INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Hong Kong, June 23. We want a peaceful country to trade with and a strong government to treat with .-Yet every success short of actual occupation of the city only weakens the authority without breaking the obstinacy of the The rumors that reach us from the is terior all say that the rebels are making head again, and that some common course of action has been established between bodies which had before acted independently of each other. I place no absolute faith in any statement of fact made by a Chinese about his own country. The merchants here have the most important pecuniary interests in obtaining information as to the movements of the rebels. Whether certain roads are open, and whether the product of certain provinces can come down, are ques tions of money import. To them knowledge is dollars. But I have been told by the heads of the most enterprising houses that this information cannot be bought. They send out their spies, and the spies, having passed their time at the nearest spot out of sight in drinking samshou, and sleeping it the shade, come back with most pracise information-perhaps, for this has happened with a document purporting to be a copy of the last memorial addressad by Yeh to the Emperor. Time, however, shows that all this is falsehood and forgery. It is falsehood and it is forgery, not because the spy could not get real information for money, but because he can invent it for nothing.

I put no faith, therefore, in specific news

from the interior. When I am told that envoys from the rebels have held interviers with the elders of all the villages and towns on their western buc of march, and that a compact has been entered into that their advance shall be unresisted, that private property shall be spared, and that none but mandarins shall be massacred I do not receive it, although coming from the best available authority, as reliable intelligence. But these ramors are so consistent with the natural sequence of effect from cause that I believe they have some foundation in fact. The rebellion was quenched for a time in the blood of the 100,000 human creatures who in the years 1855 and 1856 were put to death in the execution ground of Canton, Subsequently more favored criminals were turned into hovels built expressly for that purpose, and found there a knife, a fatal dose of opium, and a rope, and were told to spare their families the ignominy of a public execution by a voluntary death. But the West has again risen to protect the fugitives who come among them with dollars in their pockets, and the East has found new proselytes to legitimacy and plunder. Meanwhile scarcity presses more | Europeans in India. A letter from Bagalore or less heavily upon the whole population. says: In Canton the rich are flying, and the poor are starving. Even in Pekin (I speak on the authority of a memorial which the authorities allow to appear in the Gazette) a would feed him and his family. While too sickening to repeat. physical distress thus swells the ranks of sacked by the rebels.

of that million has seen the fires and heard similar treatment afterwards. the explosions that told the destruction of the Imperial fleet. If we delay to take Canton, it is to be feared that the rebels will (Texas) Gazette, of the 22d ult., has an acanticipate us. If this should happen, what count from Fort Lancaster, of two engageare we to do? They are not much better ments between the Indians and U. States Chinese sugar cane, writes to the New affected to the "outer barbarians" than the troops. It says: mandarins are. We shall then have no one

abundantly cleared up, for among the doc- ble, and fought bravely, killing two Indians carefully encased in a double pewter envel- The Indians were mounted and armed with first effect of this system, as seen in the istration. ope. Upon being spread before the all-ex- Sharp and Minie rifles, and when they got present instance, is to repel from such a as Wang's commission.

the paddlebox of an English steamer, and at only a distance of eight hundred yards. Philadelphia, who, declining the nomination ceived some aid from the barbarians. He is lurking somewhere in close concealment. for Yeh is said to have declared that he will decapitate him directly he can lay hands his party with the San Diego mail, had overupon him.

Our sailors are just like big schoolboys. The Chinese tie ribands round their cannon. and Jack, when he boarded the junks, usually untied this ornament and transferred it to his own gan in the bows of his boom boat. I Honour,"

As Lieutenant Hallowes was steering his boat back from Fatshan, he had to pass between two junks already blazing, and with guns pointed across the boat's course .-"Give way, men," he said, expecting that the junks would go up or the guns go off before he could get clear; but his crew, although they had good stores of flags, had forgotten the ribands. "Beg pardon, sir," said the coxswain, speaking for the rest. "we've got no ribands on the gun, might'nt we just go and take away them things !" To their great chagrin the officer did not think it quite consistent with his duty to get his men blows, up for such an object.

Some men were left all night in charge of the fort, and as they had but little to est and nothing to drink, it was difficult to make a jolly night of it. They hit upon the expedient of collecting all the gingals and Chinese spear rockets together, lighting a fire under them, and sitting in a half circle. As the gingals from time to time heated, and the flames reached the rockets, they exploded; so the garrison of the fort had excitement and fireworks half the night

The naval exploits have, of course, been upon a smaller scale since the 1st of June. The Sampson, however, managed to secure five pirate jonks which had sent detachments on shere to plunder a village. On the approach of the Sampson's boats the pirates as usual, fired their guns and jumped overboard; but the villagers, meanwhile, had turned out to see the fight, and as the nimtes landed they were knocked on the bend with bamboo poles. Captain Corbett, also, in the Inflexible, got hold of a piratea notorious scourge.

Ten junks, laden with rice, were sailing gaily up the river to Canton, when it was intimated to the Commodore that they had very much the cut of mandarin junks .-They were accordingly detained, Great was the indignation of the Chinese of Hong Kong. They were declared to be Hong Kong property. Innocent traders were being ruined! There ought, at least, to have been some notice of a blockade. "Why fer you no sendchit?" Orders were sent to release them, but Keppel, who is tenacious in his opinions, was not quite satisfied .-He ordered some of the rice bags to be brought on deck, and when this was done the junks were found to have each a fair cargo of guns, soldiers' jackets, and other warlike stores-including, it is said, several

Such are the little incidents of the war which Queen Victoria is waging against Mr

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

The English papers give numerous accounts of the atrocities perpetrated on

"We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from alarm and danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which man's labor will hardly suffice to procure prevades society in India, we hear so many rice for his own belly, whereas formerly it private accounts of the tragedy, which are

The cruelties committed by the wretches the insurgents, Yeh remains Impassible as exceed all belief. They took forty eight lation. ever. During the bombardment of Canton females, most of them girls of from ten to he was accustomed to retire within a grotto fourteen, many delicately nurtured ladiesmade of English cotton bales and smoke violated them, and kept them for the base his pipe calmly while the shells were fall- purposes of the heads of the insurrection ing. He preserves his usual habits. How- for a whole week. At the end of that time qua goes to him and states the necessity for | they made them strip themselves, and gave yielding ; Yeh stares at him and says noth- them up to the lowest of the people, to ing ; Howqua retires and some days after abuse in broad daylight in the streets of comes back with other Chinese merchants | Delhi. They then commenced the work of to beg that the trade may at least be torturing them to death, cutting off their opened with Cacao, so that the tea may go | breasts, fingers and noses, and leaving them down and be exchanged for rice. Yeh still to die. One lady was three days dying .answers only by a silent stare. The Chi- They flayed the face of another lady and nese now remember or invent a romantie made her walk naked through the street. listory for their proconsul. They say that Poor Mrs. ----, the wife of an officer of Yeh's first wife and all her kin were mur- the -- regiment, at Mecrut, was soon exdered by the Cantonese, and that in long | pecting her confinement. They violated past days he vowed to be revenged by the her, then ripped her up, and, taking the destruction of their city, -a fiction by no unborn child, cast it and her into the flames. means improbable so far as the murder is No European man, woman or child, has concerned, for the Cantonese would murder had the slightest mercy shown him. I do any one, but somewhat incompatible with not believe that the world ever witnessed the notorious fact that by his vigorous more hellish torments than have been inmeasures he preserved the city from being flicted on our poor fellow-country-women. At Allahabab they have rivaled the atroci-This state of things cannot long continue. ties of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the One man, with a few hundreds of pirates fearful cruelties these demons have been and robbers connected with soldiers, can- guilty of-cutting off the fingers and toes not keep down a flourishing population of a of little children, joint by joint, in sight million of people, especially when every one of their parents, who were reserved for we hope.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS .- The Austin

In the first engagement Serg't Theodore, to fight with and no one to treat with. In of the 8th Infantry, was killed and scalped. the work of the Emperor, and our claims the Fort Davis mail, and was attacked by to compensation would be presented to an the Indians about 20 miles from Fort Lanexhausted Treasury. On the other hand, caster. Capt. R. S. Granger, of the 1st we ought to know more of Chinese politics Infantry, stationed at the latter fort, very than the best informed among us yet know, | promptly sent out a detachment of forty before we undertake to guarantee the Tartar men in wagons to overtake the Indians if dynasty in return for commercial advanta- possible. They were hidden so well under an adversary at Fatshan. This is now The men got into position as soon as possi- next year. uments brought to the admiral some days without injury to themselves, but they were after the battle, was an ornamental paper wholly unable to strike an effective blow. engagement the command saw a body of Poor Wang! all our officers pity him as Indians passing up the Pecos, on the other a foeman worthy of their steel. He once side, with between fifty and seventy-five went into action against some pirates on horses, doubtless all stolen; and though

because they were on foot. The Texan learns that Capt. Whiting, of the 2d Cavalry, who went in pursuit of the Indians that attacked Capt. Wallace and taken the Indians and captured all the mules and horses taken from the train.

The editor of an Ohio paper publishes the names of his subscribers who pay up promptly under the head of "Legion of

FAMINE IN AFRICA. Information has been received at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Rooms in this city, that there are apprehensions of a several of the poorer people have died of starvation; that some of the missionaries on the country stations are without any other food than green plums, and that ground some of the settlements the natives are cutting down the palm trees, for the sake of the palm cabbage to sustain life .-One of the missionaries there remarks that this state of things has been coming upon them for years, and attributes it mainly to three causes, first, the great number of idle and worthless persons in the community, who will not work and who live by beggary; second, that this class of persons is certainly increased by the emigration from the United States, numbers of immigrants consuming a great deal and producing nothing; and third, to the failure of the native rice crops several years ago, owing in part to a bad season, but mainly to the natives, regeneral attendance upon the Devil Bush when they should have been upon their furms. They have never been able to recover themselves. What rice has been gathered for a year or two past has not been enough for food, so they have saved none for sowing."

This is a gloomy prospect, and the missionary who gives the information—the Rev. J. W. Horne-predicts a yet worse condition of things, and that "the end of all things out there is at hand." The distress does not seem to be confined to the natives, for he commences his account in the words: ·We in the republic have been and are in a fearful condition for want of food, at some points worse than at others .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

----WHY PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN DEAR.

The Pennsylvanian has compiled some statistics which serve in part to explain the extraordinary high prices of all kinds of provisions which have ruled the past year

In 1840, for instance, the United States produced-84,820,000 bushels of wheat.

108,000,000 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes.

14,970,000 head of cattle. Had agriculture remained simply stationary-considering the increase of population

-it ought to have produced in 1850-115,240,000 bushels of wheat. 20,349,000 head of cattle. Instead of which it only yielded-100,480,000 bushels of wheat. 104,000,000 bushels of potatoes. 18,378,000 head of cattle.

Thus the diminution of these articles dur ing the period of ten years amount to about 15,060,000 bushels of wheat, which is falling off of 1-7.

41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of &.

2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of 1-10 of the production in 1840-duly taking into calculation the increase of popu

Here, then, we have one reason for the

advance of provisions. While agriculture thus proved unable to keep pace with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased prodigiously; which, of course reacted upon the home market.

The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported averaged per annum for the period from 1830 to 1840, \$12,000,000.

From 1840 to 1850 \$27,000,000. From 1850 to 1856, \$41,000,000.

Thus the exportation more than doubled in ten years, and nearly doubled in the last

These facts, taken in connection with the dispersion of laborers over the wild and non-producing lands of the West by the railroads, will go far to explain why the provisions for a family cost more than twice what it cost ten, or even five years ago .-There has been an immense temptation drawing the laboring classes to the West. Before they left they used to produce more than they consumed. Now-that is for the first year or two after their emigration-they consume more than they produce, or what they produce is not within the reach of customers. It will not always nor long be so,

THE SUGAR CANE IN TEXAS .- George W Kendall, who owns a ranch in Texas, and has been very successful in raising the Orleans Picayune as follows:

Many of my friends in this section are sanguine that this new grain or plant will driving out the rebels we shall only be doing He was one of a party sent out to escort drive all others out of the ground, or that it will at least effect a perfect revolution in the way of farming in Westerr Texas. They are saving the seed to plant for bread, and they are making syrup and sugar of the juice of the stalk, they are feeding it out as part of it is wasted; cattle, horses, sheep the canvass of the wagons, that the Indians upwards, when the stalk is ripe, and gain Territorial government, sanctioned as it had Some doubt was expressed as to whether could not see the force brought against strength and grow fat upon it. An been by Congress, to illegal violence, and we really had the great Wang himself for them, and were induced to make an attack. immense quantity of it will be planted thus renew the scenes of civil war and blood-

National Intelligencer says: "That the ability, would grace while they fill this responsible station." The instance referred then wrote a letter to say that he had re- the United States troops could do nothing of a Know Nothing Convention for the dependent upon the elective franchise, or political or party feeling." Wherever it may be found, an example of this character should be commended to favor an imitation. judges was assumed by the people.

MR BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

Below we publish the reply of the President to the abolition Ministers and Professors in Connecticut, who have undertaken general failure in Liberia; that already to lecture him for taking a stand in favor of the rights of all the States. In the South, Mr Buchanan is accused by the enemies of democracy with favoring free soilism; in the North, he is slandered and persecuted as a friend of the slave driver. We alluded to this letter last week, and now publish it that all may have an opportunity of reading it:

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857. Gentlemen: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your me morial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamenta principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particulars the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, i well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion .-Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the plainest and most palpable historical facts.

To these facts let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate justices, a marshal, and district attorney, had been appointed by my prodecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial legislature and of the laws passed by them, but at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognised this legislature in different forms and different enactments .-The delegates elected to the House of Reppresentatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain the govern ment? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined to either rule or ruin? To prevent it from being overturned by force ?- in the language of the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed ?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a posse comitatus in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rencered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress or by the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eves of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States;" and for which you have denounced me as having violated green fodder and saving it fordry. No my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would | yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him and hogs eat it clean, from the ground you have desired that I should abandon the shed which every patriot in the country had In speaking of an elective judiciary, the deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my admin-

I must cheerfully admit that the necessipounding Mr Wade, he at once read it off tired of the fight, rapidly fled. During the distasteful and humiliating competition the ty for sending the military force to Kansas men who, by their legal lore and forensic to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise ? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust the ballot-boxoffice of Judge, says: "I trust I am already | the certain American remedy for the redress too good a judge, at least in one sense, to of all grievances-undertook to create an accept a judicial position in the Court of independent government for themselves .-Common Pleas, or any other court that is Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognised by Congress, and substituted a revolutiona-Never was a greater stride made upon the ry government in its stead. This was a downward road than when the election of usurpation of the same character as it would In the same way some of our people, through be for a portion of the people of Connecti- professed Christians, they live like the devil.

cut to untertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful au-

thority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a

condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfeetly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act the proceedings of Congress, which can be that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time

of their admission." Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have know all about it as Judge Haliburton. been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting cognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people-the the mischievous results which follow: bona fide residents of such Territory--proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is selves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign influence.

In the opinion of the Territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the pur- larly, country banks are allured by this pose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory," and, for the preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near and distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous | discounted as many notes as they dare, and to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever sides they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But a number of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial government. They refused either ness. to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and property, without their intervention .-The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemu duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipent rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence whilst framing the Constitution, and in proteeting the "bona fide inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of offer. They begin a second series of solicisuffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection. I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker,

that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of sort of Railroad shares as security, and Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them of course proves unavailable to cover the into actual collision with the constitution debt, whereupon the bank goes down, and and the laws. In that event, they shall be the unsuspecting depositer loses his money. resisted and put down by the whole power | Here we see a common cause for the nearof the government. In performing this du- ly simultaneous failure of three distinct ty, I shall have the approbation of my own | classes of operators." The recent events in conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my New York have precisely illustrated this

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficience." -You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence :alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN. J. Hawes, D. D., and others. ------

A REMEDY NOT IN THE BOOKS .- An

epicurean dyspeptic applying to a physician for advice, was told to steal a horse. He would be put in the penitentiary, the diet and exercise of which would restore him. Paddy,' says a joker, 'why don't you

have your ears cropped—they are entirely too long for a man? 'And yours,' replied Pat, 'ought to be lengthened-they are too short for an ass.'

The Boston Post perpetrates the following: It is said of Eugene Sue that "though a professed Socialist, he lived like a prince."

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

A British Review, on the authority of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, accuses the Congress of the United States of having sent an agent to inspect the fortifications of Canada, ascertain the character and numbers of the militia, and examine into the condition of the arsenals of the province. A secret plot to annex the Canadas is boldly asserted. It is gravely declared that the United States have their covetous regards fixed upon both Canada and Cuba, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to devour them both bodily.

It is scarcely possible to conceive that such a charge can be seriously believed by any one outside of Bedlam. If Judge Haliburton has made the statements attributed to him, ha must have known them to be without foundation. Such extraordinary allegations surely demanded some semblance of proof, and we should like to see produced, in support of the astounding assertion. The past action of Congress is always with open doors and in full view of the world. If it ever ordered an agent to the country, than volumes from unknown Canada, for the purposes indicated by Judge Haliburton, or for any other purpose it must have been known to the whole world, and the people and press of the United States would be quite as likely to ---

INTERESTS ON DEPOSITS:

The Boston Advertiser is discussing in a very able manner the practice of the New York banks in paying interest on deposits, a system not allowable in Massachusetts. them from taking into it whatsoever is re- The subject being one of general importance, we quote a few paragraphs to show

"The banks in the city of New York are anxious to secure deposits of money, even their right to decide the question for them- if they pay say four per cent. interest on amounts less than \$5,000, and five per cent. on larger amounts. They think this a profitable business, because they expect to loan the money again at a higher rate of interest. The offer appears tempting to individuals who happen to have money on hand awaiting investment. More particupromise of interest to deposit with banks in the city of New York all the funds which they do not require for immediate use. They are even solicited to do so, by circulars sent out by city banks. Such country banks, at particular times, of course have on hand a considerable fund after they have it seems to be a harmless act to put this money in New York, where it will draw interest, rather than let it lie "idle" in their vaults. It can be recalled from New York, it is supposed, at any moment when it is needed for the redemption of bills. The city banks, in thus appearing as borrowers, go beyond the line of their legitimate busi-

So far the practice is bad enough, but it | the 1st Jan., 1858; and we don't want any is worse in the next stage of its consequen- of our present stock on hand. So come. ces. The New York city banks, by their successful solicitations for these deposits, designs. find themselves possessed of a considerable amount of funds, on which they are paying four to five per cent. interest. They, on their part, like the country banks, dare not use this money in discounting notes with even a short fixed period to run, for they know that it may be recalled at any moment by the depositers. So they are glad to lend the funds to brokers, on demand, taking any sort of security that may tations to find borrowers outside the ranks of their regular customers.

The third stage of the business, accordingly, witnesses brokers, without any substantial means, invited and tempted to borrow their spare funds, on demand, at seven per cent. interest. The brokers give some enter into speculations with the money they have thus obtained. When their speculations fail, the security which they have offered must be pressed upon the market; it effect of the system. The whole difficulty arises from too great eagerness to make wife Rosalie, have filed in the office of the Clerk money productive."

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The manner in which a pig caused the war of Lewis Yarborough, Linsay Jenkins and wife 1812 was as follows: 1812 was as follows:

Two citizens of Providence, R. I., both of the Federal school of politics, chanced to quarrel. They were neighbors, and one of them owned a pig which had an inveterate propensity to preambulate in the garden of the other. The owner of the garden of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my complained that his neighbor's pig-sty was heard accordingly. insufficient to restrain the pig, and the neighbor insisted that the garden fences of our said Court of Equity, for the county of Cleaveland and State of North Carolina, at office were not in good repair. One morning as the pig was taking his usual ramble, he was surprised in the very act of rooting up some valuable bulbous roots. This was the "last feather," and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the coming election the owner of the garden was a candidate for the Legislature, and his neighbor, who, but for the marrel, would have voted for him, voted D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., Hon. Henry for the Democratic candidate, who was county, a Bill of complaint against John Cline of Dutton, Rev. David Smith, D. D., Rev. elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator a Democrat was chosen by a majority of one; and

DR. B. CHEARS

cits their patronage.

Office at J. Bickett's.

April 28. Dissolution.

The firm of MILLER & ORR was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th of July. Those indebted to the late firm will please make imme-H. S. MILLER, DAVID ORR.

Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil

THE ELECTRIC OIL .- Electric Cures-Pain is the promonitor of death, relieve the pain and you check the disease Prof. DeGrath's Electric Oil is the marvel

of the age, for the following, (not every-Cures Rheumatism often in a day; Cures Neuralgia, Toothache two minutes:

Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes; Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to three Cures Headache, fifteen minutes ; Cures Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night:

Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days; Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum wo to six days; Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six

to ten days; Cures Frosted Feet and Chilbiains, one to

three days; Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days. and all nervous and scrofulous affections: Cures Deafness in one to four days; Cures all Pairs in the Back, Breast, &c.

in two days. As an example of the estimation in which t is held by one of the ablest jurists and writers on law, &c., in this country, we will give a letter received by Prof. D. Grath from John Livingston, Esq, Editor of the well known Monthly Law Magazine, 157 Broadway, New York, a word of such testimony is of more weight among the best classes of

GIRARD House, Philadelphia, May 7, 1856. Prof. harles DeGrath-1 freely give it as my opinion that your "Electric Oil" is among the most wonderful remedies of modern times. At the earnest request of a lady who alleged she had been relieved of a most painful affection by its use, I was induced to try a bottle, though at the time of purchasing, I fully believed it to be a quack medicine and a catch penny humbug. But a trial convincos me that it does possess a magic power, and its use will prove a blessing to a suffer ne humanity.

I recently took a cold from sleeping in damo sheets, and my neck became so much swollen and painful, that I could not turn my After using, without success, everything

prescribed by my physician, I last evening tried your Electric Oil. This morning 1 am well, the relief having been as complete as it was instantaneous.

Yours very truly, JOHN LIVINGSTON. Ed. Monthly Law Magazine, CAUTION .- There are numerous imitations springing up on the reputation that my ortiele has acquired. The public must beware. They are worthless.

For sale in Charlotte by Dr. H. M. PRITCHARD, Druggist, sole Agent, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in the United States. Sept. 15.

CLOTHING AT COST A chance is now offered to the commu-

nity to obtain rare bargains out of our varied Stock of

CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods, AT NEW YORK COST.

It is entirely unnecessary to tell you what we have, but would request you to come and see for yourselves.

Perhaps it will be asked why we are selling off at cost? We don't do it because it is fashionable, but because we have connected ourselves with a large Manufacturing House at the North, to take effect one and all, buy our goods at COST, pay the CASH, and help us on in our honest

SPRINGS & HEATH. Sept. 1st.

HEAD-QUARTERS. CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 28, 1857. GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 62d and 68th Regiments of the 11th Brigade of N. C.

FOR the purpose of a more complete Military organization of the 62d, 68th and 69th Regiments of the 11th Brigade and the 98th Regiment of the 14th Brigade N. C. Militia, you are hereby ordered to appear before me at your respective places of Reviews as follows, viz:

The Officers and rank and file of the 68th Regiment to appear at the Court House in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., on the 17th day of Sentember next, at 11 o'clock, A. M .: and the Onicers and rank and file of the 62d Regment to appear at the Court House in the town of Concord, N. C., on the 19th of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors to fill the vacancies in the SAMUEL H. WALKUP,

> Brigadier General, Commanding 11th Brigade N. C. Militia

State of North Carolina, CLEAVELAND COUNTY.

Whereas, Whitman Blouton and wife Phehe B. P. Davis, H. H. Davis, J. E. Davis, N. D. Davis, - Grigg and wife Phebe, and Elizabeth Davis, Micajah Davis, Polly Ann Davis, Isaiah Davis, Sarah Davis, Benj. Davis, and Adeline Davis, infants, by their next friend B. P. Davis, and N. D. Davis, and Devaney Putman and and Master in Equity for Cleaveland county, a Bill of Complaint against Joseph Bridgers, of the State of South Carolina, Moses Bridgers, of Elizabeth Davis, of Cleaveland county, N. C. Notice is hereby given that Joseph and Moses Bridgers, non-residents of this State, are requ to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held at the Court House in Shelby. on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainants' Bill, or the cause will be set for hearing exparte as to them, and

WITNESS, Thos. Williams, Clerk and Master in Shelby, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1857. THOS. WILLIAMS, C.M. E.

Shelby, Aug. 24, 1857. 72-6t STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. CLEAVELAND COUNTY. H. F. Schenck et al.

O. B. Injunction. John Cline. Whereas H. F. Schenck, J. G. Williamson

and John H. Peeler, have filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Cleavela the State of Texas, praying, among other things, that the said John Cline may be enjoined and restrained from removing from the State of North Carolina certain Negro slaves in said bill named: And the said H. F. Schenek and others, Plainwhen the question of a war with England was before the Senate it was declared by a majority of only one.—Hist. Magazine.

And the said H. F. Schenek and others, with tiffs, having entered into bond as required by a act of Assembly and the fiat of his Honor, W. H. Battle, J. S. C.: Therefore, notice is hereby given and every to Defendant, John Cline, and each and every person acting as his agent, that they are enjoined and restrained from removing the slaves men-Having located at MONROE, tenders his pro-fessional services to the citizens of the Town this State, and that the said John Chine we from this State, and that the said John Chine we from this State, and that the said John Chine we and appear at the next Term of the court of Equitioned in the Bill, or any one or more of them from this State, and that the said John Cline be ty for the county of Cleaveland, to be held at the Court House in Shelby on the 11th Monday at ter the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs bill, or the case will be set for hearing exparte as to

him, and heard accordingly.
WITNESS, Thos. Williams, Clerk and Master of our said court of Equity for the county of Cleaveland, N. C., at Office in Shelby, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A.D. 1857. THOS. WILLIAMS, C.M.E. Shelby, N. C., Aug. 17, 1857