

Foreign Intelligence. PEACE CONCLUDED.

Peace has been concluded between France, Sardinia, and Austria. There is to be an Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope.

The Monitor explains the circumstances which brought about the armistice, and says that the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering their mediation, but were unsuccessful until the French fleet was about commencing hostilities against Venice.

The London Times claims that England brought about the armistice; other authorities give the credit to Prussia.

A Verona telegram says that the armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria had obtained all she asked for.

It is reported that Kossuth has proposed a monarchical government for Hungary.

The following is the telegram from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress announcing peace:

"VALLEJO, 11th.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis: An Italian confederacy, to be under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

The London News says that the hopes of Italy are utterly deceived by this peace, and that history will call Napoleon to strict account for having made war under false pretences, that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, and commits the central portion to the patronage of the Pope.

The London Morning Post says that the Pope is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow of supremacy.

Napoleon was expected to reach Paris on the 18th, when further details will be afforded. In his address to his soldiers, he says that peace was concluded, because the contest was about to assume proportions which were no longer in keeping with the interest which France had in the war.

The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says, in the orders of the day, that he yielded to his unfavorable political situation, because his natural allies did not, as was expected, come to his assistance.

The Treaty of Peace.—Comments of the Press, &c. The London Post contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon between the allies and Austria is the nationality guaranteed under every variety of the government in confederation of the Italian States.

Two Slaves Hung.—Another Burned at the Stake.—The following letter which we find in the St. Louis Democrat, gives the particulars of a horrible affair, already mentioned by telegraph:

MARSHALL, Sline County, Mo., July 2.—Some time ago, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverly, in this county. He was caught after a long search, and put in jail. Yesterday he was tried at this place and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung.

ARSENIC EATERS IN AUSTRIA.—In lower Austria and Styria it appears to be a common custom among the peasantry to consume every morning a small portion of the deadly poison in the same manner as the eastern world consumes opium.

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Extensive Arrival of Blacks from Canada.—On Thursday morning, says the Cleveland (Ohio) Democrat, the packet Union arrived from Port Stanley, Canada, with sixteen fugitive slaves, who had escaped from the South at various periods within the last two years, and who had been living at the negro settlement of Chatham, Canada West.

HEAVY DECLINE IN GRAIN.—The following from the Chicago (Ill.) Press, in relation to speculation in wheat, was written previous to the armistice between France and Austria:

At no period in the history of the grain trade of our city has the wheat crop undergone such sudden fluctuations as have occurred during the past eight or ten weeks; and in no previous year has there been so much money lost on the same amount of wheat.

ADDITIONAL NEWS. We have some additional details of the foreign news, from which it appears that much discontent exists in Paris, because the Austrian ruler has not been entirely excluded from Italy.

It is reported that Napoleon and Eugenia are about to visit Vienna, and also that disaffection exists between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. It is considered doubtful whether Garibaldi will lay down his arms.

The French fleets fitting out at Cherbourg and Brest had caused great anxiety in England. The ministers had been specially questioned on the subject in Parliament.

CROPS.—Our district is suffering dreadfully from drought—in some sections partial showers of rain have occasionally fallen, but we have not had a general season since the wet spell in May.

Most kinds of roots and bark are now used as medicines, except the cube root and the bark of a dog.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE U. STATES The Production of 1859.

As it is interesting to wheat-growers, the dealers in the article, and to consumers generally, to know the amount that has been raised this year of this important staple, (the crop having been generally harvested throughout the country,) we copy from the New York Courier the following carefully prepared tables, compared with that raised in 1858, which will be of service for present consideration and for future reference:

Table with 3 columns: States, 1858—Bush., 1859—Bush. Rows include New York, Pennsylvania, N. C. and Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Other States.

The production of the Western States, which have the largest surplus for export, is shown by the following figures:

Table with 3 columns: States, 1858—Bush., 1859—Bush. Rows include Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The surplus for the present year in these States may be estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Crop of 1859, Consumption 5 bush. per head, Surplus Crop 1859.

It is estimated that, in addition to this, from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop of 1858 is yet in the hands of the producers.

Table with 2 columns: Surplus crop of 1859, Sixteen two-third per cent. on 1858.

The transportation of this at forty cents per bushel, will give nearly seventeen millions of dollars for our canals and railroads.

It will probably be thought by many, says the Courier, that the estimate of two hundred and one millions of bushels is a large one for the present wheat crop, but we think it is not.

The Patent Office returns gave the wheat crop at one hundred and sixty-five millions of bushels; and it is considered as not a large return for that year.

In 1855, California was put down as producing only twenty thousand bushels; last year it produced over four millions; and this year probably five millions.

Wilmington Herald. The following letter which we find in the St. Louis Democrat, gives the particulars of a horrible affair, already mentioned by telegraph:

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PAINTING PROLIC AT A WEDDING.

The Paris gossip of the Liverpool Journal contains the following story:

"A certain young Irish beauty, engaged to a desirable young Englishman, went to the French capital on a visit to her aunt about five months ago; with her went her lover and her sister, and a gay season was enjoyed by all parties.

As for the bride elect, she found a certain Polish prince who frequented her aunt's salon, so agreeable that she actually told her affianced bridegroom; and what was astonishing, the bridegroom quite agreed, and thought so too.

Some weeks passed on thus, the Polish prince became more and more delightful, the bridegroom more and more willing to own it, until one fine day, upon some hint thrown out by the Polish prince, the heroine informed her English lover that she did not think their marriage a desirable thing.

The lover with wonderful alacrity, agreed with her, and this engagement being broken off, he at once offered himself to the sister of his former fiancée, who readily accepted him.

Everything was now going on smoothly, only the Polish prince did not propose as he was expected to do; however, the young Irish girl was strong in hope that, at the approaching marriage of her sister to her lover, the leeching man would say the necessary word.

This wedding soon took place, and the fair girl as bridesmaid, leon on the arm of the prince, who officiated as groomsmen. "Coming out of the church, Polish prince sighed heavily, and turning his eyes upon the bridegroom, exclaimed as he pressed the bridesmaid's hand, looked that moment within his own, "Poor fellow, how I pity him! "

"Why so?" said the lovely bridesmaid, half offended. "Why, for marrying. How can a man be so fool? I, for one, would never marry; if Venus herself, with 50,000 ducats in each pocket, were offered me, I, for one, would never marry."

A heavy mass fell upon his arm—the bridesmaid had fainted, and he carried her back to the sacristy, wondering what on earth had taken possession of her just at the last moment, and grinning horribly at the idea of this tardy remembrance of the obligation of that conventional sensibility which bridesmaids are compelled to exhibit."

DOUGLAS' LETTER TO THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans True Delta has an article upon Judge Douglas' letter to Mr. Dorr, in which it says:

"That letter, so admirable in tone, so honorable in sentiment, so creditable in its spirit, manliness and Democratic independence, fell like an avalanche upon the plotting, scheming, trafficking politicians, while it elicited throughout the Union, North and South, a general outburst of approval.

The great Illinois statesman does not intend any man shall be ignorant of his real sentiments upon vital questions; he will not blink principles nor lend himself to the construction of a swindling platform to gull the people into electing him President. He claims for the American people, whenever and however circumstanced, the full and absolute control of their own affairs; if they wish for slavery in their States or their Territories, well, be it so, let them have their way; if, on the contrary, their wishes and interests are in a different direction, and slavery is not desired, then let them be free; but, in every instance, let them be allowed to form their own opinions, conduct their own discussions, arrange their own differences, and shape their own institutions as they may see fit, without hindrance, coercion, or dictation from any extraneous quarter whatever.

Douglas has full faith in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of his countrymen; he does not believe that they are less fitted to govern themselves in small communities than in large; nor that the interference of Congress or the Federal Administration, in their proper business, can ever be beneficial to them so situated, or the nation at large, of which they are constituents."

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SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered since our last as follows:

By Pearson, C. J.—In Harding v Chappel, from Wake, affirming the judgment; in State v Carroll, from Davidson, judgment reversed; in Archer v Hathecock, from Orange, affirming the judgment; in State v Christmas, from Orange, granting a new trial; in Gray v Gray, from Davie, affirming the judgment; in State v Floyd, from Mecklenburg, granting a new trial; in State v North Carolina Railroad Company, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo; in Bogley v N. C. R. R. Company, from Rowan, affirming the judgment; in Robertson v Fleming, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill; in Kirk v Stober, in equity, from Rowan, directing a reference; in Williams v Sadler, in equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error in the order of the Court of Equity; in Harry v Graham, from Cleveland, judgment of nonsuit reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

By Battle, J.—In State v Harris, from Craven, directing the judgment to be reversed; in McConnell v Caldwell, from Guilford, judgment reversed; in Iddings v Hiatt, from Guilford, judgment reversed and venire de novo; in Morehead v Brown, from Guilford, affirming the judgment; in Griffin v Holt, from Alamance, affirming the judgment; in Burton v March, from Rowan, affirming the judgment; in Shelton v Shelton, from Davie, in equity, decree for plaintiff.

By Ruffin, J. In Osborne v Toomer, from Guilford, reversed and procedendo; in Goss v Davenport, from Ashe, affirming the judgment; in Smith v Reid, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo; in Neely v Steele, from Ireddell dismissing the bill.

The Court adjourned on Thursday the 28th. It will meet in Morganton on Monday the 8th of August.—Raleigh Standard.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a fatal accident occurred on the Charlotte Railroad, near Chester, on yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of Mr. Joseph Jalico, a laborer on the road. It seems that a party of eight men in a hand car suddenly found themselves in proximity to an approaching dirt train, seven of them jumped off and thus saved themselves. The unfortunate victim of the accident remained on the hand car. A collision occurred, in which he had both thighs so crushed as to cause death. Drs. Pride and Babeock, of Chester, were called in to attend him. Deeming amputation necessary, they were on their way to Columbia for the purpose of performing the operation. The patient, however, died before they reached Winoosboro. Mr. Jalico was an Irishman by birth. He has a brother who was a Watchman at the Charlotte Railroad Depot in this place.—Col. Carolinian, 27th ult.

DRESS AND DEBT AT SARATOGA.—A letter from Saratoga, to the New York Post, has the following remarks:

To a mere looker-on, Saratoga is an interesting place. Fashion here displays itself in its wildest vagaries. The enormity of language required by the feminine is such that Saratoga frank has become a by-word. The wide world affords women an ample field for the most ambitious display their whole wardrobe, and a sojourn here of a single day will convince even the most skeptical that the ladies are very dear in all that concerns the outward adornment of their persons; but to an observing man it is as good as a show to attend a drawing-room or a hop at the United States. It is a natural surprise to see so many richly dressed ladies, and one cannot but think that our American sovereigns will rival, not merely in face, but in outward adornment, the ladies belonging to the court of any crowned sovereign in Europe. It is true we do not witness such diamonds, but in laces and silks, &c., our fair country-women are equal in their expenses, and we may add, equal in their bankruptcies.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—It has been decided by a majority of the Convention, in favor of instructing the supreme judges to disregard the fugitive slave law. Provisions are made for the homestead law, embracing one hundred and sixty acres, and improvements not exceeding \$2,000.

It appears from the above that the Republicans are getting ready for a fresh agitation on the Kansas question. If such a clause is inserted in the Constitution of Kansas, nobody can doubt that the object of it is to defeat its admission in the Union as a State, for that will certainly be the effect. There are enough nullifying States already in, without admitting any more. The Republicans will probably succeed in keeping Kansas out a year or two longer. They desire to do so in order to keep the Kansas issue alive until after the Presidential election. The admission of the State is to be made secondary to political ends. This movement is undoubtedly gotten up under the auspices of politicians out of the Territory.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.—Sir James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful of the world. In the "Lancet" on Consumption, says—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other Physicians."

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Female Normal School, at High Point, 15 miles west of Greensboro, on the N. C. Railroad.

REV. N. RAY, Principal, with efficient Assistants. The object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and, as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it, for the avocation of teaching.

NOTICE. I will sell for cash, in Dallas, on Monday the 15th of August next, William Beatty's interest in a Tract of Land lying on the waters of Catawba Creek, for the tax of 1857.

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ATTENTION, FARMERS! The Magic Plow, (patented by J. P. Harris of Mississippi) possesses the advantage of combining FURROWING IN ONE. It can be laid five times and can cut twelve lines of furrows in the side of a Blacksmith. It can be used the whole season without any additional expense. For sale at the July 19, 1859. CHARLOTTE FOUNDRY.

THE LARGEST HARVEST ON RECORD.—The Philadelphia Ledger, a paper well informed, and certainly not given to exaggerated forms of speech, designates the wheat harvest of this year as "the largest wheat harvest probably that ever was produced on this earth."

The season has been unusually early; the insects and the rust have not been able to extort from the farmers their usual fears and complaints, and with the exception of a single night of frost injuring the crop in a few counties of Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, the ground sown in wheat has yielded most abundantly. There has been a greater breadth of wheat laid out than ever before; from New York to Arkansas and Alabama, and from California through to the Atlantic, more land, by far, it is said, has been thus cultivated than at any former time. Whilst the extent and success of the wheat crop in the United States are unprecedented, the same is true of Canada, and in all the old countries of Europe the promise of the harvest at the last accounts was extraordinarily good.

It is stated that within the last ten years, Ireland has multiplied the production of wheat amazingly, as has also France, under its more scientific modes of agriculture—so much so, indeed, that within but a short period quite a quantity of the very finest wheat arrived in New York, which was readily sold at five cents per bushel more than our best, on account of its quality and cleanliness.

EXTRAORDINARY DROUGHT IN SCOTLAND.—Accounts from Scotland state that the drought during May and part of June, was more severe than during any past year since 1828. The river Earn and Tay were nearly dry—the famous Loch, immortalized by Burns, would slide through a gallon measure and other well known streams and rivers, were thoroughly dried up. In some places water was so scarce that in villages it was sold at five shillings per barrel, and many had to go miles for water for their cattle. The crops, notwithstanding, are reported as looking excellent, and recent rains will no doubt advance them considerably.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE LOSSES.—The Vienna Gazette has published two lists of the loss of the Austrian Army at the battle of Solferino. In the first it gave 78 officers killed and 381 wounded; 1,355 rank and file killed, and 7,734 wounded, or in all 10,148. The second or supplementary list gave a total of 11,213. This statement which there is no reason to disbelieve, contrasts strangely, considering that the Austrians lost the battle, with the well ascertained fact that the loss of the Piedmontese on that day was 5,525, and of the French 12,720, or in all 18,245. It seems to confirm the impression produced that the Allies have little reason to congratulate themselves on a victory so dearly purchased.

Later from California. ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The overland mail arrived here to-day with California dates to the 1st. A fire at Oraville destroyed \$20,000 worth of property.

The heat had been intense, the mercury in some places indicated 118 in the shade. At Santa Barbara, during a sirocco, it was 123.

Political excitement was running high. The candidates were preparing to "stump" it. The difficulty between McKibben and Kaffroth had been adjusted. Broderick received but declined a challenge from D. W. Perle.

THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS.—There are said to be 500 visitors at the Montgomery White Sulphur, 200 at the Alleghany, 700 at the Old White, 40 at the Old Sweet, 50 at the Salt, 600 at Old Point, and 100 at the Yellow Springs.

SAVE YOUR GARDENS.—Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, discovered an Asiatic plant, the powdered leaves of which is a deadly poison to garden worms, ants, roaches, bed-bugs, ticks, fleas, and all species of insects, while it is perfectly harmless to mankind and all domestic animals. A child can eat it. He has received medals from Russia, France, England, Germany, and numerous medical colleges and societies. It is a most important discovery. The idea of being rid of these pests in warm weather is a luxury. We can now have the bed-bugs exterminated as late as the 1st of September.

Arrangements are made through Messrs. Barnes & Park, of New York, to sell it throughout the world. It is put up in tin cans, and bears the name of E. Lyon. Magnesian Powder kills all the insects in a trice. Sample Flasks, 25 cts; regular size 50 cents and \$1. Sold by F. Scarr, and E. Nye Hutchison & Co. August 2, 1859.

Persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare their time, trouble or expense, to procure Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters, whose beneficent effects upon the human system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful disease, whose cheeks are pale and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunk in, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing; snatching them as it were from the very jaws of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have restored the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. For sale in Charlotte by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. August 2, 1859.

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NEGROES WANTED. I want to buy Negro Boys and Girls from 12 to 18 years old, for which the highest prices in cash will be paid. May 17, 1859. SAML. A. HARRIS.

Mr Buchanan has written a letter to a friend in Boston, in relation to the death of Rufus Choate, in which he says: I deeply regret the death of Mr Choate. I consider his loss at the present time a great public misfortune. He was an unselfish patriot, devoted to the constitution and the Union; and the moral influence of his precepts and his example would have contributed much to restore the ancient peace and harmony to the different members of the confederacy. In him the "elements were so combined" that all his acquaintances became his devoted friends. So far as I know, even party malvolence spared him. He was pure and incorruptible; and in all our intercourse I have never known him to utter or insinuate a sentiment respecting public affairs which was not of high tone and elevated character.

School Notice. MRS. M. H. CARSON will re-open a School at her residence on the First Monday of September, 1859. Terms made known on application. July 26, 1859. 1m

King's Mountain Military School. YORKVILLE, S. C. The TENTH SESSION of this healthily located Institution will open on MONDAY, 15th AUGUST, to continue four months.

Turnip Seed. A large supply of superior Turnip Seed Red Top, Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Large Norfolk, and other varieties. Just received from the North, and for sale at E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO'S. July 26, 1859.

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NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. This promising Institution exhibits a course of study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The Exercises will open on the 28th of September next, and continue FORTY-TWO WEEKS without intermission, except an Examination and Literary concert during the week including the 22d & 23d of August. TERMS:—In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes, for Board, Tuition, Room-rent, Washing, Fuel, &c., for the year, \$107 00 For the College Department, do., do., 115 00 One Half invariably in Advance.

For further particulars address for Circular, Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, Sec'y of the Board, or Rev. Dr. BRUCE, President of N. C. College, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 26, 1859. 71-6t

Educational. A Young Man of some experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a family, or preparatory school, &c., &c. His qualifications, satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address JOHN C. F., Mechanicsville, July 19, 1859. 70-3t

\$200 REWARD. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN W. ELLIS, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. Whereas, it has been represented to me that OWEN NORMENT, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and charged with the murder of Charles Titterton, late of said county, and that said Norment is a fugitive from justice, and has probably escaped beyond the limits of the State,

Now, therefore, in order that the said Norment may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offense, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

DESCRIPTION. NORMENT is about 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, muscular, and well built; walks erect, with a quick step; dark brown, with heavy brow; Hair black, closely cropped; short, thick, mustache and goatee; good teeth, and general expression of countenance rather prepossessing. He is about 25 years old.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this 15th day of July, A. D. 1859. JOHN W. ELLIS. By GRAHAM DAVES, Private Secretary. 70-3t

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