A North Carolina Revolutionary Soldier.—Among the revolutionary pensioners now living in Georgia is Micajah Brooks, sr., born in Chatham county, North Carolina. As an orphan boy, he was bound out to a widow. At the age of 14 years, while on an errand to Ransom's Mill, met with and was influenced to accompany, 20 to 30 others, then on their way to Wilkes, now Warren county, Georgia. Was actively employed as a scout against the tories, and on one occasion a body of 700 or 800 tories was discovered. Although a much larger force, they were pursued, and, under cover of the night, attacked by Col. Elijah Clark and defeated at the junction of Kettle Creek and Little Rivers. He was also in South Carolina under General Greene; with General Pickens in his march through the Cherokee country to and down the Tennessee river. At the siege of Augusta, then in possession of the British, commanded by Gen. Grierson, saw that officer shot in a balcony by James Alexander, a whig in disguise. He also states that when Augusta surrendered, the British left the tories in the hand of the whigs, and were slaughtered by them without mercy.

Living Head on a Dead Body.—The Newburg Index gives the following curious but melancholy particulars of a respectable farmer in that neighborhood, who was once a resident of that city

"Mr. Archibald Campbell, a respectable farmer in the township of Camden, East, while engaged in finishing a new dwelling on his premises, the scaffold gave way, and he was precipitated head-foremost to the ground and dislocated his neck, but very fortunately and mysteriously did not kill him. When his head was brought to its proper position, the vertebræ of his neck returned to their place with a dull, but distinct snap. The whole body is paralyzed and dead from the neck downwards. He is not capable of moving a muscle or experiencing the slightest pain. Fortunately, the nerves supplying the muscles used in respiration were not paralyzed, and he can breathe and live. Had the injury of the spinal cord been a little higher he would have died immediately. The senses of sight, hearing, smelling &c., are normal, and his intellect unimpaired.

Negro Conspiracy in Virginia.—The Clarksburg (Va.) *Register*, July 15th, says: "A negro woman belonging to Mr. M. J. Nixon, of this county, gave information, on Wednesday last, that there was a combination among the negroes of the neighborhood of Shinnston, for the purpose of running off and distributing themselves in so doing. She states that some of the negroes about Clarksburg are engaged with them; that they are well supplied with firearms, &c. Ten of the negroes reported were arrested on Wednesday, and are now in jail. She further states that these negroes were supplied with poison, which was distributed among them at a convention of them, held at Shinnston, not long since, and that their intention was to poison their masters' families.

Burying Alive.—A recent communication to the Indian office from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at San Francisco, reports a strange but shocking custom that prevails among almost all the Indians of California. This is that of burying alive.—When a widow dies and leaves young children, rather than trouble themselves with their support the tribe to which she belonged will bury the orphans alive. The Superintendent states that he will use all his efforts to put an end to this cruel practice, but it has been impossible to prevent it entirely as yet, even on the Government reservation.

Home.—How touchingly beautiful are the relations of home! There each is bound by an electric chain that seems to pass to all hearts in the family group, so that one cannot enjoy that which is not participated in by all. If one heart is oppressed, all sympathize; if one is exalted, all must share the happiness. It is in the seclusion of home that the aching heart is soothed—where the oppressed are relieved, the outcast reclaimed, the sick healed, or, failing, the tear of sincere sorrow drops from the mourner's eyes when the loved ones are gathered to their fathers.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Tennessee Congressional Delegation.—The Nashville Banner, of August 9th, says no State in the Union can boast of an abler delegation in Congress than composes the one chosen by the Opposition. Nelson, Maynard and Brabson in the East, Stokes, Hatton and Quarles from Middle Tennessee, and Etheridge from the West, constitute a host of gallant patriots whose presence in the National Council may well give heart and hope to the patriot. Tennessee is proud of them, and they will justify all the high hopes which she has of their future career.

A Singular Suit.—The New York Times reports the particulars of a singular law suit instituted by a young lady to compel her guardian to disclose to her the names of her parents and other particulars of her early life. By her story it appears that she has been brought up by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, under the impression that she was entitled to some property; but, now, she being nineteen years of age, he has notified her that she must provide for herself, and refused to give her any information as to her parentage, and denies that she has any property.

A Great Demonstration in Paris.—The national fête of August 15, in honor of the Virgin Mary and Napoleon, whose fête falls on the same day, is to be marked by a military pageant of no common splendor in Paris. Detachments from every corps that took part in the late war are to make their solemn *entree* into Paris. The Emperor, who has not yet appeared in public in the capital, will take this opportunity of showing himself to his beloved subjects.

Roll of Honor.—The following is a list of revolutionary soldiers supposed to be living and pensioners on the roll of the State of Michigan, with their age, in 1850: Francis De Long, Van Buren county, 100 years; Hooper Bishop, Oakland county, 96 years; Abira Brooks, St. Joseph county, 99 years; Howard Brooks, Macomb county 94 years; Giles Gorton, Livingston county, 93 years.

Flour is rapidly falling under the pressure of the new crop. Most kinds can now be bought in New York at three dollars a barrel cheaper than during the first week in April.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 30, 1859.

☞The Senior Editor of the Bulletin has our thanks for the following items of Foreign News which reached us as we were going to Press:

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Sackville, Aug. 27.

The steamship City of Washington from Liverpool, was boarded off Cape Race this morning and Liverpool dates to the 18th were received.

Cotton.—The market closed dull on the day the Washington sailed and the sale amounted to only 6000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull.

Canada commanded 57s.

Political.—The conference at Zurich had done comparatively nothing.

☞N. B. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Weekly Whig, make advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

Washington Monument.

Dr. F. M. Ross has placed in the Post Office in this place, a box for the purpose of receiving the voluntary contributions of the citizens towards the completion of a Monument commenced at Washington to the memory of George Washington, the Father of his country. Come friends, aid in this noble undertaking.

Fire on the Charlotte Rail Road.

We learn that the wood recent at the pump one and a half miles south of Winnsboro, was fired on the morning of the 20th instant, from a spark from one of the engines passing. A large quantity of wood was consumed and about twenty yards of the track destroyed.

Increase of Pay.

Our friend of the Wilmington Argus has been examining the operation of the bill to increase the pay of members of Congress, and from his article we learn that it was a thorough Democratic measure from beginning to end. It was introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Butler of South Carolina, on the 22d July, 1856, and on the 13th August, after a protracted discussion, it was passed—35 yeas to 11 nays, both Senators from North Carolina (Messrs. Biggs and Reade,) voting for it. In the House, on the 15th August, on the motion of Mr. Orr, of S. C. the rules were suspended to take up this bill. He offered a substitute, the main features of which were to fix the compensation at $3,000, and the mileage was to be for two sessions of Congress. He advocated the bill with some general remarks. The bill as amended passed by 109 yeas to 98 nays—6 of the North Carolina delegation voting against it, among them, Mr. Purviance, Whig—Messrs. Paine and Gilmer, Whigs, absent. It will be seen from this, that the Democrats could have defeated the bill very easily, but it being a Democratic measure they did not oppose it, and if Messrs. Gilmer and Paine, the absent Whig members from this State had been present and voted against it, there is very little doubt the Speaker, who was a Democrat, would have given the casting vote in its favor. So we set this down as another Democratic measure for squandering the public money.

"Union Indispensable."

The *Bulletin* of the 26th instant, in a leader of considerable length, urges upon the people of the South to unite. He especially calls upon the Opposition Party. For one, we could never so far stultify ourselves as to be caught in that situation. Mr. Calhoun's opinion of the Democratic Party will prevent us from coalescing with it.—Another thing, the leaders imagine that they are the only true friends to the country, when in our opinion they are the worst enemy. From the days of John Quincy Adams to the present time they have managed, with but a few exceptions, to get hold of the government and to keep it by squandering the public money, and from the expenditure of $10,000,000 a year they have increased it to between $60 and $70,000,000. We unite with such a party—when we do our right hand will wither. Opposition its opposing. We hope our friends who have stood firm will remember what the party promised on the election of Mr. Buchanan and how three promises have been violated.

Hibriten.

In the notice of our trip to the Mountains last week, we forgot to mention that we again visited Hibriten. The drive is tedious and we with our accompanist we was fatigued before we reached the top. Col. Lemmr has hands still working on the roads, and is determined to make it a place of attraction in the entire south. We could have driven to the top and back, but we were not aware of that fact until we had unhitched as the horse we were driving. The morning was cloudy and misty and did not afford a good view. Morganton, on a clear day, can be seen from this Mountain, and although a black boy who was along said he could see the place, yet we could not. We could see mountains beyond, however, towering up in the distance. Well did the Psalmist remark, "the works of the Lord are sought out of them that have pleasure therein." But how many there are living in that region who have no pleasure in the works of the Lord. It would be a source of pleasure to us to visit the Table Rock, Grandfather and the other high peaks of the Blue Ridge, and if we live we will have the pleasure of visiting them.

Opposition Convention.

The Raleigh *Register* suggested a few days ago, that the Opposition Party hold a State Convention as an early day in December. By some means the proposition of the *Register* escaped our notice, but we now respond to it most cheerfully. The N. C. *Argus* and *Weldon Patriot* have responded, the latter of which suggests that the Convention meet at Raleigh, on the 1st Wednesday of December next. That time will be very opportune, for from now until the 1st Wednesday in December, Courts will be held in every county, and will afford a fine opportunity for the appointment of Delegates so that every county may be represented.

Messrs. Pearce and Buchanan.

Many of our readers will recollect what pledges the Democratic leaders made, to gull the Whigs into their ranks, before the two last Presidential elections. Among them were the promise that Messrs Pearce and Buchanan would be true to the South. They will recollect that they were recreant to their promises when they appointed free soil men to be governors of Kansas, and kept them in office, but they will be astonished to learn that these appointments were made after *the repeated remonstrances of Southern members of Congress*. This fact is stated by the Augusta *Chronicle*, in some comments on Senator Iverson's speech recently delivered in Georgia. After this, can the Southern opposition trust such a party. Bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder they will do anything to enable them to hold to the "loaves and fishes."

What Next?

The result of the election in North Carolina has so taken the Democratic Press aback, that they are making various excuses for the result.—The *Standard* of the 24th instant, making a solution from the "unpolled Democratic vote" says that Democracy has nothing to fear in the late elections in this State, Kentucky, Tennessee or Texas, or to discourage or depress them. As far as this State is concerned, we differ from the *Standard*—Democracy has cause to be depressed for in every district where a full canvass has taken place, the result has been against that party, except the 8th, and when the State is thoroughly gone over by an Opposition candidate, and the corruptions and extravagantes of the government exhibited to the people, Democracy will be swept away. Democracy is dead in the old North State, Mr. *Standard*, mind that! or we are deceived.

What Congress Costs the Country.

The Washington *Constitution* has been publishing a statement to inform the people relative to what Congress costs the country. From its calculations it sums up the whole as follows, viz:

Pay, *mileage and contingencies* of 308 members,	$3,189,325
Cost of franking privilege to the Post Office Department,	1,500,000
	$5,089,325

According to this statement each member of Congress at an average costs $16,248 50. Mr. Craige receives about 4,000 per year—his pay for two years is about $8,000, exclusive of the franking privilege. We imagine the people will think *that* quite a nice sum for a member to receive. This will make Mr. Craige's pay at the long session, 7 months, or 210 days, $19 a day and a fraction; and for the short session of 75 days, $33 per day, which will come within a fraction of being $40 per day, and should the long session be shorter than 7 months it will be over $40 per day—for each day he may serve.

Death of Col. Davenport.

We learn from a letter from Lenoir, that Col. Davenport is dead. He died on the 16th instant. He was in the 90th year of his age. He was one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Caldwell county, and contributed largely towards the erection of Davenport Female College, which will be a lasting monument to his good name. He has been in declining health for some time. He was a gentleman of liberal feeling, enlarged views and the kindest sympathy for all. The people of Caldwell have cause to regret the loss of so fine a citizen.

Distressing Accident.

We learn that on Wednesday last, two black boys engaged in blasting rock in the Rudisill Mine, near town, were so seriously injured that they will entirely lose their eyes. The accident occurred in this way. They were preparing a charge, and had got it ready, and were in the act of withdrawing the rod, but not coming out easily they took a hammer to knock it out, when the charge exploded. One belongs to Rev. S. C. Pharr and the other to D. A. Caldwell, Esq.

Melancholy Accident.

Henry Rayner, eldest son of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner accidentally shot himself on the 5th instant. It appears he was out gunning near his father's house and it is supposed he was standing with his gun between his legs with the muzzle under his chin, when he accidentally touched the trigger when the whole load was discharged under his left jaw coming out at the top of his head killing him immediately. His little brother was with him at the time. The shock was so severe to his parents that they have been sick ever since.

"Old Whitey!"

Many of our readers, no doubt remember "Old Whitey," the horse Gen. Taylor rode at the battle of Buena Vista. While at Lenoir, a few days ago, a gentleman informed us that that celebrated horse was sold the property of Col. Wm. Greenway, so the tradition on which the village of Lenoir, Caldwell County, now stands, about the year 1851, and was taken by John Tucker to Bradley county, Tenn. at the Cherokee station and sold to Gen. Winfield Scott for $200, for the use of the U. S. Army, and then he became the property of Gen. Taylor.

University Magazine.

We have received the August No. of the periodical, being the first number of the 9th volume.—It is now published by Messrs. Neatherly & Jones and printed on new type—it makes a very neat appearance. This number contains a likeness of Rev. Joseph Caldwell, the first President of the University, engraved especially for the *University Magazine*.

Georgia.

The taxes of this State has been reduced to 6¼ cts. on $100 valuation—this being thought sufficient to raise the Annual Tax of $375,000 required by law. The reduction of one per cent. is an immense item on the hundreds of millions of taxable property. The increase of taxable property for this year over last is about sixty millions of dollars. The Railroads in Georgia are aiding the State very materially. Huzzah for Georgia.

That's Right!

The *Bulletin*, of the 27th instant, says that if the Charleston Convention does not nominate a candidate acceptable to it, after examining the character and qualifications of the nominee of the opposition, if they are entirely acceptable it will sustain him. Good.

Fine Apple.

Mr. E. W. Liles exhibited to us on Saturday last, a very fine apple, a seedling, and supposed to be a cross of the Buckingham and Mayflower species—it measured near 11½ inches in circumference and weighed 10 ounces.

Opposition Party in Georgia.

We are pleased to learn that the Opposition Party in Georgia are marshalling their forces for the coming elections. A convention has been held and a candidate for Governor nominated. Success to the good cause.

Well Done, Texas.

Gen. Sam Houston has no doubt been elected Governor of Texas. But what astonishes us beyond measure is that the N. C. *Standard* admits that it is probable that Frank Lubbock, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor has been defeated by Lt. Clark, opposition, by a few hundred majority.

Late Foreign News.

By the arrival of the steamships America and Etna we have intelligence from Liverpool to the 13th inst. Sales of the week 43,000 bales at a decline of 1-16d. Sales of the 13th 7,000 bales.—The conference at Zurich was still sitting but none of the proceedings had transpired.

The First Cotton.

Mr. S. S. Kibler, of Cabarrus County, sent us, on Tuesday last, a boll of Cotton opened and full blown on 22nd of July. He informs us that there were a plenty more of the same sort left, at the time this bolls was pulled. Can Mecklenburg beat this?

New Cotton.

The Winnsboro and Chester papers state that one bale of new cotton has been received at each of those places. The bale at Chester was received on the 20th instant, and that at Winnsboro was received on the 25th, was of middling fair quality and sold for $11 75 per cwt.

Daring Feat.

In to-day's paper we give an account of M. Blondin's feat of carrying a man across the Niagara river on his back. It is said, his next feat will be to take a cooking stove out on the rope and prepare food for the passengers of the steamer Maid of the Mist.

Darl. E. Sickles.

From some infirmality in the election of the Hon. Dan'l. E. Sickles he will not attempt to take his seat in the next Congress. He is going to give up being a politician and turn farmer, having purchased a plantation with that view.

Contribution.

A Communication signed "Cherokee" was received too late for this issue, but shall appear in our next.

From Washington.

Washington, Aug. 22,—The Administration has bestowed upon the subject of the African slave trade its earnest attention, and, with a view of suppressing as far as possible, this traffic, has initiated measures more efficient and extensive than ever before for that purpose.

The squadron for the coast of Africa, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the following named vessels: The steamers Mystic, Sumpter, San Jacinto, and Mohican, and the sloops-of-war Constellation, (the flag-ship,) Portsmouth, Marion, and Vincennes. The most efficient officers are assigned to their command. Those of the steamers Mystic and Sumpter are, respectively, Lieut. W. E. LeRoy and Lieut. J. F. Armstrong. These gentlemen were, at their own request, ordered to this service. Their vessels being of light draft, can penetrate waters too shallow for those which have heretofore been on that coast, besides having the advantage of steam. Hence slavers will be more closely pursued.

The joint treaty with England requires that the United States shall keep there a force of eighty guns, but by the recent arrangement on the part of the Administration, the number of guns will be one hundred and sixteen.

Mr. Birney, who succeeds Mr. Morse as naval storekeeper, went out in the Constellation, with instructions to remove the naval depot for the African squadron from Porto Praya to San Paul de Leando, which is three hundred and thirty six miles south of the Congo river, or about twenty five hundred miles distant from Porto Praya.—This new depot will consequently, be much nearer than the former to the principal points of traffic on the coast, and will, in a measure, obviate the necessity of long cruises.

On our own coast, too, there is to be an efficient naval force, composed of the Steamers Crusader, Lieut. Maffit; the Mohawk, Lieut. Craven; the Wyandotte, Lieut Stanley; and the Fulton, Commander G. G. Williamson. They are to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, for the purpose of capturing any slavers which may, by their expertness, escape the vigilance of our naval police on the African coast.

These arrangements will soon go into full operation, and the Secretary of the Navy is now hurrying the preparation of such of the vessels as are yet in port, for this important service.

New Orleans, August 21.

Later from California and Mexico—The steamship *Havana* is below, with dates from California to August 5. The *John L. Stevens* and *Orizaba* left San Francisco on that date, with over $2,000,000 in specie, and one thousand passengers.

Business in San Francisco was dull, and prices generally had a downward tendency. Candles were firmer. Choice Orleans Sugar 10 a 10½c. Flour, $9, and the market easy.

Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, has arrived, and is everywhere honored. He estimates the number of emigrants *en route* overland, at 30,000.

The *Havana* brings Minatitlan dates to the 17th August. Her mails and passengers were robbed by Patricios, the mails being cut open six miles from the town of Tehuantepec, on their way across the Isthmus.

Miramon has dissolved his Cabinet.

Marquez had revolted against Miramon, but the Liberals were besieging him in Guadalajara.

The Archbishop of Mexico has formally excommunicated the Liberal party.

Gen. Woll has been defeated in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery. Gen. Doblado has assumed the command of the Liberal army, and promises to take the City of Mexico by October. He asks for 25,000, 000 and 40,000 men.

The decree against the Church property is being executed. Bonds of the matured debt have arisen ten per cent in consequence.

Singular Surgical Case.—Dr. Landon, of Greenville Ohio, publishes the facts of a case, of a young man, recently treated by him. The patient was afflicted with a "roaring noise in the head." Dr. L. proceeded at once to dilate the ear, and make an examination into the cause, when he discovered a number of small white worms, about an eighth of an inch in length, (conical shaped,) passing to and fro in the orifice, with great rapidity. He inserted an instrument into the ear, and after a somewhat protracted effort, succeeded in taking out *ninety-two* of these worms, which gave entire relief.

Origin of the Catawba Grape—Maryland or North Carolina.

We find in the August No. of our valuable cotemporary, the *Southern Cultivator*, a letter from Mr. McDowell, a pomologist of Mason Co., N. C., to Col. Wm. Murray, of Catoosa Springs, Ga., which accords to that gentleman the credit of finding and introducing into cultivation the famous Catawba grape. We make the following extract from the letter:

"Col. Wm. Murray—*Dear Sir*: I suppose that you are aware that to you is accorded the honor of finding and introducing into cultivation the best native grape in the United States, viz: the '*Catawba*,' said to have been sent by you to Major Adlum of the District of Columbia. I have been called on by some scientific gentlemen to furnish them with the full and true history of that grape, and particularly to state the precise locality in which you found the original vine growing, and also your reason for naming it 'Catawba.' I have just returned from a visit to the place of your former residence in Buncombe Co., N. C., and on strict inquiry in regard to where you found this splendid native grape, I was informed that you found it on your own grounds on the plantation you since sold to Mr. Daniel Blake, on Cain Creek."

It is not of course with the slightest disposition to deprive Col. Murray of the credit due to him in the premises, that we make the statement of a rival claim on the part of another venerable subscriber, living in Washington.

This gentleman states that the vine which first brought the Catawba into notice, was planted by himself in Georgetown, D. C., and that it was grown from a cutting obtained from a vine in the garden of the Inn at Clarksburg, Montgomery county, Md., a village on the turnpike between Washington and Frederick, Md. That he made known the quality of the grape to Maj. Adlum of Georgetown, who took a carriage and servant and paid a visit to Clarksburg for the purpose of procuring cuttings for propagation. The Major got permission to go into the garden and help himself, which he did so freely, that he had some trouble in quieting the indignation of the landlady by the assurance that her vine would be all the better for the "trimming." Thus, our informant tells us, originated the famous "Catawba" grape.

There is evidently an error in one case or the other; we are entirely satisfied that in neither is there any design to claim an undue credit. We submit with all deference the question, which we do not undertake to decide. Did the Catawba originate with the gentleman who speaks for Montgomery county, Md., or with the gentleman who *speaks for Buncombe?*—*Am. Farmer.*

The London Times Office.—Mr. Story, son of one of the proprietors of the Rochester Democrat, writes to that paper an account of his visit to the office of the London Times. We copy a portion of this narrative:

"One of the most interesting and novel departments of the establishment is that in which the stereotyping process is carried on. You know, perhaps, already, that every number of the Times is printed from stereotype plates, thus saving a great part of the wear and tear of the type. The stereotype plate is taken from the 'form' in three minutes, by a new process, invented by a Swiss and known only to him. A thin layer of soft and damp paper mache first receives the impression of the type, and after it has been hardened by the application of heat, the melted lead is poured on, which is to form the stereotype plate. The paper mache has the power of resisting the action of the melted lead, and comes out of the fiery trial uninjured, and almost uncorroded. The plates are re melted every day after the issue of the day is printed from them, and the waste of type metal from day to day is very slight. By this power of multiplying the forms from which the same side of the paper can be printed, the Times can use three or four presses at once, and thus print its 50,000 copies on an emergency, in two hours time. The Times employs in its establishment some 350 persons. It has eighteen reporters at the Houses of Parliament, and for these, as well as the majority of its compositors, the working hours are the night hours exclusively. It owns four cabs, which are employed solely in carrying reporters and reports at night to and fro between Printing House Square and the Palace at Westminster. The reporters relieve each other at the Houses every quarter hour, and thus through the debate in the Commons last till four o'clock in the morning, the Times gives it in full by sunrise, though it cover two whole pages of the journal."

Death from the Bite of a Turtle.—We find in the Middleboro' (Md.) Gazette, the following statement:

"We chronicled last week the death of a boy in Plympton, in consequence of the bite of a turtle. We have since learned some of the circumstances of the case. It seems that the lad brought from a pond of water near by a number of these turtles to play with, and while engaged in this sport one of them bit his finger. Not long after he began to be sick, and we believe became feverish. The physician inquired if the finger was sore, and he always insisted that the pain was in his leg. The finger was at length lanced and matter discharged.—Black spots appeared on his other hand, and there were indication of some virus rankling in his system.

He finally went into paroxysms and began to snap and bite his bed clothes and everything coming in his way, after the manner of a turtle. The physician, fearing the results, charged those who had the care of him to avoid by all means a bite from him. In this way the poor fellow died, apparently from turtlephobia.

Subsequently to this event, in the pond at the Parker Works, a flock of ducks were swimming about in search of food, and one of them putting his head under water, was noticed in a sad, struggling plight, apparently confined in a very uncomfortable condition. Some one going to extricate it drew out a large turtle also. The vacrious creature had grabbled the duck's head, broken its neck and held on like a vise, so that both came from the pond together; the turtle alive; the duck dead."

Spontaneous Combustion from Rusty Irons.—Mr. Marsh, an able chemist, found that iron long under water, when reduced to powder, invariably becomes red hot, and ignites anything it touches. A general knowledge of this is important, and it accounts for many spontaneous fires. A piece of rusty old iron, brought in contact with a cotton bale in a warehouse or on shipboard, may occasion much loss of life and property.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GEN. FRANCIS NASH.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Francis Nash, of a family then and since distinguished in North Carolina, and who had acquired reputation for himself as a Captain in what was known as the Regulators' War, was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the regiments raised in North Carolina for the Continental service. In February, 1777, he was commissioned by Congress a Brigadier General in the Continental Army. He was ordered to the North, was at the Battle of the Brandywine on the 11th of September, 1777, and was killed at the Battle of Germantown on October 4th of the same year. He died, and his remains are yet resting, far from his home, in a strange land, but not an unfriendly one. The people of the North have cared for his memory and that of other brave North Carolinians, who lost their lives on the same battle field in defence of theirs and our liberty.

The particulars of his death, the measures taken to protect his remains and perpetuate his memory, are touchingly related in the following letter from a gentleman of Germantown, with whom our readers have been already made acquainted, to a gentleman in this place. We need scarcely add our hope that the State will adopt the writer's suggestion and honor itself by honoring the memory of an illustrious member of a family distinguished by its services in the field, in the council and on the bench.

Germantown, August 31, 1859.

My Dear ———:—In accordance with my promise, I send you some particulars relating to General Nash, derived from Mr. John F. Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia; and who resides in my vicinage. I copy from Mr. Watson's memoranda his own words, as follows:

"Gen. Nash, of N. C., at the Battle of Germantown, formed with Generals Sterling and Maxwell, a Corps of Reserve. When the battle began at Chew's House, Gen. Nash was out upon the main street opposite the Lutheran Church. As he sat upon his horse, with his aid near him, there came a spent ball, bounding along the street, which struck a stone and bounded obliquely so as to strike and break his thigh, and then to pass from him to his Aid, young Major Witherspoon, son of President Witherspoon, of Princeton College, killing him on the spot.

"Gen Nash was conveyed with our retreating army back to its former quarters, viz: Shippack. There he and three other officers are buried, side by side, and on the grave of Gen. Nash stands a marble monument 5 or 6 feet high, having inscribed thereon, the names of the whole. It is in the very rural grave of the *Mennonites*," in Towamensing township, Montgomery 26 miles from Philadelphia. The monument was purchased by a subscription of one dollar each, of equal contributors from persons dwelling in Germantown and Norristown. Gen. Nash survived long enough to reach that vicinity and then died of profuse bleeding. Congress ordered a monument to his memory, but it was never called up for fulfillment by any person interested therein."

That the spot is marked, even thus humbly, which holds all that could die of the gallant North Carolinian, is owing, solely to the thoughtful zeal of my friend and neighbor, Mr. Watson, who is distinguished in Pennsylvania, as the industrious annalist of Philadelphia, and respected as a man of intelligence and character.

The cost of the monument he proposed to erect was to be only $40,—a humble affair. He wished to raise this sum by subscriptions—as he has stated—of one dollar each, and aware of my *penchant* for revolutionary men and events, he considerately invited me when a very young man, to be one of the contributors. I complied with pleasure and alacrity. It was he who did this good work:—

"And thus, with still, unwarried foot,
Thro' death's dim walks he urges his way,—
Resistless his long asserted equal,
And led all look onto day."

But, as Congress has not discharged its duty and never will, permit me to suggest that North Carolina should no longer remain neglectful of her's. The Legislature should reclaim his bones, and bury them, with all her honors, and with solemn ceremonial, at the Capital of the State; and erect over them a monument worthy of him who so nobly, and at so high a cost, illustrated the principles of your, *original*, Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Take your pen, my dear sir, and give it no rest until the "Old North State,"—with characteristic fidelity and liberality,—shall recognize her whole duty in regard to one of her purest and noblest sons, whose martyr-blood cements the earliest foundations of our glorious, priceless, inseparable Union!

Until she does,—while I live,—the sacred spot which the patriotism of our Annalist has marked, with such pious care, shall not want a faithful guardian.

*A sect of Anabaptists.

The publication in the Observer of the 15th inst., of a letter from Germantown, detailing the particulars of the death of Gen. Nash, brought us the following letter from a friend in Sampson County:—

Clinton, Aug. 17, 1859.

I see in the last Observer a letter from a gentleman in Germantown, respecting the death of Gen. Francis Nash, who was killed at the battle of Germantown on the 4th of October 1777, stating that the particulars relating to Gen. Nash were derived from Mr. John F. Watson, the Annalist of Philadelphia, that he copied from Watson's memoranda his own words, &c. But I do not see or read in that letter words spoken by Gen. Nash himself after he received his mortal wound and lay bleeding on the ground; they are these: "*Fight on my brave boys; the day is our own; don't retreat, let me remain on the ground.*"

This I have always considered as noble a sentiment as that expressed by Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship;" and for aught I know may have given rise to it, as did the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to the National.

You, of course, will want to know my authority; which I will give, as I consider it reliable. It was often told to me in my boyhood by my mother (which made a lasting impression on my mind) that she had a brother (Curtis Ivey) who was at the Battle of Germantown; that he informed her those words were uttered by Gen. Nash under the circumstances that I have mentioned. I firmly believe it. Ivey was at the Battle of Brandywine also; he was an Adjutant in the Army.

My mother related many circumstances about the Revolution that she learned from her brother, and none with more emphasis than the expression used by Gen. Nash.—Her brother died in Sampson county, having served during the war, and was ever considered by his cotemporaries a brave man.

My object in writing you these hasty lines is that should our Legislature erect a monument, I think it would be proper to insert the words used by him on this memorable occasion—yes, I may say honestly and patriotically used—on the monument.

A Descendant of Gen. Nash a South Carolina Editor.—The Chatham Courier, copying from the Observer the letter from Germantown, published on the 15th instant, adds that "General Nash left a daughter, who died at an advanced age, in this city, leaving a family, one of whom is our friend, Dr. P. M. Wallace, now editor of the Unionville (S. C.) Times, and formerly editor of a paper in Spartanburg."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The result of the late elections are even more favorable to the Whigs than we stated in our last, for the official returns from Kentucky show a gain of *three*, instead of two members of Congress, as stated by us last week. So the result of the August elections may be summed up as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Congressional Delegation from this State in the next Congress will be equally divided. We republish the names of the members elect:

Democrats.	*Opposition.*
2. Thomas Ruffin.	1. W. N. H. Smith.
3. Warren Winslow.	5. J. A. Gilmer.
4. L. O B. Branch.	6. J. M. Leach.
7. Barton Craige.	8. Z. B. Vance.

The Democratic loss in this State is two members.

KENTUCKY.

We learn from the official returns that Mr Anderson is elected to Congress from the fourth district of Kentucky—his vote being 7,204, and that for Mr. Chrisman, his competitor, being 7,201, giving the former a majority of three votes. The Congressional delegation from the State will therefore be equally divided, as follows:

Democrats	*Opposition*
1. H. C. Burnett.	3. Francis M. Bonner.
2. S. O. Peyton.	4. Wm. C. Anderson.
5. J. Young Brown.	6. Green Adams.
8. Wm. E. Simms.	7. Robert Mallory.
10. J. W. Stevenson	9. Lucius T. Moore.

The above shows a Democratic loss of three members, and the seat secured to Mr. Simms, in the eighth district, is contested by John M. Harlan, the Opposition candidate.

TENNESSEE.

In Tennessee the Democrats have lost four members of Congress. The following are the names of the members elect:

Democrats.	*Opposition.*
6. J. H. Thomas.	1. T. A. R. Nelson.
7. John V. Wright.	2. Horace Maynard.
10. Wm. T. Avery.	3. Reese B. Bridges.
	4. Wm. B. Stokes.
	5. Robert Hatton.
	8. James M. Quarles.
	9. Emeric Etheridge.

ALABAMA.

The entire Delegation from Alabama is Democratic, being the same politically as in this last Congress. Here are the names of the members elect:

1. Jas. A. Stallworth.	5. Geo. S. Houston.
2. James L. Pugh.	6. W. R. W. Cobb.
3. David Clopton.	7. J. L. M. Curry.
4. Sydenham Moore.	

TEXAS.

The late advices from Texas give the returns from 82 counties in that State. These returns show a majority for General Sam Houston for Governor of 8,000 over H. R. Runnels, the regular democratic candidate. In the western Congressional district, Jno. Hamilton, independent democrat, was elected.

From the legislative districts we have the returns of fifty four members, twenty one of whom are in favor of the re-election of General Sam Houston to the U. S. Senate. The opposition candidates known to be elected number twenty.

Quite a Mistake.—A recently married young man in Cincinnati got intoxicated at a wine party, and in that state went home to his wife. As soon as he appeared she leaped from the sofa, on which she had been half reclining, and throwing her alabaster arms about his neck, inquired, "Are you ill, dearest? What ails you? You do not seem to be yourself." "Well, the fe—fe—truth is, that—that—that I went to ch—ch up with a si—si—sick brother, belonging to our—our—our—lodge, you see, my—and the li—light—light—went out, and—ing him beauty, as—the doctor had prescribed; I—I must have ma—made a mistake—a mistake in the da—dark, and and taken the liquor myself, who—who I should—should ha—have had—kissed my friend, you see, my dear." This explanation was very satisfactory, especially to the husband, who sat down on his hat and fell asleep.

☞The New York Herald says: "We perceive that the Opposition journals of Virginia are unanimously accusing the action of the Richmond Whig, for a State Convention of their party, on the 7th of October, at Richmond for the purpose of an organization for the Presidential campaign. Doubtless the Convention, as proposed, will be held, and it may be turned to a tremendous account in the work of bringing out a new and powerful national conservative party for the succession."

A Shark Killed at Acquia Creek.—Mr. Thomas S. Towson, of Stafford county, Va., returning from the Acquia steamboat landing last week, encountered a shark not far from Davis' point, just below the "Hope," which he succeeded in killing with an axe.—It was a female and measured over ten feet in length, and weighed 3 hundred pounds. From tip to tip, her side fins measured four feet. This is the first shark that has been captured in the creek within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Shocking Case of Cruelty.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that a gentleman of New York had provided an iron cage for his wife, in which she was confined during the day, and only permitted to come out at night; yet that it was so constructed that she could sit down in it. The explanation of the story is that the cage is *a hooped skirt*, in which the lady is a willing prisoner.

Declined.—Dr. W. L. Breckenridge, who was elected by the Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which met in Richmond, Va., in May last, Professor of Church Government and Pastoral Theology in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky., has declined the appointment