the State. The opportunities for collecting many fine specimens are employed, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Emmons that he be allowed to collect and add to the cabinets of the University and other colleges of the State, which might well be done and which I recommend to your favorable consideration.

When the last revisal of our laws was made, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly requiring the Governor, among other things, to distribute one copy of the Revised Code to each of the Magistrates in the State. The resolution, in its terms, confined the distribution to such as were then acting Justices, and excluded all such as might subsequently qualify. The Governor was also authorized to make sale of other copies. So far the sales have been small, and of the edition of ten thousand copies which was published, more than half remains on hand, and unless provision is made for their safe keeping, by opening the boxes and storing the books, they are liable to be destroyed by worms and other causes. As many Magistrates have since qualified, and as they receive no compensation for their services, I recommend that a further distribution be made of the Code, among those who have been appointed since the former distribution was made and who are now acting as Justices in their respective counties.

I transmit herewith a letter from Tandy Walker, acting Governor of the Choctaw Nation, requesting that our laws and Supreme Court Reports be furnished for the use of the Choctaw Government. It is a highly gratifying fact to see the improvement made by the Choctaws in the arts of civilization, and I doubt not it will give you pleasure to comply with the request of Mr. Walker by authorizing the Governor of the State to send our laws and reports to the Choctaws in the same manner that they are sent to the several States of the Union.

My attention has been called by citizens residing in the western portion of the State, and who were purchasers of what were known as Cherokee lands, in the counties of Cherokee and Macon, to what they consider as a hardship, so far as they are concerned.

It was alleged that the lands were purchased at prices far above their value, and the State was appealed to, to remit such excess. By the act of 1850-51, commissioners were appointed to value the lands, and in accordance with the provisions of the act, the excess of the purchase money over the value of the lands, was credited upon the bonds of the purchasers, then in the hands of the agent of Cherokee bonds. It seems that the act, in its terms, applied only to those who had not paid their bonds as they fell due—and consequently those who had promptly paid the full amount of their purchases got no relief. Those persons now ask the State to refund to them the excess paid by them, out of the fund in the hand of the agent, or in some other way, and it seems to me that if those who had not paid were entitled to relief, the others who had paid promptly have still stronger claims upon the justice and liberality of the State.

Without repeating the reasons therefor, which I gave in a former message, I again recommend the creation of an additional judicial circuit in the State.

The improvements on the grounds of the Capitol Square, ordered by the last Legislature have been made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Ferrera, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work should have been done at an earlier day, but for the difficulty in procuring a person to do it properly.

It was found after the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before been, as a place of deposit, in the winter season, for fire wood for the supply of the Capitol, without destroying, in a great degree, such improvements as had been made. After consulting with the Board of Public Buildings, it was deemed advisable by me to have erected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improvements was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than saved to the State, in a few years, by securing the wood, large quantities of which were stolen and carried from the premises every winter before the house was erected.

Some person should be employed to keep the grounds and walks in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount necessary.

I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and matters connected therewith. I have not thought proper to withhold these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of a such character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful sense of the honors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State.

If in the discharge of my official duties I have sometimes failed to give satisfaction to all, it is but what I expected when I assumed the responsibilities of office.

Others no doubt have served the State more ably and usefully than I have done. I hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely had at heart whatever concerned her honor or welfare, or who have been more disposed to maintain the one or promote the other.

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as I can in the discharge of your Legislative duties.

THOS. BRAGG.

STARVING A SNAKE OUT OF A MAN'S STOMACH.—The following singular story is told of a man named Busch, who had swallowed a snake in Michigan:

"For the past seventeen years the sufferer has been satisfied that there was a living animal of some kind in his stomach. If he drank liquor the animal would seem to become drunk. This he judged from the fact that it remained perfectly quiet until the effects of the spirits were off. At times, when he partook of food offensive to the animal, it would become agitated and roll about with a motion which would be felt by placing the hand upon the stomach.

"Having tried many physicians without being relieved, Busch was induced to apply to a German Doctor, who recommended the process of starving the intruder out. This advice was adopted, and the patient succeeded in inducing the animal to come up into his throat. Last, for fear of strangulation, he swallowed vinegar and drove it back. For four months means were tried to relieve the man's throat of its unwelcome guest; and finally, on Friday of last week, he vomited an entire snake, measuring just three feet in length. It was somewhat decomposed, and had evidently lost four or five inches of its tail.

"As to its original size, our correspondent cannot determine. Its head measured crosswise just one inch and a quarter. Its teeth were about one-eighth of an inch long. From the formation of the head, the correspondent think the reptile is of the common water snake species. The man is now doing well, and is in good spirits, in consequence of being relieved of his hideous tormentor.

Our correspondent, who is well known to us, and in whose assurances we can place the utmost confidence, is knowing to all the facts we have stated above.—*Sandusky Register.*

PRACTICAL JOKING.—In a certain flourishing village, down Eastward, where flourishes a literary institution, a gentleman took one of a family of infant puppies, and gaining entrance into a neighbor's house before the folks were wide awake enough to know what he was about, shucked the little creature among a litter of kittens of like tender age. Puss made no distinction between the stranger and her own offspring, and he on his part took kindly and confidingly to his new nurse. Great was the astonishment of the household when it was discovered (as they supposed) that their cat was the dam of a puppy. The news of so portentous a birth spread over town, like wildfire. People came in flocks to see the cat. The fortunate possessor was offered $5 for the little monster, but declared that he would not part with it for five hundred. That the case might not fall of due authentication, two physicians of the first respectability were summoned to inspect and report upon it. They jointly and severally scrutinized the animal, and found that it was certainly a puppy, having all the characteristics of the dog race *except the paws.* These were pronounced to resemble cat's claws. The perpetrator of the joke couldn't hold any longer. The cat was out of the bag in a twinkling, and if the doctors outlive the memory of their essay in comparative zoology, they will be more lucky than most victims of a "sell."—*New Bedford, Mass., Mercury.*

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Up in the Fourth District, New Orleans, says the *Delta*, lives a man, his infant child, and a maternal, well-behaved, nanny goat. This nanny is the hairy foster-mother of the infant, which the fever, some time since, robbed of its parent proper, and she entirely appreciates the peculiar duties which have devolved upon her. When she hears the hungry cry of her helpless little human charge, she is by its side in an instant, placing her teats at the service of its thirsty lips. Frequently the quick ear of the quadrupedal mother-nurse hear the child's cry when she is browsing in the street at some distance from the house, and leaving her own repast, she starts hastily off to supply the wants of the "motherless babe," dependent upon her, as Romulus and Remus were of old upon the dugs of their wolfish protectresses. We believe we have told a tolerably strange story above, but truth is stranger than fiction.

The Mobile, Ala., Bowling mills were consumed by fire, on the 17th instant. Loss $18,000, one-half of which only was covered by insurance.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, November 23, 1858

Thanksgiving.

Thursday next is Thanksgiving Day, and service will be held on that day, in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Griffith of the Baptist Church officiating. The citizens are generally invited to attend, and we hope the day will be properly observed.

Change of Schedule.

We are requested to state, that a change in the schedule of the mail train, of the Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road, has taken place. It will leave hereafter at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at 4½ o'clock P. M.

Governor's Message.

We have laid before our readers this week the Governor's Message. We have read it with some attention, and find it an interesting document, and we commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers.

The Legislature.

On the 15th, the Legislature of North Carolina met and was fully organized.

In the Senate, Henry T. Clarke, Esq., of Edgecombe, was elected Speaker, John Hill Principal Clerk, Quentin Busbee, Assistant Clerk, James Page, Principal Door-keeper, and Mr. Terry, Assistant Door-Keeper.

In the House of Commons, Thos. Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, was elected Speaker, Edward Cantwell was re-elected Chief Clerk, George Howard was elected Assistant Clerk, Mr. Webster was elected Principal Door-Keeper, and John Lawrence Assistant Door Keeper.

We learn from the proceedings that several important bills have been presented in the House, a bill to exempt one slave from execution, by Mr. Badham. (We think the exemption of a freehold much better.) One by Mr. Walker, for the removal of the free negroes from the State. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Houston. They provide that all free negroes shall leave the State within a specified time, under penalty of sale to the highest bidder. The County Court to appoint a commissioner to attend to them, &c.

Rufus H. Page, who had been filling the office of Secretary of State by an appointment from the Governor, was elected on the 18th instant, almost unanimously, to that office.

On the 19th, C. H. Brogden was re-elected Comptroller of the State for the next two years.

The two Houses are moving on harmoniously and preparing for the despatch of business, so says the Standard. It is also thought that the election of Senators will come off in the early part of this week.

Bills for amending the Constitution have also been introduced. One by Mr. Turner, for abolishing land qualifications for Jurors; another by Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to equalize taxation, or rather to make a system of ad valorem taxation.

South Carolina Fair Again.

On Thursday morning we visited the Fair again, but we could see no diminution of the crowd. As we had not examined the articles on the second floor on the day before, we concluded to go up stairs to give place to those who had been driven into the room below by a shower of rain.

We found sets some beautiful Photograph paintings, and a variety of articles prepared by the ladies, besides fine cutlery and other articles furnished by the merchants, to give interest to the occasion.

After visiting again our friend Westbrooks, who, by the by, took several premiums, we had the curiosity to go and look at the test of the ploughs. We saw one there, by Mr. Cooper, which ran a furrow one foot deep. As deep ploughing appears to be the great desideratum now, we should think that deep enough for all practical purposes.

We went to the building appropriated entirely to the Machinery on exhibition. A very fine engine had been put up for the purpose of working the machinery. We saw two new cotton gins and several other articles, with some handsome machinery manufactured by John Alexander & Co. There was on exhibition, we learn, a very useful article for persons who have cotton gins. It was an invention by a gentleman in Alabama or Mississippi, for sharpening Gin Saws. Our readers can form some idea of its importance to gin owners, when we state that it takes, as we learn, four or five days to sharpen the saws of a gin—with this machine they can be put in order in some four or five hours. Such inventions are decidedly beneficial to a large class of our fellow citizens.

Thursday afternoon, after a little shopping, we devoted to examining the fine Garden of Mrs. Hampton. After strolling about admiring the shrubbery and flowers, we went to the green house. There we saw several exotics, among them were the orange, lemon, and the banana—so each of them were fruit. The camas was exhibited in rich or unique forms, geraniums, and innumerable other plants were also there. In this garden were several summer houses, one was uniquely decorated with shells, and another with bark, tastefully arranged. To keep this garden in neat order, must require the continued attention of more than one hand; for every tree and bush was trimmed, it seemed to us, with great precision. We had, on the day previous, examined a fine garden, near the Fair Ground, in which the shrubbery had been trimmed and twined into many shapes, and it affords great pleasure to visitors to be permitted to enjoy those pleasant and beautiful places of resort.

The shrubbery looked as handsome that we were determining to make an effort to transplant some of the plants to Charlotte, but we were told that it was a singular fact that the evergreen would not grow with us, and that Winnsboro' was as far as it could be taken in the direction of Charlotte. We regretted very much to hear this.

Friday we devoted to rambling about the city. In the first place we visited the State House. The first story is completed except the floors, and the workmen are progressing with the second story. After going to the top and taking a view of Columbia, we descended to examine the monument erected by South Carolina to the slain of the Palmetto regiment, in the Mexican war. This is a neat and appropriate memento of the slain and it also gives the names belonging to the entire regiment.

We then walked out to the College Chapel and into the College Grounds. It is a fine location for a College, being retired and secluded entirely from the hum of busy life.

We then turned in the direction of the Insane Asylum. In passing we had an opportunity of also viewing the Female College, being erected under the care of the M. E. Church. The building is progressing to completion and is sufficiently retired for the purpose of which it is being erected.

On arriving at the Asylum we entered, the gate being open. We were met at the door by a servant, who informed us that we could examine the building. We walked in and then up to the top, where we had a fine view of the city. The building is surrounded by an enclosure, part of which is ornamented by flowers and shrubbery. A new building is being erected for the same purpose near the old one, where we believe it is intended to remove the patients. We like the plan of the Asylum in this State much better than that of South Carolina.

We then returned to the Hotel and began making preparations for leaving in the night train for Charlotte.

In our notice of our visit to Columbia, last week, we stated that no one had offered to aid the Hotels as far as we had heard. We have since learned that the Catholic priest went out and invited several gentlemen from this section, to lodge with him, and we understand that the accommodating Officer of the guard accommodated a large number of the visitors.

Snow.

On last Tuesday morning, we had a little snow, not enough however, to whiten the ground; but we learn from our exchanges that it was a general thing, but at some points the ground was covered. We are now having a wet spell.

Baptist State Convention.

This body adjourned on the 15th instant. It adopted a resolution to hold its next annual meeting in Charlotte, on the 1st Sunday in November, 1859.

Counterfeit Half Dollars.

Our readers are cautioned to be on their guard as counterfeit half dollars are being put in circulation. We saw three that had been passed on persons in Cabarrus county, by a person said to be from Yadkin county.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Standard, will please accept our thanks for their tri-weekly paper.

BALTIMORE, November 5.

SLAVEHOLDERS CONVENTION IN MARYLAND.—The eastern Shore of Maryland Slaveholder's Convention met at Cambridge on Wednesday. W. Goldsborough, of Talbot County was appointed Chairman.—Talbot, Caroline, Somerset and Worcester Counties were represented. Addresses were made by F. W. Thomas, Col. S. Hambleton, Judge J. A. Stuart, Elias Griswold and others, on the subject of protection of slave property, and counteracting the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries.

On the second day, resolutions were reported that free negroes and slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations and calling a General Convention of the State, to meet in Baltimore in June next, to devise some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland for the better regulation of the negro population of the State. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which the slaveholders of the Eastern Shore labor.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The excess in receipts of cotton over last year, or indeed any other year is remarkable. Total to latest dates 813,827 bales, against 543,760 last year. Increase 273,066.—*Raleigh Standard.*

TELEGRAPHICAL ERROR.—One of our exchanges says, "the silk crop of Gennsade county, Md., this year is estimated at twenty five thousand gills. The wine crop is referred to, but twenty five thousand gills will make a good crop of wine notwithstanding."

HOGS.—The Louisville Courier, of Wednesday, says:

The Cincinnati hog market seems to have broken down. Letters from that city state that there were large numbers in the pens, some of which are selling at $4 to $4 25 gross, (weighed there,) and others at $5 62½ net, for delivery late in this month, and at $5 75 for December delivery. These prices show a considerable decline, and are much below the prices that have prevailed here or in the interior of the State. The Kentucky feeders will see that they will do better to send their hogs to this market.

The Louisville Journal, of Sunday, says:

The price offered by packers is still $4 50 gross, and in a few instances we learn that $4.75 has been paid in adjoining counties, but this price is above the views of buyers.

DANDIES IN DEMAND.—The following notice emanates from the Warsaw (R. I.) Telegraph:

WANTED.—One hundred and seventy-five young men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upperworks to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church doors on each Sabbath, before commencement of divine service, to stare at the females as they enter, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their persons and dress. All who wish to enlist in the above corps, will appear at the various church doors next Sabbath morning, where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance and quantity of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacities above that of an ordinary well-bred donkey.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—In the recent address of Hon. T. L. Clingman before the North Carolina State Fair, he mentions in connection with the manufacture of wine, and the difficulty on the Atlantic slope of the United States in preventing its acetous fermentation, a remarkable fact concerning a locality of the Western part of that State. In a district of a few miles in extent on the Tyron mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and they are often found in fine condition in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned, and its equability of temperature are most remarkable, and we should like to know more concerning it.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

EXCHANGE OF CREATS WITH RUSSIA.—The Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has received a letter from Mons. J. de Nottbeck, the Acting Consulate General of Russia for the United States, dated at New York, October 9, in which that gentleman says, that wishing to send to several of the Russian Agricultural and Horticultural Societies samples of wheat, corn and other seeds of American growth, he requests that he may have a few packages of each kind to be distributed among them. In exchange, he will invite the Societies of Russia to forward, for the Patent Office, such varieties of Grain as are peculiar to Russia. The officers of the Patent Office replied that they would comply with the request, and are now making arrangements to secure seed of the several varieties of such grain, as are to be found in this country.

IMPERIAL STRUGGLE FOR A KISS.—A merry scene is said to have occurred in the vestry of the chapel of St. Cloud after the marriage ceremony of the Duc de Malakoff. It is the custom among the country people of the Duke's native province for the gentlemen of the bridal party to make a rush for the "bride's kiss," as they call it, the first kiss of the newly-made bride, which entitles the happy possessor to the left hand of the bride in the procession on leaving the chapel. The struggle between the Emperor and Lucien Murat caused the greatest merriment. The Emperor was persuaded by courtesy to proclaim himself the victor, but Prince Lucien protested against the decision most vehemently, and declared that the kiss had been rightfully conquered by him.—*Court Journal.*

NICARAGUA COTTON.—We have been shown a sample of this cotton, which was raised by D. C. Gordon, Esq., of Wilcox county. It has a silky appearance, and the fibre is of extraordinary length. We have been informed that Messrs. Tarleton and Whiting, Commission Merchants in Mobile, and in this city, have both examined it, and pronounced it worth at least twenty cents per pound. We are informed that Mr Gordon imported the seed—that they are quite small in size—(he has none of them for sale)—that a hand can pick as much of the cotton as of any of the common cottons, and that twelve hundred pounds in the seed will yield five hundred pounds of lint. The sample can be seen at our office.—*Montgomery Mail.*

FROST IN CHARLESTON.—We find the following in the Charleston Courier:

"The comparative tardiness of black frost has been a marked feature the present season, as it has been noticed by readers, that from many places North and South, there were reports of repeated white frosts before the advent of a black frost. This has been our experience. The first decided black frost and ice, witnessed by many early risers and observers, were exhibited on Wednesday morning, 17th instant."

HALF A TOWN POISONED.—A most foulish case of poisoning was perpetrated at Milton county Court House, a few days ago. All in attendance at the hotel, and all who drank at the hotel well, were taken violently ill during the night. At the latest account none had died. The exact nature of the poison, or the fiendish perpetrator of it, had not been discovered. Its effects were similar to that of croton oil.

DIED ON HER KNEES.—Mrs. Catherine Tilden, wife of Mr. Daniel Jones, of Glenmore, Kent county, Md., died very suddenly, recently, aged fifty four. She arose in her usual health, and before starting for Sabbath School, retired to her private room for her morning devotion, and there, upon her bended knees, she ceased to pray and live!

SALE OF ASHLAND.—The Memphis Avalanche states that James B. Clay has sold the residence of Henry Clay, Ashland, for 200,000 acres of Texas land.

PARISIAN AND LONDON LIFE.

The Paris correspondent of the Home finding very little political news to relate and discuss, turns his attention to social topics, and in a letter to that journal lately exhibits the contrasts between certain features of Parisian and London life. After describing some of the outward or apparent advantages consequent upon the regulation and regulation of what is called the great social evil, the writer says: "The question seems to be—Can the French system be adopted in England in any modified form so as to secure outward decency, and at the same time impose sanitary good results? The question is surely worth consideration." The other facts stated are interesting and his suggestions are suggestive. He states that the poor in France are more sober and frugal than the same class in England. This may in some degree, but not altogether, be attributed to difference of climate. After making due allowance for this cause, he thinks we must seek among other influences for the remaining explanation. "In France," he says, "the poor classes are provided with cheap amusements. They have cheap theatres, cheap dancing places, and cheap concerts. But we who live abroad, when returning to England, find very few amusements for the poor man in that country, and too many glittering gin shops." He then follows up the reasoning of the Liverpool Conference with an original idea. "A lecturer nowadays," he says, "must have his illustrations. The eye must be addressed as well as the understanding to impart lessons of morality or knowledge. Now, suppose the romances of the London Journal were put on the stage, and the poor man could see them acted for one penny, would it not keep many out of the public houses? Charitable societies might supply the funds for additional expenditure, and thus secure the representation of such dramas as would instruct and improve. And why not have a penny concert room?—a penny dancing room? We leave the idea of particular moral and discourses to the consideration of the parties to whom it is addressed, but we may mention that penny concerts are been very successfully carried out by Mr. Livesey of Preston, in the Temperance Hall of that town, and we believe that the example has been followed by the teetotallers in some parts of the neighborhood.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The path which led beneath Table Rock to Termination Point, and which those who desired to go under the sheet of falling water traversed in oil cloth suits, has fallen away, and there is now no means of getting to the Point it exists. One can walk about a yard under the cataract, but no further foothold is afforded. It is long, doubtless, now that the stratum of soft rock below has fallen or been pounded to clay, the upper mass will fall; and then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has eaten its own slow way back from Queenstown, and is to wear itself away somewhere above Chippowa.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vertigo behind.

OBITUARY.

Died, near Cooleemee, in Davidson Co. N.C., on the 19th of Sept. 1858, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, wife of Lewis Davis, in and and member for years of the Baptist Church.

The subject of this brief notice was born in Mecklenburg Co. N. C., on the 20th of April 1783, was married July 31st 1800, has been a member of the Baptist Church about seventy years, when she died. She moved from N. C. to this in 1824. She possessed those noble qualities of mind and heart, which endeared her to all who knew her. Her illness which was but of a few days duration was very painful, and she passed away one of the best and purest women we have ever known. Her life was a living, practical commentary upon the religion whose author she was, and as might be expected from such a life, her death was most triumphant. She had more than lived her to earth, a devoted husband, a large and interesting family, and many relatives and friends who loved her dearly, and yet she expressed a perfect resignation to the will of the Lord. The only object for which she prayed to be spared was on account of her children. She said she was thinking of her illness that her husband would in twelve months behind her, she had so prepared upon her mind that he would not live long. She talked about death, as familiarly as she talked about household affairs when in good health. She called all of her family to her, one by one, and talked to them about how to live and get them for parting admonitions. Also her neighbors, and friends she would take them by the hand, and exhort them to a faithful discharge of Christian duty, and urge them to meet her in heaven. A few hours before she expired, she sat up all of a sudden, and said she had a vision, she had seen John, (her son who died a few years ago,) her mother and others that she mentioned at the time. She then referred to that portion of the scriptures which she was reading when she was converted and repeated that it always seemed to her text for her funeral sermon. John 14th chapter, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God believe also in me." "In my father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you," &c. I have seen her weep tears of joy in the house of God when also portions of Scripture were quoted. In the relations of wife and mother she was devoted and unstinting. Solicitous well to the ways of her household, "She opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness; her children give up and called her blessed; and her husband praised her." As neighbor and friend, she was kind and obliging. As a church member she was a "bright and shining light," and by her example strongly commended the religion which she professed to others, and she "though dead yet speaketh." We mingle our tears of sorrow and affection with the bereaved and afflicted family, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope. "Her death was in the close of a beautiful day," the spirit flew from the body, like melody from a strong, and she has gone while joined into the golden city to join in the song of Moses and the Lamb. All sweet memories and joys must perish. Only that which lives itself to God will shine, bright and beautiful forever.

How frail, short lived, and transient all of earth's boasted glories of earth, vanishing like the tints of the crimson—evanescent as the gorgeous glow of the evening cloud, passing away like the sweet melodies on the dying breeze.

But the dying christian looks forward to joys that are immortal, to glories exposed to no decay, to a "house not made with hands eternal in the heavens whose worker and whose builder is God." This was the consolation of our departed sister who sleeps in Jesus. D. E. Dunn.

The Democrat is requested to copy.

For Sale or Rent,

THE HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Robert Brown.

JAS. H. CARSON.

November 23, 1858. 3m

DR. J. M MILLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Charlotte, N. C.

☞ OFFICE OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL.

October 12, 1858. 3m