"The Congressional and other elections in Kenstantially prevailed. At the same time the number of Opposition members of Congress elected is sufficient to save the Administration Democracy from the trouble and responsibility of organizing Democrats nor the Republicans will have a majority in the House, though the latter party may, through the aid, direct or indirect, of Southern the House. This is to be hailed with satisfaction as a result favorable to the peace of the country

One would naturally suppose that a party which Executive branch of the Government, would desire to find itself honored with the confidence of the people in the Legislative Department also, to the end that its policy, if believed to be wise and beneficent, might be carried out without obstruction or modification. What, then, are we to infer when we find leading exponents of the party pointing with ill-disguised complacency to the sufficient number of "Opposition members" to be elected to the next Congress "to save the Administration Democracy from the trouble and responsibility of organizing the next House of Representatives?" And this arrangement, the writer adds, "is to be hailed with satisfaction as a result favorable to the peace of the country." We have not for a long time met with any admission on to us more frank or more indicative of a modest desire to be relieved of the burdens found to be incident to the possession of official place and civil authority. It is to be hoped that so much diffidence, the result in the present case of admitted incapacity, rather than of prudent misgivings, may not pass unheeded by the people, who, we presume, will not find it difficult to lodge political power in the hands of those who believe too confidently in the wisdom and expediency of their measures to hail with satisfaction a result which should destroy their ascendency in the administration of our civil affairs. But, in any aspect of the case, it is pleasant to observe the poitical philosophy which extracts consolation from the success of the Democracy in recently gaining a loss and conquering a defeat, it having been apparently demonstrated to the satisfaction of their more sagacious adherents that the party is better fitted to adorn a private station than to occupy road enterprises look at this thing. posts of honor which are at the same time sources of "trouble and responsibility." - Nat. Int.

Fugitives in Canada .- One hears and sees much in Canada of runaway negroes. Their condition is described by all impartial observers as pitiable in the extreme. Unsuited by nature to the rigors of a Northern climate, they soon "dwindle, peak and pine," amid all the pangs of starvation by cold and hunger. The encouragement of black emigration has loaded the poorhouse and the jails, while the loathsome intermarriages which are allowed and even encouraged have caused in some localities a terrible de-Stories abound of the dissatisfaction express-

ed by the expatriated blacks. A short time since an extensive planter from Kentucky visiting the Clifton House received many voluntary attentions from a poorly dressed young black, who finally said "Massa Col'nel, don't you know me?" "No," said the Colonel, "I never saw you before. The young fellow then declared himself a run-away from the Colonel's plantation near Louisville, resume their labor with success. and demanded alms. His old master gave him a At the late exhibition of the Fairfield Agriis described as having taken place:

"Massa, 'should like to go back to Kentuck.' "Well," Jack, I shall not give a cent to help you back. You have run away from, a good home, and you can run back again, where, if you behave yourself, you will be taken care of."

What became of Jack is more than is known; but if there be any return tickets by the "Underground Railroad," Jack will avail himself of the first passage. - Jour. of Commerce.

The Wild Dog of Niagara .- Have you ever heard of the Wild Dog of Niagara? Just below hanging over the river to a height of some two broken and over-reaching precipice, which no human being could climb or descend without assistance. Near the surface of the water and on the broken rocks, a large, noble-looking and peculiarly marked New Foundland dog has been seen and and lately within a few weeks. This fact is authenticated by the testimony of many respectable and veracious eye-witnesses, and as there is no way for the poor animal to return to civilized life here with terrific velocity. But whether an exile or a disheartened misanthrope, the poor cast-away has the hearty sympathy of every one who approaches the spot and conjectures his probable fate. - Brief Notes of Canada in Jour. of Com.

Boston, just completed, shows the real estate to qualities of American and English railway iron. amount to \$157,092,800, and the personal estate to \$104,921,700—total \$262,014,500. The rate American rails of the same pattern were laid on of taxation is 89.70 on the \$1,000, equal to 97 opposite sides of the same track for a long distance, cents on the \$100, which is the heaviest ever so that their qualities might be fairly tested, unknown to the city. In addition to this tax, a der perfectly equal conditions. After more than poll tax of \$1 50; the number of taxables under two years of wear the General Superintendent of the head of polls being 33,323. The assessment the Road has given his report, from which it apshows an increase in the total valuation, over last pears that the American rails were much better year, of \$7,293,100, or 2 86-100 per cent. The increase of real estate \$3,514,100 or 2 29-00 per cent; of personal estate \$3,779,000 or 3 73-100 per cent. The increase in the number of polls is 735 or 2 26-100 per cent.

wheat now harvested in that State is larger than over 67,000 tons of refined sugar. in any former year. It estimates the amount at 14,000,000 bushels, and allowing 4,000,000 for consumption, there will be 10,000,000 bushels for export.

It is said that in Indiana the common spider is

APPLE CULTURE IN WESTERN CAROLINA. calities were judiciously made, are exceedingly We attribute the fact to the adapted-

Opposition members, secure the organization of ful developement of the trees and the perfect maproduced in Western Carolina is very superior. We meet with none which for delicacy of flavor in the person of the present Chief Magistrate of and excellence in every particular excels our the nation, is charged with the direction of the mountain fruit. Our most esteemed varieties are nearly all seedlings which have originated amongst us, all of which surpass the most popular varieties brought from the north and west. Even New York and Ohio are unable to furnish us with apples equal to our own. The simple fact that our best fruits are seedlings goes to prove that our climate and soil are wonderfully adapted to apple culture. The pure mountain air combined fact that, while "substantially" prevailing in the late election, they have succeeded in allowing a us localities unsurpassed, perhaps, in the world. us localities unsurpassed, perhaps, in the world.

Our market facilities are very unfavorable. We are compelled to get our fruit to market in common road-wagons; and the usual method is to pour our apples into the wagon beds pell-mell, without any regard to difference of variety. In this condition it is hauled a hundred miles or more over the roughest of roads; and yet after it has been carried to market in this condition we the part of our Democratic friends which seemed are assured by fruit dealers that the fruit from other sections cannot compete successfully with

ours. If under these disadvantages our fruit is in such demand, give us a rail road to induce nore care in preparing it for market and we will never fear competition. Moreover there would be a vastly increased amount shipped from this mountain section. As it now is much of the product of our country is wasted, fed to stock and converted into brandy by distillers. There are four counties here which can very easily produce half a million bushels of apples annually. This amount put into market in good condition woul bring into our midst half a million dollars; and we may safely say that in a few years after the first passage of the engine and train across our mountains, the aggregate would be greatly in creased. Add to this apple crop the wine we are capable of producing and it would make a hand some thing. Let those who control our rail

Franklin N. C. Observer.

The Grape Crop .- Accounts of the grap crop throughout the country are generally favo able, and indicate an increased attention to thi branch of culture. The vineyards of Ohio, which take the first rank as regards their mode of culture and pecuniary importance, are said to promise better than since 1853. The same is true, so far as we are enabled to judge of the vines in North Carolina and Georgia, where they are receiving increased attention. In West Florida. too, the newspapers represent the grape as being cultivated with the best success for vinous purposes. The manufacture of wine from the wild grape has been commenced in Washington Co. Texas, under the supervision of a gentleman pre viously engaged in the business in the island of Madeira, who is represented by a correspondent of the N. O. Picayune as "delighted with the prospect" and sanguine that such of his country men as have been compelled to abandon their fo mer occupation by the vine disease, might there

sufficient sum of money to replace his rags with a cultural Association of South Carolina, Hon. W decent suit of clothes, when the following conver- W. Boyce, M. C., made a report as chairman of it be properly atributed; first, because the Roththe fruit committee, in which he stated that there is no product of the soil available in that State which will yield such enormous profits as the vine. "Wine making in the South," he states, "is no longer an experiment but a fact," the only impediment now in the way being want of the prostration, by disease, of one of the numerinformation as to the mode of proceeding. The same labor that can produce cane and make sugar will be available for this purpose.

The State of Missouri, however, is preeminent ly adapted by nature to producing the vine, and the "St. Louis Vine and Fruit Growers' Asso--ciation" contemplate entering this inviting field the Suspension Bridge on the Canada side and on a large scale, by planting a vineyard of 1,000 acres. The area available for this and kindred hundred feet, runs for some distance a huge, enterpises is greater than that of the entire wine districts of France. The bluffs of the numerous streams in southern Missouri and in the valley of the Osage are described as frequently forming natural terraces, nearly level at the top and cov ered with a light warm and rich soil, wonderfully heard, at various times during the past two years, adapted to grape culture. Though the fruit grown here is not as large and juicy as in some richer soils, this disadvantage is more than com pensated for by the superior quality of the clusand the amenities of human intercourse, he is a less than 5,000,000 acres in southern Missouri ters in other respects. It is esimated that not subject of much curious speculation. He is a present rare attractions to the vine-dresser, while kind of Robinson Crusoe among dogs, and it is favorable localities exist in all parts of the State, supposed, picks up his precarious living from the in which the grape can be cultivated to advantage fish and small animals on his "beat," which is It is a curious fact, seeming to indicate a special only half a mile in length. His howling lamen- arrangement of Nature with reference to wine tations from the rocky recesses of his retreat are growing, that numerous caves abound in that often heard at midnight, and a daring attempt to part of the country, with a temperature so low approach and save him was rendered fruitless by and uniform as to preserve wines in their best his ferocity. An additional air of romance has state for an indefinite period. Ultimately, Calibeen thrown around his fate by the story that he fornia and Missouri must rival the most famous is bemoaning his master whom he "lost" at the wine countries of the old world; while other lo-Clifton House some two years since. It is pro- calities comparatively insignificant but still imbable that he (the dog, and not the man,) was portant, will farnish a liberal contingent of arowashed ashore by the Rapids, which sweep along matic juices from native fruits, wherewith the philanthropist may run a tilt with death-dealing distilleries, and the villainous compounds now dignified with the name of beverage.

N. Y. Jour. of Com. AMERICAN IRON.—In 1856 an experiment was Valuation of Boston.—The city assessment of tried by the Georgia Central Railroad to test the English rails (of extra quality and price) and than the imported ones.

New York Sugar Trade.—The annual report of the chamber of commerce of New York states that the quantity of brown sugar used by the refineries annually in that city is about two hun-The Wisconsin Wheat Crop.—The Milwaukee dred and fifty-two millions of pounds, (112,000 Wisconsin has no doubt that the crop of spring tons) producing, at an estimate of sixty per cent.,

Mice and Rats .- Mr. Gienny says: Mice and rats are very easily destroyed if we set about it bird to the Austrian Consul at New York, who in earnest. Get live plaster-of-paris and flour, intends presenting it to the Emperor Francis mix them dry in equal quantities, lay it in dry Joseph. proving very disastrous to the corn crops. Immense hordes of them are found in the fields websets firm directly after it is moistened, becomes a lump inside them, and kills to a certainty.

Breadstuffs and Provisions .- Upon the appli-The soil and climate of our section are peculiarly cation of the Chamber of Commerce the Secrefriends are rapidly coming to entertain a most adapted to the successful culture of the apple. tary of the Treasury has furnished an exhibit of salutary conviction of their inability any longer to Trees here are vigorous in their growth and live the aggregate value of breadstuffs exported to administer the affairs of the country with credit to a great age. We remember some that were foreign countries from the United States for each we were brought to this valley a boy, some thirty eight or forty years ago. They were then trees of respectable size and very prolific bearers. They tucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., show that the Democratic Administration party have subthrifty as then. We think they must be seventy years of age. Orchards planted with the the year 1842. The importance of breadstuffs in first settlement of the country, wherever the lo- our export trade to Europe, &c. is thus fully shown, as well as the part which salted provision occupy in our foreign export. The shipment of the next House of Representatives. Neither the ness of the soil and climate to the growth of the breadstuffs in 1855-1857, exceeded that of the famous famine year 1847, while that of provisions The ingredients of the soil in all this primitive was larger in 1855-56 than at any previous or belt are such as are necessary to the most health- subsequent period. If we could rely upon such an export (74 to 77 millions annually) for the turation of the fruit. The quality of the fruit future, it would give a great stimulus to production in our country:

Year.	Export value of	Export value of	Aggregate of	
	breadstuffs	provisions	bread & prov.	
1842	\$9,878,176	\$7,024,700	\$16,902,876	
1843	5,249,600	5,954,523	11,204,123	
1844	8,931,396	9,038,739	17,970,135	
1845	7,445,820	9,297,601	16,743,421	
1846	16,625,407	11,075,714	27,701,121	
1847	58,262,437	15,439,484	68,701,921	
1848	22,678,602	14,794,149	37,472,751	
1849	22,895,783	15,259,724	38,155,507	
1850	13,066,509	12,984,864	26,051,373	
1851	14,556,236	7,392,415	21,948,651	
1852	17,256,803	8,600,224	25,857,027	
1853	21,875,878	11,109,444	32,985,322	
1854	48,383,107	17,558,216	65,941,323	
1855	21,557,858	17,337,494	38,895,348	
1856	56,619,986	20,567,315	77,187,801	
1857	55,624,832	19,043,020	74,667,852	
1858	33,698,490	16,984,795	50,683,285	
	ALL MANUAL MANUA	N. Y. Courier.		

The British Cotton Movement .- Among the nany expedients which have been contemplated and resorted to, memorials were recently presented by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Government, in which they urged the importance of extending such encouragement to Mr. Bourne's proposals for navigating the Indian rivers, as would enable the cotton grown in the iterior to be transported to the coast, with adeuate facility and at a moderate expense. The ld East India Company consented to give to the Oriental Inland Steam Company, which has been ormed in London to carry this method of naviation into practical effect, a yearly grant of money assist in carrying out the undertaking, and which grant will, it is stated, of itself, return ten per cent. yearly on the capital which the company dertakes to expend. This concession is a much ore favorable one than any which has been granted to the Indian railways; but the necessity adding to the British supplies of cotton from ndia is considered urgent, and hence the most beral policy is advocated. The cotton manuecturers of the United Kingdom recently formed great association for promoting, by every means their power, the production and supply of cotn; and the London journals state that in order supply funds for accomplishing their objects, hey have assessed and made calls on, the respecive factories, in proportion to their horse-power. It is stated that nine-tenths of the cotton of the world comes from about thirty-eight millions of acres of American land, cultivated mainly by three millions of Africans under intelligent white upervision .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

Retirement of the Rothschilds from the Finanial World .- The interesting intelligence, by the ast steamer from Europe, is a rumor of the retirement of the Rothschilds from financial world. The port is credited by the leading journals of this untry and England. For this, various reasons are assigned, some attributing it to the troubled state of European affairs, others to the prostration, by paralysis, of Nathaniel Rothschild, one of the most sagacious of that family of famous financiers. To neither of these causes, however, can childs reap their largest harvests from financia speculation during periods of national disturbance. and their most enormous and usurious notes of interest are exacted from embarrassed monarchs, pending long and expensive wars. Now would ous family of Rothschilds interfere with the financial operations of the family, while other members of it, possessing equal talent, are activev engaged in business?

A leading New York Journal furnishes, in our opinion, the most rational explanation of the cause this rumored retirement from the financial world of this famous family of money-lenders. It is that Napoleon has completely changed the financial system of Europe, and has stripped the Rothschilds of that power. He has taught the nonarchs of Europe to rely upon their subjects and not upon usurers for loans. He has introdued the American system of loans so success 'ully into France, that Austria, Prussia, and other European governments have followed his example. When money is needed by the Emperor of France e advertises for a loan, specifying the maximum oans which the government will receive from ach individual. The bids for these loans have ot unfrequently exceeded ten fold the amount esired by the government. By making thouands and millions almost interested in these oans the government is strengthened, as each creditor of the government becomes its friend and artizan, and from the strong considerations of elfishness, opposes all attempts against the govrnment; the destruction of which would be attended with personal loss to the creditor. The financial greatness of the Rothschilds was the result of the old system, when Kings borrowed money from usurers, and then taxed the people oppressively and cruelly to pay debts not unfreuently due to foreign creditors .- Rich. Ex.

Presbyterian Statistics.—The following will how the comparative statistics of the New and

1	Old School.		
1		Old School.	New School
1	Synods	33	28
i	Presbyteries	168	108
ļ	Ministers	2,577	1,545
Ì	Churches	3,487	1,542
	Licentiates	297 .	134
-	Candidates	493	370
-	Members added on examination		10,705
-	Total communicants	279,630	137,990

An American Eagle for the Emperor of Ausria .- A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says:-The Virginia Central brought down on its train of yesterday afternoon a rare bird of the eagle species. It is of common size, esembles the common gray eagle so frequently caught in Virginia, bicipitous, or double headed and in this its peculiarity consists. The two heads are clearly defined, and seem to be perfect in all respects. It receives its food with the same facility in either beak. It was captured when a mere fledgling, near Luray, Page county, by Mr. Joannes Schwartzbergen, and has been carefully nurtured and fed by himself and family ever since. Mr. S. has disposed of this curious A more appropriate present could not assertion that this is the first live one ever seen. POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

Experience has proved that "platforms" are as worthless in practice as they are anomalous in theory. However ingeniously constructed, they soon betray symptoms of dilapidation. Whether growing on an old Indian improvement, when year from 1828 to 1858; also the export value from the haste with which they are patched together, or the unseasoned and heterogeneous timber which generally enters into their composition. certain it is that they are never expected to last onger than four years, and even before the expiation of that period "a general flavor of mild deeay" is perceptible in all their parts. Such, for nstance, is the present condition of the Cincinnati olatform, if we should judge from the reports of he political artisans who may be presumed most competent to pronounce a scientific judgment in the premises. Among those who regard it as too insecure to afford any longer a safe foundation for the Democracy is Mr. A. R. Wright, a candidate for Congress in the eighth district of Georgia, and who, being recently placed in nomination on the basis of some merits more personal than his acceptance of a ready-made confession of political faith, accompanied his acceptance of the honor with the following criticism on the utility of these has almost ceased to exist. We lately visited "I think, gentlemen, your Convention acted

wisely in ignoring those political mantraps, yclept 'platforms.' The people have been so often deceived and deluded by the promises held out to them in these paper 'shuffle-boards,' that they have come to look with suspicion and distrust upon all who advocate them. They are generally fair to look upon, but, like 'dead-sea fruit, they turn to ashes upon the lips.' Take, if you please, that great piece of master-carpentry, constructed at Cincinnati in 1856, by the great master-builder of modern Democracy, with timber furnished and brought from the different sections of the Union. The South furnished palmetto, cotton, and slave ry; the North oak, commerce, and abolitionism; the East pine, manufactures, and free-soil; the West ash, internal improvements, and squatter sovereignty; the Atlantic and Middle States poplar, free-trade, and non-intervention. All dove tailed harmoniously together, and to the casual observer-the masses of the people-exceedingly fair to look upon; but within it is a 'whited sepul chre, filled with dead men's bones.' The filling of the seams in the structure indicates the master talents. The 'internal improvements' opening i filled with the 'Pacific railroad;' 'the squatter sovereignty' joining is made smooth by 'non-in-tervention;' the 'slavery plank' is covered with Cuba;' the 'free-soil' seam is covered with 'unfriendly legislation;' while the 'Abolition' panel is garnished with 'isothermal lines.' Thus, all uniting in one harmonious and symmetrical structure, well calculated to catch the popular gaze and cajole ' nation of freemen.

THE NEW EDITIONS Supreme Court Reports.

PHE Publishers, conceiving that their New Editions I with Judge battle's Notes, of some of the volumes of Reports which had gone out of print, have not sufficiently attracted the attention of the Profession, have been happy to receive the following voluntary tribute to their merits, from a distinguished Lawyer:—

RALEIGH, July 27, 1859.

MESSES. E. J. HALE & SON: —GENTLEMEN: —I confess I did not have an opportunity, until a week or two of Dev. & Bat. Eq. Rep., and also the first Vol. of the same Reporters' of the Law decisions of the Suprem Court. It is no compliment, either to you or Judge Battle, to say, as an humble member of the profession. I thank you for this most valuable addition to the Judicial treasure of the State. To the members of the legal profession the Notes of Judge B. are of great value, and I do most sincerely hope you will receive from the profession generally that encouragement and patronage which you deserve.

which you deserve.
I am, gentlemen, yours,
most truly and resp'f'lly,
H. W. MILLER. The Publishers have now in press, about two-thirds rinted, the 2d Vol. of Devereux & Battle's Equity. with Judge Battle's valuable Notes, and with man typographical errors corrected. Orders solicited.

Aug. 8, 1859.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE. TIME Course of Lectures for 1859-60, will commence on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, and continue Principles and Practice of Surgery, by JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D.

Anatomy & Physiology, by CHAS. HOOKER, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by HENRY BRON-Theory and Practice of Physic, by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by BENJAMIN SILLI-MAN, Jr., M. D. Obstetrics, by PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D. Lecture fees, \$68 50; matriculation, \$5; gradua-CHARLES HOOKER, Dean.

THE YEOMAN'S FRUIT BOTTLE.

THE CROCKERY STORE,

the CHEAPEST and (I think) the best article ye invented for the preservation of Fruit.
PRICES:—Quarts 2 00, and Half Gallons 3 00, pe ozen, with Corks. Extra Corks 20 cts. per dozen, This Bottle or Jar has a mouth 2 inches in diameter rowing suddenly 1 inch at the depth of the cork, so hat the cork cannot be forced into the bottle. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

New Haven, July 26.

Summer Comforts! REFRIGERATORS; ICE-CREAM FREEZERS

Wire Gauze Dish Covers; 100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles; Brass B'd Pails and Churns; Sponge and Hip Beths; Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA: Tumblers, Goblets:

Knives and Forks; Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware. Just received and on hand at THE CROCKERY STORE. W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30 Turnip Seed! LAT Dutch; English Norfolk; Red Top Strap Leaf; Ruta Baga; Hanover;

Large White Globe. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH. July 13 Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT; CONGRESS WATER; PORTER: For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

LD HYSON. IMPERIAL, OOLONG, All of first quality. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH. and YOUNG HYSON.

White Lead.

INSEED OIL: WHITE ZINC For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

Western N. C. Items .- While the wheat and oat crops were generally quite good this year, the corn has been much injured from the long continued drought. Recent rains, however, will do much towards reviving the almost dying crops, and in many places the corn crop will be tolerable, but in other sections will be utterly impossible to produce anything like a half crop. Wheat sells very readily for a dollar per bushel, while the best flour can be bought for six dollars a barrel. Corn is worth \$1 30; in fact it can scarcely be obtained at any price.

Railroads have done much for Western Carolina; productions of every kind have increased; old lands have been reclaimed, new lands brought into cultivation, business facilities increased, new towns sprung up, &c.

The Mining interest is looking up; some of them are paying well, while others bid fair to do the same. There has been so much wild and reckless speculation in mining, and so many of our mines have been worked only with a view to sell out at an enormous price, that confidence in the real and permanent value of mines in this country, one of the mines at which five or six hundred dollars worth of copper ore is raised daily. This copper ore is barreled up and sent to Baltimore. Valuable gold ore is also found at the same mine. The company have mills for grinding the ore and collecting the gold, on "the hill." Some of your readers may be curious to know the process of gold making." The rocks and dirt containing the gold are first placed in mills and ground to a fine powder; this is then run through tubs, bowls, troughs, &c., in which quicksilver is placed. The quicksilver, from its greater specific gravity, lies in the bottom; the fine particles of gold being also heavier than the sand, sink towards the bottom of the trough, where they are taken up by the quicksilver. The gold is separated from the quicksilver by squeezing through buckskin, distillation, &c. Some of these mines have been worked to a depth of four or five hundred feet. Gold Hill, in Rowan county, has been the most productive gold mine in our State. It has been worked many years and some millions of dollars of gold have been obtained from it. Cor. Wash. N. C. Dispatch.

s, in the vicinity of Franklin, a deposit of magnetic Iron ore, which we have believed for several years to be valuable. It seems to be a vein runing parallel with the general strata of the coun-

Iron and Copper of Western Carolina.—There

try. The ore is of a superior quality; it consists of an aggregation of octohedral crystals, and is highly magnetic. We have examined the ores of Cranberry, and regard this freer from foreign ngredients, and believe it would make a superior ron to the celebrated Cranberry Iron. We have o means at hand of knowing the extent of this deposit; but our examination of the grounds and the formation of the vein satisfied us that it would justify a liberal outlay. There are also valuable deposits of Copper in this county and Jackson. The development of these deposits will be made o soon as we have assurances of Rail Road faci lities for transporting the ores to market. Our space at present, will not allow of a detailed account of these mines; but we now say, that whenever we have a rail road, we will ship copper ores i quantity from this section of North Carolina.

These items, added to our marble and other products will make up a handsome amount of freight on our road.

Franklin, Macon Co., Observer.

Facilities for Education .- Never were the fa ilities for education in North Carolina greater than at present. A glance over North Carolina gladdens every heart. Besides the number of girls in the common, family or neighborhood schools, there are between 4 and 5000 girls in the higher schools of the State, and perhaps a greater number of boys.

We sometimes hear the complaint made that the price of tuition is too high. This is a mistake. No set of persons of equal ability are so poorly paid as our school teachers. How many chool teachers in North Carolina get rich at the ousiness? How few of them ever obtain a good living. It is the most laborious, vexatious and responsible vocation, and yet none get rich at it. Wash. Dispatch.

The Wilmington Slave Case. - The boy when uestioned stated distinctly that no white person on board the schooner knew anything about his being on board. There did not appear to be the slightest ground for supposing that any white person did know. Captain Gilbert came up willngly-voluntarily. Some apparently suspicious circumstances led to the arrest of the French steward of the vessel, but these circumstances being explained, he was discharged. The prisoners [4 negroes] were committed to await trial at the next Superior Court for this County. The boy John was also committed to testify, Mr. Robbins wishing him to remain in the custody of the authorities. There was no argument by counsel, but a disposition displayed to get at the real state of the case .- Wil. Jour

Arrested for Kidnapping .- On Tuesday evenng May George, a citizen of this County, was brought before W. H. Harrison, and Jordan Womble, Esqrs., of this City, and committed to prison on a charge of kidnapping. It appears that Mr. George was found in possession, in Lunenburg County, Va., of a couple of negro men, the property of Mr. Williamson Page, of this County; and his manner and that of the slaves exciting suspicion, he was arrested by Mr. S. D. Crafton and others and brought on here for trial. Kidnapping, that is stealing slaves, is punishable with death .- Ral. Standard.

A Man Killed .- A man by the name of Elisha Herring (says the correspondent of the Newbern Progress) was killed on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road on Tuesday night last near Dudley Station. He had been in Goldsboro during the day, and left on the 3 o'clock train for home. Being somewhat intoxicated he refused to settle his fare when called on by the conductor, who promptly discharged his duty by putting him off the train at the first convenient place, which was Everettsville, a village 8 miles from Goldsboro.

From thence Herring pursued his way home ward on foot, until overcome with intoxication he fell upon the track. In this situation he was discovered by the engineer of the 8 o'clock train but not in time to stop the locomotive, the cow catcher of which struck him upon the side of the head, knocking him off the track and inflicting a terrible wound, from which he died before reach

New Cotton.-Last Saturday, Major P. Richardson left at our office a perfect and healthy boll of cotton of this season's growth. From appearances he thought it had been open several days. We think this is the first this season in North Carolina .- Wades. Argus.

N. C. Crops .- A Halifax correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: Crops in this section are not very good, nor so bad as I have seen them Corn and Cotton have suffered for want of rain, yet there will be nearly an average crop of corn made, and a full average crop of cotton. Persons from the upper part of this county and the lower end of Warren state that tobacco is rather small and that crops will be light.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROP NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 189 The Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 6th

August, arrived here this morning. The Peace Conference was to meet at Zu-

on the 8th. Count Callorerds, Austrian sentative; M. Desaubrois, Sardinian representati and M. De Bourgueny, French represent were en route for the meeting. Disarmament in the French navy was progra

The remainder of the late loan of 150,000. francs is to be devoted to internal improve It was reported that an unsuccessful attenhad been made to assassinate Garibaldi It was said that France was intriguing for

restoration of the Dukes of Parma and Mo A ministerial crisis in Austria was said b imminent owing to a conflict of opinions on question of Reform. A denial had been given by Le Nucl. statement of a pretended interview between

Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia Villa Franca. Vhe Vienna Gazette contains an ordination oking the restrictions imposed upon comma

and navigation, on account of the war. England.—The British parliament had pay all the estimates and was to have been prorogaon the 13th.

The bill creating a naval reserve of 30,000 which will be to the navy what the militials the army was progressing in parliament The steamer Great Eastern is to be delive up by the contractors in complete order to delivers

company on the 18th. In the House of Lords on the 5th Lord V. mandy gave notice of his intention to put a que tion as to the terms of the peace which were und

discussion prior to the treaty of Villa Franca Earl Granville has announced that the govern ment intends to adhere to the principle which the system of national education for Irel has been conducted.

The builders' strike in London was dailed coming more serious, and it was feared that on the day the steamer sailed there would be 40 miles operatives in that trade unemployed. A gree meeting of workmen had been held in Hyde Par at which a determination was evinced to abide the nine hours' movement. Employers had a held a meeting and resolved to resist these

India .- The Calcutta mail of the 5th is reached Malta. Despatches say that the European troops were accepting their discharges in large numbers. The mutineers at Burhampore had turned to duty, except forty of them who were have been Court-martialed.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Com low of sale but prices unaltered. Sales for week reached 46,000 bales. At the close holden offered freely, but showed no disposition to presales. Fair Orleans Std.; Middling Uplands 15-16d. Flour dull. Wheat very dull. Con very dull. Rosin steady at 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9 spirits Turpentine steady and market active

Post Office Changes in North Carolina-Theofficial paper of Thursday gives the following: Established .- Jackson's Creek, Randolph Discontinued .- Summer's Mill, Guilford; P. tato Creek, Ashe; Jenny Lind, Chatham; Baker Creek, Bladen; Clingman, Cleveland.

Quickest Trip on Record .- The clipper Schr Napoleon left New York with goods for Wester North Carolina on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock m. and arrived at Ocracoke Bar, at 6 o'clock, m. on the 16th inst., making the run from N York to Ocracoke in 32 hours, and to her wha in Newbern in 50 hours .- New. Prog. High Prices of Slaves .- Two negro men we

sold publicly in this City on Monday last, at the following prices: One, between forty and fifty years of age, at \$1,640; and one, about thing years of age, at \$1,375. The man who brough the highest price is a sort of "workman," and strong constitution .- Ral. Stand. Blondin crosses Niagara with a Man on he

back .- Mons. Blondin crossed Niagara river a the 18th inst., upon a tight rope, carrying a ma on his back.

During the performance a grand row occurre when a man sixty years old, named Colwell, we thrown over the river's bank and killed.

Magnificent Present to Queen Victoria .- The London Chronicle says: "We can state, on t authority of a private letter from India, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding as a preent to Her Majesty a most costly shawl ten which will contain, moreover, a bedstead of soll gold. The value of this regal offering is said exceed £150,000."

Coal for Locomotives .- The cheapness of coal for locomotives in comparison with wood is da demonstrated. The Hudson River Railros Company has added six more coal-burning los motives to their road during the last four months The whole number now in use is thirty-one. The burning of coal reduces the current expenses of ocomotive forty-five per cent., an item that add largely to the profits .- N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances

I impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and wil neither crack nor rot. IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is he cheapest and best roofing in use

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York
N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full print ed instructions for applying. We also offer for sait, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States

KNIVES AND FORKS Ivory Handle Knives only. Ivory handle Knives and Forks. Horn tip handle Knives and Forks

Bone handle Knives and Forks, rith 3, 4 and 5 Rivets. Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.

Ivory Handle Carvers in sets. The forks of all the above are steel nd some have only two prongs.

These Goods are selected with a spe-

ial view to the wants of the Retail Trade. It is the intention of the subscriber to

AT THE CROCKERY STORE An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety good quality and cheapness, will command the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST. June 30, 1859.

Black and Green Tea. TUST received by

July 25

8. J. HINSDALE

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