ountry, and predicted for them a general preference by and by over the wines imported from Europe. An article in the Missouri Republican rives an claborate account of the grapes grown, and the wine manufactured in Missouri, and which we think quite equal to the best produced in Ohioor any where else in the United States. In St. Louis there has been formed within the four years past what is known as the Missouri Wine Company. This Company have erected substantial tone buildings, in St. Louis, for carrying on the manufacture, and introduced into them all the improvements of modern science and skill. In a landable effort to encourage other branches of industry at home, a thorough test is to be made of bottles, manufactured at Pittsburg, as a proposed substitute for those imported from France. Germany and Switzerland. In shape they vary from the ordinary Champagne bottle, and are, in some material respects, considered superior to the foreign article. The latter is weakest at the

There are four varieties of the St. Louis wine. The first is branded Cabinet Wine, and sells readily at \$13 a dozen. The second is the Sparkling Catawba, and is sold at \$12. This is still Catawba, and brings \$8. The fourth, manufactured from the Missouri wild grape, is said to resemble good claret, from which it derives the name of Missouri Claret, and is sold at 4 or \$5. granted pardon in advance, and I suppose he

hand, the Pittsburg bottle is said to be strongest

A sparkling wine is also made from the wild grape, which is said to be palatable and excellent. In 1856 the company manufactured 60,000 botminish the quantity for the present year. The extempore story, certainly is capital: wine has already been well received in all the large cities, and is destined to grow into favor. The culture of the grape is profitable. An acre and press out the wine.

From the article before us we make the follow-

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

"The pure, unmixed juice of the grape is perecived in the fall and consigned at once, to large tanks holding 700 gallons each, where it remains until May-going through a process of fining with isinglass and other substances, used for colleeting and precipitating all impurities in the wine. These tanks are in cellars of such temperature that no fermentation goes on in the wine. Two or three times during the winter this wine is drawn off. It becomes clear by May, and then is put into bottles. To the wine is added just enough of syrup made from double refined sugar, to give its proper degree of effervescence. This requires skillful management and experience. Too much syrup would produce an effervescence too explosive, and too little deterioration of the wine. The only purpose of this first infusion of with sweetening the wine.

"After this the botties are laid in rows upon their sides-or as they say at the works-stacked up-in the upper room first described, where it is subjected to a natural or artificial heat of seventy or eighty degrees. It remains here from four to six weeks; by which time it has acquired a suffieient sparkling quality, as is well proved by the ed her borders." occasional bursting of bottles.

"The bottles are then taken carefully, and transferred to the lowest cellar in the building. This cellar is hewn out of the solid rock. Indeed it was the stone blasted out, in making this cellar, that was used for the building itself. The of bottles from the upper story is undertaken | year, as heretofore, on

to fifteen per cent.

During its stay it deposits a large amount of sediment, which must be collected and removed. The whose opinion is to be binding. process of removal consists in placing the bottles on tables, at an angle of forty-five degrees, mouth downward. Each bottle is taken up once or twice wine, when if the management has been skillful, the whole sediment will be found lodged against wine will be perfectly clear. With the sediment, eight or ten per cent, of the wine escapes, which is caught and saved, and is useful for mixing with the wines of the following year. When the wine has been thus clarified, the next process is to sweeten it. It is free from all saccharine matter, both its own native sugar, which all wine sses, and the syrup introduced for fermentation, having disappeared in the form of gas.

The syrup now prepared for sweetening rereives the greatest care. It is made from the purest of white sugar still further clarified by pas- Its mighty shadow stalks in midnight gloom; sing it through filtering paper, until it becomes It kills its hero, then it haunts his tomb, thoroughly transparent and free from the slightest impurity. This syrup is poured into the bottles with from a half of one per cent, to one per cent. of pure spirits. This syrup and spirit nearly replace the amount expelled with the sediment This statement in reference to the amount of alcohol in Catawba will be interesting to those who desire to know what proportion is spirit. According to our statement there is not more than one Behold how frail the prop in which they trust per cent, in each bottle. The remainder is pure Catawba wine juice and syrup.

"After this process the bottles are again corked and stacked up to remain a month or six weeks. for the workman to ascertain whether any further fermentation will take place, which would be indicated by a cloudiness on the side of the bottle If anything of this kind is observed, the bottles are set aside as not fit for market, and placed as before upon the tables. Sometimes this has to be done twice or three times. Some wine continues to precipitate sediment for thre years. But generally there is no necessity for re eating the process after the sediment has one been expelled. When the workman has ascertained that the wine is clear, it is decided to be fit for market, and is then taken up stairs, labelled and packed in boxes."

If the cultivation of American vineyards and the use of American wines will lead to increased sobriety, we are sure all will bid God speed to the remarkable change going on. It is certain that, comparatively there is but very little alcohol in them, and that their use as a substitute for And all earth's blandishments forever flownsomething stronger must promote at least a tem-

perate or moderate use of a milder beverage. We gave some account the other day of the Under all considerations of health and economy, fine quality of the domestic wines of the Western it is better to encourage the use of home-made wines than to depend upon those imported from the old world. If the old Canary of Ben Jon on, and the older Falernian of Horace, are not produced as yet, there is promise in the good be nning made that, ere long, wines will be made the United States quite as palatable as either.

> The Patch on Mr. Marcy's Breeches .- Harper's Weekly relates the following anecdotes of Mr

with a party of gentleman, whigs and democrats, was at the Orange Hotel Good humor was prevailing, and one story suggested another. The one with excelent effect. A whig lawyer was present, and the Governor, recognizing him, said: "Ah, yes, I'll tell you a good story of Spooner: The other day he came up to Albany, on his way bottom, and yields, at that point generally, to the to the whig convention at Utica, and so he took it pressure of the fermenting wine. On the other in his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the ease, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to endorse, and I wrote-'Let pardon be granted. W. L. Marey;' when Spooner called out, 'Hold, hold, Governor! that's the wrong paper!" And sure enough, it was a while speech that he was going to make at Utica, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had

The story was received with great applause, and Spooner, being looked to for a response, intles, but the failure of the crops last fall will distantly went on with the following, which, for an

ommitted the offence afterward."

"Yes, gentlemen-yes, I did. And when the Convention was over we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by stage over miseraof vines, properly tended, will produce about 400 ble corduroy roads banging our heads against gallons of wine, which, at the ordinary price of \$1 a | the top of the coach, and then coming down as gallon, would yield about \$350 net to the acre, as if we were to go through the bottom, the stage it costs about \$50 per acre to cultivate the grape came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door, and requested us all to descend. did so, supposing that some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the logs of which the road was made, the driver took off his hat and said. 'Gentlemen we always stop here out of respect for the Governor; this is the identical spot where Marcy tore his pan-

The story was heard with great jollification, in which no one joined more heartily than the Gov-

Poor Encouragement for Rogues .- Texas used to be considered a paradise for rogues, but the 11th inst., indicates that "times aint now as they

"Rumors constantly reach us from the upper heaves a pensive sigh. ountry that the Vigilance Committee are raking the country fore and aft, and swinging every horse thief and murderer they can find. A gensyrup is this effervescence. It has nothing to do tleman who came down the road a few days since, stated that he saw a dozen bodies suspended to one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed through this town on their way to New Orleans-not considering it ciples, which give to the world what moral glory healthy for them to remain any longer. If the committee continues, the country will soon get rid of all the scoundrels that have so long infest- of it, for your imitation, I point you to the his

> A nice country to live in, supposing it be true that the trees bear such an abundance of choice

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald gives a curious account of a "queer kettle of fish" that is foor and sides are solid stone, the former covered being cooked at Georgetown. It seems that there with cement, inclining from all sides toward the is a dispute between two neighbors about the centre, and grooved, with a view to catching and ownership of a small strip of land, and in a half concentrating the wine from exploding bottles. dozen years of contention more than forty suits This wine is useful for vinegar only. The remo- have been brought by the rival parties. This at night, because of the lower temperature and the grass, and before it was cleverly cured the the diminished danger of bursting then, and also other would have it in his cart, but before he because the constant opening of the doors to the could reach his barn the first man would have cellars in the day time lets in too much warm air his sheriff and police posse for the rescue; and and raises the temperature above the desired then would come suits for malicious trespass, and occasionally, to diversify the proceedings, for The removal of the wine to this lower cellar, assault. Thus they have managed for the last where the temperature is not above 56, tends to week to average about two suits a day; one party cheek fermentation, though some bottles burst being waited upon into court in the morning by the even here. The loss from explosion is from ten constable and the other being a prisoner in the afternoon. It could have been settled at any "The wine remains here a year, untouched, ex- time for a trifle of money, and by a little good cept for the purpose of removing broken bottles. temper, but neither would yield. Finally the whole question is to be referred to Judge Hoar,

Novel Invention .- A down-east mechanician has orator: invented a bed which is made up of spiral springs, daily, and while held with the mouth down, re- and constructed with an air-chamber in the centre ceives a peculiar shake and twist, and is restored so curiously arranged that every motion made by to its place. This process is conducted for one the sleeper produces a bellows action, and forces or two months, according to the character of the out the air, which has become affected by the perspiration of the body, and at the same time a new supply is taken in. The act of rising from the cork. The cork is then removed and the sedi- it in the morning completely airs it. It at once ment expelled by the force of the gas, when the expands to shape, and can be made and put in perfect order in one minute, thus saving much time and inconvenience.

> SFOR EVERY ONE THAT ASKETH RECEIVETH. Matthew vii, viii.

Oh, ask not WEALTH-The gaudy bauble glitters to deceive hath a thorn to press thee when asleep It maketh wings, and leaveth thee to weep Ask not what WEALTH can giv

The empty bubble breaks at every gale: Where all its triumphs fail.

Oh, ask not Love-"The fond heart's idol" breaketh the fond heart; His smile is oft deceitful, and its power foo oft is felt in sorrow's darkest hour Ask not his treacherous dark

Oh, ask not power-Seek not a burden that must crush thee down. Look at the thrones of tyrants in the dust: Ask where their might has gone

Oh, ask not LIFE-"Not even life itself makes good the name. How oft its victim craves the boon of de When GUILT or SORROW yearns to yield the breath: Ask not the fitful flame.

Ask for a BROKEN HEART-A grief for all the ills thy hand hath done pang for wasted life, for useless breath; hope that triumphs o'er the fear of death-Ask, and the geal is won.

Ask for a QUIET MIND-A heart at rest from all the jars of strife: humble heart, that never soars to fall; heart to bless the Hand that gives its all, That priceless gift of life.

Ask for a FOUNT OF TEARS-The heart to sympathize in others' woe; The soul to feel for all the sorrowing here, And power to point them to a better sphere, Where tears can never flow

Ask for a HOME IN HEAVEN-Poor, lonely wanderer on life's troubled sea; When WEALTH, and FAME, and POWER, are wrecked as

Ask for a home in Heaven, where grief can never

COMMUNICATIONS.

SERMON BY REV. JAMES McDANIEL. MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: - Gentlemen: ive read with much pleasure and I hope profit, A Sermon preached to the Students of the United Baptist Institute at Taylorsville, N. C., June 4, 1857, by Rev. J. McDaniel," of Fayetteville.

The Discourse is just issued from your press and makes a neat pamphlet of 22 pages, and forms a valuable contribution to the religious iterature of the State.

At the time of its delivery it was highly com mended and I am glad Mr. McDaniel yielded to

visiting Newburgh on some public occasion, and the request of the "Ciceronian Society" and had

'Run, speak to this young man," is the text om which the discourse was delivered. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell text enforces the necessity of an appropriate and virtuous education, and the Bible is presented as the text book that teaches "dependence on God," "a manly, magnanimous, prompt, determined performance of what is right," "personal independence of thought," "modesty and courtesy" as contra-distinguished from "canity, pomposity and The same Book likewise enjoins that man's influence should be beneficial and "salutary," and crowned by the attainment of "true and eminent piety."

These are some of the points made in the dis

ourse; but the strength and beauty of the effort lies in the filling up-the painting over-in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, and carry conviction to the heart and conscience. As a specimen of the simplicity and elegance of the author's style, I copy the following:-

"III. Adopt a manly, magnanimous, promp determined performance of what is right. often know the right and approve it too; yet have not the moral courage to do it. Pilate was con vinced of the Saviour's innocence, yet he dared not to release him. Agrippa knew the superior excellence of the Christrian religion, but he had not the courage to embrace it. Many of the Scribes and Pharisees knew that Jesus was the promised Messiah, but they were afraid to confess him. A cowardly, vacillating spirit, that crouches to the known wrong, and hesitates to do right in the face of danger, is as great a reproach to any person's character, as it is criminal and hateful in the sight of God. This has been, in every age, the enemy of virtue and piety. ought to be abominated wherever seen. A vain adulation may be its present reward, as in the case of Pilate, Agrippa, Herod, and many others; but this, like the festivities and honors, bestowed by the Persians on a conquered General, for three successive days prior to his execution, is only a pompous prelude to ruin. But for this hateful owardice of spirit, that shrinks from confronting error, and turns traitor against the truth, never following paragraph from the Indianolian of the would our world have been cursed with multitudes of those evils which have obtained dominion, and are producing effects over which, the pious heart

But, while to this detestable cowardice is attributable the successful establishment of many of the greatest evils that afflict society, and mar the true glory and happiness of man, to that noble, magnanimous spirit, which dares to do right, cost what it may, is attributable the introduction, perpetuation and diffusion of those prinpossesses, and to communities, whatever of loveliness they exhibit. As illustrious examples tory of Joseph, who, when allured to do wrong in a very powerful manner, said, "How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God" to Micah the prophet, who dared to prophesy the truth to the king, though it cost him imprisonment and suffering: to Daniel, who would not swerve from duty, though it caused him to be cast into the lions' den: to the three Hebrews, who refused to bow down to the image which the king had set up, though, as the consequence of their refusal, they were cast into a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated: to Moses, the illustrious leader of Israel, who chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to possess the Egyptian monarch's crown: to Paul, and the Apostles of our Lord, who, when they suffered for the truth, rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer in such These, and many others who adorn the a cause. pages of history, possessed and exhibited that noble courage, which has encircled their character with a glory untarnished by time, and enciples they have transmitted, and the example they have presented. "Run, speak to this young man," that he be bold to embrace, vindicate and practice, at all hazards, what is right."

With your permission I append one other ex-

tract, exhibiting his powers as a pathetic pulpit

"But, the chief blessedness and advantage of true and eminent Piety will be realized in eternity. The end crowns the action. The present seene of things will at length terminate. The Archangel with the judgment-trump in hand, will appear on the wing, descending from heaven to this world! As he comes, he will blow the tremendous blast, which will publish the Decree of the Great God, -the end of all things is come! At the dread sound, the curtain of Time will drop, and Nature stand aghast! The sun in the heavens-stop his course and drop his beams in endless night! The moon, wrapped in a crimson shroud-shine no more! The stars, extinguished -fall from their orbits, as the ripe figs from the tree when shaken by a mighty wind! The searoar a solemn dirge, of wild death march waves. upheaving, and bearing on the foaming billows. its drowned millions to the wave-lashed shore! The Earth, reeling and quaking, convulsed by rending earth-quakes,-uncover her entombed myriads, and from Battle-fields and Grave Yards. swarms of resuscitated persons, awoke from the slumber of ages,-start into life, and hasten to the awful Judgment! The world draped in the sombre garments of mourning—utter forth its last, and death-like shrick! The stupendous Frabric of Nature, at whose birth, the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, -whose wonders have engaged the study, and kindled the admiration of men in all generations,-fall into dissolution! Fire descending from God out of heaven-ignite, and enwrap the prostrate ruins! O what a catastrophe! What a sight to behold!

Where then will be that vain show-those honors, riches, pleasures, which allured so many from the claims of God? Gone-all gone forever -not a vestige of them left, except the consequences of the inordinate love, pursuit, and em- sion, a small jackass was attached to his balloon, brace of them! Man will remain, with the character he has constructed, whatever that may be! Then will be seen and realized, the grand difference between the righteous and the wicked-between him that feared God, and him that feared him not. Then will the righteous receive their DIPLOMA, with this brilliant inscription, "Well preserving green corn. It consists in removing DONE: THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT: THOU HAST BEEN FAITHFUL OVER A FEW THINGS, I WILL MAKE THEE RULER OVER MANY THINGS: ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD!" Education and Religion .- Within the borders Escorted by Angels, with Jesus, their Great of the United States are 80,000 schools, 5,000 Teacher and Lord at the head of the majestic

procession, they will enter upon the everlasting

felicities of heaven!"

HALIFAX, July 29 .- The Europa, from Liver-MARKETS -- Cotton -- Sales of the week 79,000,

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

including 10,000 bales for speculation and 5,000 bales for export. All qualities have advanced 1-16. Middling qualities have improved most. Holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Surat and Brazilian cotton has advanced 3. Orleans fair 8\$; Mobile fair 81; Upland fair Si; Middling S 1-16.

Estimated sales for Friday 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. The market is firm. Stock in port 550,-000 bales, including 453,000 bales American

Manchester advices continue favorable. All qualities of manufactures considerably advanced.

LONDON, July 17. Money Market. - Consols for money 91. The market is slightly easier. The Bank rates have been reduced to 5½ per cent.

Consols for account are quoted at 91%a91%. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased \$75,000 Breadstuffs.-The market is very dull and all

nalities have slightly declined. Corn is steady. The weather has been favorable for the crops. Provisions are dult. Beef generally closed moyant at the previous advance. Pork is dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 18, 2, P. M. The Latest. - Richardson, Spence & Co., quote: -Cotton generally closed with an advancing tendency. Under the Persia's advices the market is firmer, but not quotably higher. Estimated sales to-day 9.000 bales

The shipping of the telegraphic cable on board the steamer Agamemnon was finished on the 18th. The Niagara had nearly finished receiving.

The poet Beranger is dead. Spanish advices indicate that a final interview tween the Mexican Minister and the Spanish Government, had taken place touching the Mexican question, the result of which is believed to have been unsatisfactory.

North Carolina State Bonds .- The following letter (says the Raleigh Standard) from a broker n New York to a gentleman of this City, shows that North-Carolina stocks are looking up. letter is in reply to one requesting the broker to purchase for him some North-Carolina State onds. He says:

"Dear Sir: - Yours of the 19th, with a check for - dollars, was duly received. I regret to say I have not as yet been able to buy any North-Carolina bonds; there are none in market; they are in great demand. A short time since they sold at 871, and now I do not think they can be bought at 95. Par was the asking price to-day.'

Unprecedented Price for Tobacco. - A friend in Lynchburg, writing under date of Wednesday, July 29, says:

"Enclosed I send you a sample of tobacco sold here to-day for the unprecedented price of \$310 per hundred pounds. It was raised in Caswell, N. C., by Mr. Wm. B. Rowe, and sold by Col James A. Hamner, Commission Merchant of this place. Tyree, who sold the \$275 tobacco last year, will have to pick his flint, and try again."

We presume we can now assert, without fear of contradiction, that this is the highest price ever paid in Virginia, or the United States. Petersburg Express.

Beautiful New Wheat .- A beautiful article of new white Wheat, the lot comprising some 2000 bushels, was disposed of yesterday by Messrs White, Davis & Hardee, at \$1,75 per bushel. The wheat was grown by T. P. Burgwyn, Esq., of Halifax, N. C. It is a portion of one of the most prolific crops ever made-1800 bushels having een realized from 48 acres of land-being about 38 bushels to the acre. It stood when in the field over six feet high. Glorious Old North State!—Pet. Express.

Tologge - A lot of tobacco raised in Nort Carolina by Charles Hendrick, was sold in Lynchburg, Tuesday, at \$121 per hundred weight.

A Lover of Devotion Rewarded .- A pleasant affair occurred on the steamer Tennessee Belle last week, on her way up to Cincinnati. A gentleman had been courting a lady who had \$45,000 in her own right. She had refused him several times, and repulsed his attentions on the boat. riched the world, in all coming ages, by the prin- At Carrollton, Ky., the young lady took advantage of an hour's delay of the boat to go ashore with her aunt and see the town. In returning on board, she fell into the river. Her ill-treated suiter plunged in and rescued her. That evening the passengers on the boat assembled to see the Rev. B. C. Snodgrass, of St. Louis, unite the lady to her devoted lover.

Coming Along .- M. Vernet has calculated the orbit of the comet recently discovered by a Berlin astronomer. He appears to be approaching the earth so rapidly that it will soon present a fine object to the naked eye. At present it is believed that it is not Charles the Fifth's comet, of which there has been so much talk, and destined to come into collision with the earth on the 13th of last month. Its position is in the constellation Perseus. The comet wonderers can now start a fresh excitement.

The Wife .- Miss Bremer beautifully expresses a good wife's duty:

If you learn the seriousness of life, and its beauty, also live for your husband; be like the nightingale to his domestic life; be to him like the sunbeams between the trees; unite yourself inwardly to him; be guided by him; make him happy; and then you will understand what is the best happiness of life, and will acquire, in your own eyes, a worth with God and with man.

Fix the Date. - At a concert in Wisconsin, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed "Mister, couldn't you fix the date, that is what we want-just give us the date, Mister."

Won't Die .- A Sacramento (Cal.) paper says: Dr. Newson, of Red Bluffs, has a big rattlesnake in a jar, which he has attempted to starve to death. The snake has had nothing to cat since last August, but now weighs two ounces more than when put in. A Soaring Ass. - M. Godard, whose attempts

at balloon-ascension in Boston last year, were not very successful, has recently met with better luck in Philadelphia. On occasion of his last excurwhich, to its infinite astonishment, was borne aloft and over the river to Pennsville. The admiring crowd looked on in sympathy.

A Mr. Rowe, of Lancaster, Pa., has obtained letters patent for a newly discovered process for the pith from the cob while yet green, and then drying the car. Corn thus preserved is said to retain all its peculiar sweetness.

academies, 334 colleges, and 3,800 churches. Epitaph.—On a lamb just killed—"Peas to

OLD POINT, July 26.

The Old Point Convention .- The Convention pool, with dates to the 18th instant, has arrived to further the project of A. Dudley Mann to establish a line of steamers between Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven, was largely attended Delegates from Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas were present. Ex-President John Tyler was chosen President, and Hon. D. M. Barringer, been some time since we have had occasion. Hon. Mr. Hamlin, Moore N. Falls, and Capt Thomas J. Page, Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. Maury and others, strongly endorsing the plan.

Committees on resolutions and subscriptions were appointed.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS. NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF North Carolina.

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COM-

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIP-TION OF NORTH CAROLINA. Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Sta-C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as whole, cheaper than any other series of Renders in the

United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Num her I deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages nimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are, 1. The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence

and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number the Readers of merely a local interest.

schools, of a perpetual change in text books; an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A se ries of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

the profits of authors and publishers. This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars

4, To put in the kands of children learning to read com sitions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called ildish compositions, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 371 cents; and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers. E. J. HALE & SON. Favetteville, July 29.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Course of Lectures for 1857-8, will commenc on Thursday Sept. 17th, and continue 4 months. Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., Prof. Emeritus f Chemistry and Pharmacy. Eli Ives, M. D., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and

and Therapeutics.
WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of the Theory BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry

PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics Lecture fees \$68 50: Matriculation, \$5: Graduation 15. CHAS. HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty. New Haven, July 17.

TURNIP SEED! WHITE FLAT DUTCH: English Norfolk;

Ruta Baga; Red Top Strap Leaf. For sale by

J. N. SMITH. OOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS: Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial;

Wood's Hair Restorative; Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

KINCHEN'S ALTERATIVE!! Carter's Spanish Mixture! Sand's Sarsaparilla! Bull's Ditto. OR the removal and permanent cure of Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely,

SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS, RHEUMATISM,
STUBBORN ULCERS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
SWELLINGS OF THE GLANDS, ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

SALT RHEUM, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES AFD COMPLAINTS.
LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUS DEBILITY. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT. BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC SORE THROAT EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE.

And diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercur J. N. SMITH, Druggist. HAIR DYES. HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN Hair Dye.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

FRESH TURNIP SEED. ARGE Flat Dutch, Large English Norfelk, Large White Globe,

Purple top Ruta Baga, Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE. FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS, warranted to cure the worst cases. For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist. R. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL, Commission Merchants. No. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BACON.

ARKS'S best came in this morning; and for sale July 29. JAS. G. COOK.

Harper and Godey's Lady's Book, for August, 1857. July 25, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1857.

THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION -It a mention this Treasure of North Caroling-no with any particularity since we made such copions extracts from Professor Emmons' last Report A pamphlet which has just fallen into our hand. gives us material for a further notice.

First, let us state, however, that an emines Engineer, of mature age and great experience who recently made a most thorough exploration of the whole mineral region, so far as it has been developed, remarked after leaving there, that he would not have believed, if any one had told his without seeing for himself, that there was in a country a region so rich in minerals.

The pamphlet we alluded to, contain of Jackson's Report on the Fooshe and Street Plan tations." (Dr. Charles L. Jackson is Assayer the State of Massachusetts, and Geologist and Chemist.)

Dr. Jackson speaks of the coal at these plants tions, as similar to that at Egypt, and "excellent -"a good gas coal, suitable for the hollow fire of forges, and for all the usual purposes of fuel Of the Black Band Iron ore, he says the Egypt shaft has cut through five seams, in all eleven in four inches thick. The ore, he says, is abundant is good, and will make good iron. And he remarks, in conclusion, that "the Deep River Con-Fields are destined, ere long, to take a high rank among our available coal regions."

The pamphlet also contains a "Report of Sam uel Wilkes, Esq., Practical Iron Master and Mineralogist, late of Staffordshire, England." the Company which owns the above plantations It is dated 27th April last. He says that there are several millions of tons of coal on that property, with the same Black Band ore; and, what has been deemed an important desideratum, several feet in thickness of excellent Lime Stone for a flux. As a gas coal, trials and analyses prove that 3. Economy, the popular system of Readers being two long and being made so often merely to add to it has no known superior."

In conclusion he says, "I am of opinion that ever yet discovered."

He estimates that four very large blast Furnaces, costing in all \$220,000, will clear a profit of \$750,000 a year in working this ore. Appended to these Reports are several analyses

and tests, of the coal, made at New York, Paterson, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, fully establishing the conclusions at which Professor Jackson and Mr. Wilkes have arrived. We will only add that our Rail Road to this

great section of the State is steadily progressing. under the several contracts for grading; and that there is an encouraging prospect that negotiations for the iron, which have been entered into, will result quite as satisfactorily as the best friends of the work could hope.

DISTRIBUTION AND THE TARIFF. - We have been rather surprised to hear, that in some parts of the contested Congressional districts, persons have been frightened with such a ghost story as Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica that, if the proceeds of the public lands should be distributed among or deposited with the States, there might be a necessity for an increase of the tariff, to raise revenue enough for the support of government. This is a mere election eering stor, for which, in our deliberate judgment, there is not the slighest foundation.

> It is a problem yet to be worked out, whether, in a year or two, the present lowered tariff will not produce as much revenue as the late higher tariff. All experience has shown, that imports of foreign goods are increased by diminished duties. Who would have supposed, in looking at the seventy-four millions of dollars of imports in 1829, the first year after the passage of the high tariff of 1828, and the seventy millions in 1830, (both years showing a large decrease from the seven previous years,) that under the comparatively low tariffs of 1846 to 1849, imports would have swelled in 1855-6, only 25 years after, to three hundred and fourteen millions, just four and a half times as large imports; and that the revenue would have swelled from twenty. two millions in 1829 and 1830, under high duties, to sixty-five millions in 1855-6, under low duties? Such has been, and will be again, the effects of reduced duties. They will, in any way in which they can be fixed, short of the absurdity of free trade, produce more money than an honest government needs, or can spend judiciously

There is now a balance in the Treasury about sufficient to pay off all the national debt; and it would be paid off therewith if if were due, or if the holders would consent to receive their money with a reasonable premium.

The revenue collected last year from all sources amounted to seventy-four millions of dollars. Deduct from this the nine millions received from sales of lands, and there would still be sixty-five millions of revenue left; or, suppose that five millions, or even ten millions, should be lost for the first year or two of the new tariff, there would still be fifty-five or sixty millions left. If that be not enough for any honest administration, nay for any democratic administration (they are not synonimes by any means,; then we would ask, how much money are the people willing to trust their rulers with, to throw away in corrupting the Mattesons, the Edwardses, the Gilberts, and the Welches, of Congress? We repeat, that there is no need to increase

the tariff, or to raise more revenue in any way, unless the people be willing to lend a hand to the corruption of the government in all its branches. As to the land question, we do not mean to argue that again. It is so plainly the right of the States, all the States, to have an equal share of that which is now given away only to the favored West:-it is so manifest that the depletion of the Treasury to that extent would go thus far to purify the moral atmosphere of Washington:-and it is so equally manifest that the blessings of education and internal improvement

would be scattered broadcast over the land if that

amount were and _that we can people do not en sure of justice, e a Whig measure

_and that the democracy is bot THE ELECTIO and Clerks of th will take place of our friends in th

> with the results THE LATE I Wilmington, of versity, on Wedn presiding and Jo adopted resolution Dr. Mitchell. 1 Deems, chairman eloquent and tou Dr. Mitchell, tes tion with him as to his many gene

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