

TRouble IN VIRGINIA.

Some of the people of Virginia appear to have had quite a time of it recently, the difficulty arising out of the raising of a Lincoln and Hamlin pole and flag by certain Republicans residing at Occoquan, Prince William county, Va.

At first we really supposed, without thinking much about it, that Occoquan was away in the Western part of Virginia, on the Pennsylvania or Ohio line, where there were few negroes, but the map shows us that Prince William county lies on the Potomac river, below Mt. Vernon, and that Occoquan is situated at the junction of Occoquan river with the Potomac.

In this Virginia county, within sight of the Potomac, and almost within hearing of Mt. Vernon, we find an association of sixty Black Republicans, of different colors, white, black, and yellow, organized, hoisting a Lincoln pole, and threatening to defend it and the flag it bears aloft, in spite of public opinion, and in despite the danger to which such course must subject the public peace.

The pole was cut down—so far so good—but really that amounts to little or nothing, inasmuch as the emissaries who raised it, and sustain on Southern soil the principles of which it is the emblem, are still there and threaten to raise another. It is not the mere presence of the pole itself—it is the inference to be drawn from it that is alarming.

Taking this excitement in Virginia in connection with recent events in Texas, we can but feel that there is a deeply laid plan, with many ramifications, the object of which is to carry out something like the programme of the John Brown insurrection, which insurrection failed of course, as all such attempts must fail.

The erection of the Pole. On the 4th of July last, the Black Republicans, of whom some sixty reside in the vicinity of Occoquan, instituted an association and agreed to erect a pole, to bear aloft a flag with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The pole was accordingly erected, the pole-raisers being armed with muskets and made quite a military demonstration. A meeting was held at which Black Republican speeches were made by W. C. Athey and J. Wright.

Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the erection of the pole, believing it to be a standing menace to the peace of the county, but at first there was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. The Republicans when spoken to on the subject answered that "there was no one in the county who dared to touch the pole." "There were men enough to defend it," &c. On one occasion an old resident of the neighborhood was assaulted because he had declared that the pole was a nuisance, and on another, threats were made to ride upon a rail a gentleman living near by, because he had spoken Southern sentiments freely in Occoquan. Letters were published in the Wheeling Intelligencer declaring that "the people in the county wanted the pole removed, but had not the heart to do it."

This raised much feeling in the neighborhood; and at a meeting at Brentsville some time about last court, it was agreed that the flag was an insult to the people of Virginia, and incendiary in the object it was raised to promote, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

Intelligence of this determination soon reached Occoquan, and on Monday night a Republican meeting was held there to devise measures for the defence of the flag pole. On the following morning Mr. J. C. Athey visited Washington, and sent to Governor Letcher the following dispatch: "We, the citizens of Occoquan, are threatened with invasion by an armed mob of three hundred men from a distant part of the county, on Friday next at 12 o'clock P. M., and call upon you for protection in this emergency, otherwise we shall have to defend ourselves."

W. C. Athey, on behalf of Citizens. To which the Governor responded as follows: "Orders will be issued at once to General Hunton for the protection of your citizens."

"JOHN LETCHER." The Governor accordingly sent orders to Gen. Hunton, who directed Col. Brawner to hold a troop of horse in readiness to give such protection as was necessary.

Whilst in Washington, Athey made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish forty or fifty barrels of approved make, with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Occoquan on Tuesday night by wagon. The dispatch from Gov. Letcher, however, induced the abandonment of this plan. At the meeting at Occoquan, and amid great enthusiasm, it was resolved that the pole should be defended to the death, unless the assailants numbered more than three to one of the Republicans.

On the night of Thursday, several of the wives of the residents at Occoquan, fearing bloodshed would occur the next day, attempted to demolish the pole. In the attempt, the wife of Mr. Duty was seriously injured by a blow from her own axe. The men gathered, however, and took them away from around the object of their attack.

On the morning of the 27th, the Republicans hoisted the American flag and the party ensign, bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. During the morning most of the women left the village, and the place seemed quite deserted, but no preparations were made for defence, and a memorial to the Colonel asking protection was prepared and numerous signed.

At 3 o'clock, the Prince William Cavalry, Capt. Thornton commanding, entered the village and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole. They were followed by a company of about 40 strong, under command of Capt. M. Fitzgub and Maj. Carter, who paying no attention whatever to the horsemen, quietly formed in a hollow square round the pole, facing inwards.

Whilst this company was surrounding the pole, Mr. Janney advanced to the Captain of the Troop of Horse and claimed protection for his property, upon which the pole stood.

At the word of command, Jas. W. Jackson of Fairfax, a stalwart yeoman, sprang forward and gave the first blow, others followed "redoubling stroke on stroke." During this time there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others who stood at corners near by, would cry out "Aint your axe dull?" "Hope you're having a good time," &c. In a few minutes, however there was a cry of "stand from under," and the pole came to the ground. Instantly the crowd gave three cheers, when the Republicans responded by three cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin. All were quickly at work on the fallen pole, which was chopped up and the pieces carried off. The flag was sent to Brentsville.

So soon as the flag-pole was levelled, Captain Fitzgub ordered about face, and his company marched off, saluted as they went by mingled jeers and applause. During the evening there was some excitement, and a personal rencontre took place between Col. Brawner and Mr. Janney, in which the latter was considerably injured. The crowd cleared away during the evening, and at sundown all was quiet. The Republicans say they will put up another pole on the same site.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

R. C. COTTEN Adjutant General } F.S. Mandamus. JOHN W. ELLIS Governor.

This was an application to the Superior Court of Chatham by Mr. Cantwell, on the part of the Adjutant General, for a writ of Mandamus, requiring the Governor to issue a warrant for the salary of the Adjutant General, notwithstanding the Act of 1858 upon that subject, abolishing the office; which being refused, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, when the following opinion of the court was delivered.

By Pearson, C.J.—The matter brought up by the appeal makes it necessary for this court to decide two questions. 1st. Is the applicant entitled by law to the amount claimed for his salary as Adjutant General of the State. 2nd. Had the Superior court of law for the county of Chatham power to require the Governor of the State to make his warrant on the public Treasurer, for the payment of the salary to which the applicant is by law entitled, upon an allegation, that the Governor had refused to make the warrant.

1. The Constitution of the United States, Art. I. s. 8. cl. 14. 15. provides, "the Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion," "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline presented by Congress." In pursuance of this power, Congress by the Act of May 1792, provided for the organization of the militia, and created the offices required by the plan of organization, and among others, the office of "adjutant general," and in accordance thereto, the Legislature appointed field officers and an adjutant general by joint ballot, and continued to do so until the year 1836, having in 1812 fixed the salary of the adjutant general at \$200 per annum. R. c. c. 70 s. 11. provided for the election of all field officers by the officers of the respective divisions, and brigades, to continue in office three years—sec 9 confers the appointment of Adjutant General (to continue in office three years by sec. 11.)—and fixes his salary at \$200 to be paid quarterly by the Treasurer, on a warrant from the Governor, while by c. 102 s. 2, salary of the Adjutant General is fixed at \$200, to be paid semi-annually by the public Treasurer upon a warrant from the Governor. The Act of 1858 s. 22, enacts, "so much of sect. 9, chapter 70 Revised code, entitled "militia," as relates to the appointment and salary of the Adjutant General, be and the same is hereby repealed."

We are informed by the Attorney General in the argument, that the Governor founds his opinion adverse to the claim of the applicant, on this statute, so the question depends upon its construction. We have seen that the office of Adjutant General was created by an act of Congress in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States, and that only the right of appointment was reserved to the State and devolved on the Legislature. It follows that the Legislature had no power to abolish the office, and the suggestion, that such was the effect of the act of 1858, falls to the ground; but he assumed the position, that the effect of the act of 1858, was to vacate and nullify the appointment of the applicant by repealing the act under which it had been made. In respect to all vacancies that should thereafter occur, the legislature unquestionably had power to take from the governor the right of appointment, which was conferred on him by the act of 1858, and either exercise it itself, or provide some other mode; but in respect to the appointment which had been made, the question is altogether different. The legal effect of the appointment was to give the office to the applicant, and he became entitled to it, as a "vested right" for the term of three years, from which he could only be removed in the manner prescribed by law, and of which the legislature had no power to deprive him. This is settled—Hoke vs Henderson 4 D. 19. So the act of 1858 cannot have the effect contended for, even if in the absence of express words we were at liberty to infer that such was their intention; its only effect is, to take from the governor, the right of filling future vacancies, and vest it again in the legislature. It was then urged, however it may be in the Legislature and at any rate it has the power to abolish that! It is true, the salary of all persons holding office under the appointment of the State, are within the control of the Legislature, except those officers who are protected by the constitution, as is the case of the Judges, and the salary may be increased or reduced during the term of the office, for it is presumed, that officers are accepted with reference to a general power of which the Legislature has not divested itself, and in this particular, the appointment to, or acceptance of an office with a salary, differs from an ordinary contract, the term of which cannot be altered without mutual consent; but in putting a construction upon this statute, in respect to the salary, several considerations are to be weighed. A statute which reduces a salary during the term of office, and one which takes away the salary altogether, stands on different footing, for in the latter case, the object would evidently be "to starve the incumbent out of his office, and thereby do indirectly, what could not be done directly, so as to make applicable, the remark made in the case of Hoke vs Henderson supra, in which there seems to be much force, that such indirect legislation is as obnoxious to the charge of being unconstitutional, as an act directly depriving one of his office.

A proper construction of this statute does not lead to the inference that it was the intention of the Legislature to abolish the salary, in the event that the applicant still continued entitled to the office, and liable for the discharge of his duties; on the contrary the clause which repeals so much of the 9th section, as relates to the salary is a mere corollary or incident to the clause which repeals so much of that section as relates to the appointment of the adjutant general, and consequently the one cannot by any rule of construction be made to extend in its operations farther than the other; indeed to make the clause in respect to the salary apply to the present incumbent when we have seen that the other clause does not deprive him of the office would be to place the legislature in this attitude: "We mean to abolish the office, and if we have not the power to do so, then we mean to deprive the present incumbent of his office. If we have not the power to do that, then we mean to take away his salary," a construction leading to such a result is inadmissible.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Cantwell, which we think explains the clause in relation to the salary. It is this: By the 9th section of 70, Rev. Code, the salary is payable quarterly; by the 2d sec c 102 the salary is payable semi-annually, and the purpose of the provision of the act of 1858 was to remove that incongruity, and leave the salary to be paid semi-annually, so our conclusion is, that the act of 1858 should be so construed as to take from the governor the right to fill future va-

ancies, and restore it to the legislature, and to leave the salary to be paid semi-annually, according to the provisions of chap 102 s. 2.

Having arrived at the conclusion that the applicant is by law entitled to the salary claimed by him, the solution of the second question is an easy one, for as there is a legal right, the courts as a matter of course have power to enforce it—the power of a court by a writ of mandamus, to compel an executive officer to do an act, merely ministerial in order to enforce an ascertained legal right, is settled by the case of Marley vs Madison 1 Cranch 64 Kendall vs U. States, 12 Peters 834. In the latter case, by an act of Congress the solicitor of the treasury was authorized and directed to adjust the balance to which the relators were entitled for extra services in carrying the mail, and the postmaster general was directed to give them a credit for whatever sum the solicitor should decide to be due to them. The solicitor accordingly ascertained the balance, but the postmaster general refused to give credit for the amount, and the court by the writ of mandamus, compelled him to do so, on the ground that it was not an official duty about which he had a discretion, but a mere ministerial act, and in the argument it is assumed, that under like circumstances, the writ might be issued against the President himself, and the stress of the discussion is put upon the question of its being a ministerial or official act. The alleged removal from office set out in the petition, is not a mere ministerial act, but directly involves and enquires into the official conduct of the Governor, which cannot be passed on in this mode of proceedings. That portion of the petition which relates to it, should be rejected.

We do not enter upon the enquiry, as to how the writ will be enforced, because we are not allowed to suppose that the question will arise; feeling assured that the sole purpose of the Governor is to obtain a judicial construction of the statute in question.

This opinion will be certified, to the end that an alternative mandamus may issue, requiring John W. Ellis to make his warrant to the public treasurer for the payment of the salary of the applicant R. C. Cotten, Adjutant General, according to the prayer of his petition.

OIL WELLS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The somewhat outlandish name of Seneca oil has been given to the oil that exudes from various counties in Pennsylvania, on the shores of Seneca Lake. But, however outlandish the name, the thing itself is one of the marvels of the age. The inhabitants of the oleaginous region have published a journal, entitled the Oil Creek Reporter, and the Philadelphia Bulletin wonders that some punster has not already called that region the land of Greece. The Reporter relates some surprising facts. It says that on Oil Creek alone there are from four to five hundred oil wells, and as many as fourteen hundred in Northwestern Pennsylvania, a large number of which are very productive. These oil wells, it is said, vary from one to three hundred feet, and the most productive yield from ten to fifteen barrels of oil a day each, a barrel holding fifty gallons. One of these wells is described, the boring of which reached the depth of one hundred and fifty-three feet, when the pure oil began to spew, and it now flows in a continuous stream over the top of the pipe, filling twelve barrels a day, which is equal to 174,724 gallons a year. The oil appears to be forced up in puls-like jets, as if some great artery of nature had been pierced. The only expense of this well, after the first outlay for boring, is the cost of barrels and the hire of a man to close them as they are filled. In one region, abundance of oil has been obtained at a depth of only sixteen feet from the earth's surface, and it is dipped out of the holes dug to receive it by the pailful.

The Reporter describes the oil obtained from these wells as one of the best illuminators in the world. In "Gales' History of Rock Oil" it is stated that the same oil is found near Scottsville, in Kentucky; in various places in Virginia, Ohio, Western New York, as well as on the shores of Seneca, from which it takes its name. It also exists in Canada West and several of the West India Islands; in the Duchy of Parma; in France; on the shores of the Caspian Sea; Bangoon, in the Burmah Empire. Some of these places have produced large quantities, and for a long period. The wells in the district of Langoon are said to number five hundred, and are from three hundred to five hundred feet deep. These yield four hundred thousand hogsheads annually, which is about 1,200,000 barrels. Oil has been taken from them for more than one hundred and sixty years.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE McKENNA WILL CASE.—This case came on for trial, on appeal from the decision of the Ordinary, at Lancaster, on Monday, the 23d ult, his Honor Judge Glover, presiding. Three days and a-half were consumed in hearing the evidence, and one and a-half in the argument of the counsel. Judge Glover delivered a very able charge to the jury, of one hour and a half in length, in which he sustained very strongly the will, analyzing, with great power, the evidence, and applying, with much ability, the points of law in the case. The record was handed to the jury at seven o'clock, on Friday evening. They returned into Court at midnight, with a verdict against the will. Notice of appeal was immediately given and the Court adjourned.

The verdict against the Will was given for the following reasons: 1. It was not duly executed. 2. Undue influence was exercised over the Testator. 3. The Testator had an insane aversion to his daughter—in other words, was partially insane.

As this case will probably be thrown and tossed before its final settlement, it may not be amiss to give some of the more important facts which have been brought before the public by the evidence in the case. Mr McKenna first turns up in Westchester, N. York, as a travelling peddler and school teacher. He there married one Miss Cloe Fuller, about the year 1803, but immediately left her, came South and settled at Lancaster. Four or five years afterwards he married again—a Miss Anna (Cousart of Lancaster, a young lady of large fortune. The rumor of his previous marriage reaching her ears they separated. Meanwhile, his wife in New York, four or five months after his marriage with her, was delivered of a daughter; and when this daughter was fifteen or sixteen years old, Mr McKenna went North, procured a divorce from his wife there, got hold of his daughter, took her to Wilmington, Delaware, where she was educated, and afterwards brought her to his Southern home. The divorce from his first wife, procured his reunion, about the year 1820, to his second wife. But she died childless in 1848 or 1849; and he married the third time, Miss Ellen Quigley—his present widow. His daughter married Mr Mittag; and is, we believe, his only child.

The estate is worth some two or three hundred thousand dollars. It was willed principally to the Catholic church. By the present decision—were there no appeal—it would accrue to his widow and Mrs Mittag.—Yorkville Enquirer.

THE MASSACRE IN SYRIA—AWFUL SCENES.

By the foreign news, we have many shocking details of the massacre in Syria. We copy the following from the Boston Traveller: The Civil War in Syria.

BEIRUT, June 22.—Deir el Kamer, a town of several thousand inhabitants, was, but is no longer. The accounts from there are heart-rending beyond description. All the people of the town referred to were deliberately slaughtered in cold blood after they had given up their arms to the Turkish authorities. The Turks, after disarming them, turned them over to the Druses, who put them to the sword, aided by the Turkish soldiery.

These atrocities occurred about twenty miles from Beirut. To-day these Druses are at our doors. The setting sun may tell a bloodier tale than has yet been related. Were it not that the Moslem element has been so largely stirred up, we might hope that the Druses were ready to cease their work of slaughter, but now the Moslems are inviting the Druses to come to their aid.

I have seen from my window the military Pasha going about the town trying to calm the tumult and disperse the crowd. This morning the American missionaries reached Beirut from Sidon, which has been so long threatened with a massacre. The same British man-of-war which brought away the Americans, brought also 600 refugees to Beirut. Damascus has only been preserved from destruction by the efforts of the famous Algerine chief, Ab-del-Kader, who has organized an efficient corps, which patrol the city day and night. But the alarm is very great even now, and letters appealing for help come by every mail.

JUNE 23.—The state of this poor country begs description. The large towns of Zahleh and Deir el Kamer have been put to the sword and thousands of dead bodies lie exposed to the jacks and lynchings which infest that part of the mountains.

The news is heart-rending. Men that we knew have perished in this awful butchery. Widows and orphans are creeping slowly towards Beirut for safety. But alas! they will find no safety here. Moslems are in arms, and Christians are trembling in their houses fearing a general massacre. Even while I am writing I am surrounded by multitudes of men, women and children crying for protection. The house is considered as an asylum, and the house of every American is filled with the despairing unfortunates.

Such an intense excitement prevails at this moment as to prevent us from finishing this letter. Christians have closed their shops and have retired to their houses, where they trembling await the issue. Moslems are rushing about the town crying "This is the time to kill the Christians," and their women and children are rushing about the streets shouting "May God cut off the Christians." It is impossible for us to buy provisions, and our servants are rendered useless from fear. Christians have been beaten, and some of them most severely.

Yesterday at the conference of the consular corps, the city authorities were summoned to appear and give assurance of safety. When questioned by the French Admiral as to the number of troops at his command, the governor replied, "I don't know." The military commander was then summoned, and gave the same reply.

The British and American consuls declared that they would invite their countrymen to take refuge on board the naval vessels now in the harbor. It is greatly to be lamented that there is no good Frank organization on land to co-operate with the forces at sea. Yesterday the American consul called a meeting of Americans, warned them of their danger, offered his house as an asylum to all, and proposed that upon the first alarm all Americans should go at once to the American printing establishment as the best place for mutual protection, as it is a castle in itself, and affords ample facilities for resisting an attack or standing a siege. Provisions have been placed there, and there is now at least an American organization.—This step has already inspired confidence.

A Turkish line-of-battle-ship arrived last night. Beirut may be saved, but the country is lost.

The Paris "Journal des Debats," publishes a letter from Father Rousseau, of the Jesuit Mission in Syria. The details which he furnishes, and written on the spot, are heart-rending and frightful. The Catholic Vicar-General of the Beyrout district had been cut into four pieces, with his brother and sister, and their remains thrown to the dogs. The Turks, he says, rejoice in such sights, and say: "See, here, these Christians and their priests, should make a good meal of them?"

The stench of the dead bodies all around, under the excessive heat, is described as insupportable. Twelve hundred Christians of Gazire were surrounded in a wood by the Druses, and murdered or burnt. A woman met by one of these savages, with her three children, was made to sit down while he slaughtered her infants on her lap. A Maronite cure, with five young children, was cut to pieces himself and the children torn limb from limb.

The whole country is ravaged with fire and sword, and hundreds are perishing of want in the woods and mountains. "We have collected more than 500 children," the same letter says, "all of them now orphans."

BACHELORS AND OLD MAIDS.—"It is said that in Japan old maids are unheard of—do not exist. When the girls do not get married voluntarily in any reasonable time, the authorities hunt up husbands, and make them marry willing or not willing. An exchange thinks that the Japanese know a thing or two even if they have been walled in for four centuries."

We quote the above paragraph to show what is thought of bachelors and old maids by our new commercial and international friends of Japan. Commerce is considered to be a "civilizer," and it is to be hoped that the light which has been monopolized by the Japanese long enough, will now "melt in many streams" and flow even to us who sit in "the region of the shadow of death." For bachelors and old maids are death to progress, extension, advancement; and as a people—owing no doubt somewhat to our harmonium, fortune-seeking, adventure-loving disposition—we marry late, if ever, for our latitude.

In the hurry and bustle of a mighty civilization, we are apt to overlook minor conveniences and comforts which beautify and in a measure redeem more barbarous times and places. Nature is not without her law or universal compensation. Who, for instance, can deny that this little thing of compelling bachelors and old maids to marry, makes Japan, with all its tyrannies, shaved heads and what-nots, a more attractive place of living to a bashful and ugly woman? Call it an intermeddling spirit, or what you please, in Mrs. Japan; we regard it as a motherly instinct in her, to help her most unfortunate children to a small pittance of happiness.

A convention is to be held at Aiken, S. C., on the 21st of August, the objects of which are to determine definitely the names of the grapes under cultivation, and also upon some manner of naming the different wines.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

England has resolved to fortify her Coast and Dock Yards, and have provided a revenue of nine million of pounds sterling for that purpose.

Lord Brougham disclaims any intention to insult Mr Dallas by his remarks in the Statistical Congress about the negro.

France is preparing for a powerful intervention in the affairs of Syria, and has notified the other European powers accordingly. The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn their resignation, the King having taken decisive measures to secure the adhesion of the troops to the Constitution.

Advices from China to the 7th June state that hostilities were about recommencing. It was rumored that a force of 2000 Russians was marching upon Peking.

There has been a fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus; five hundred were killed, including the Dutch consul. The American consul was wounded.

Advices from Naples state that a conflict had occurred between the troops and the people in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of the refugees who disembarked at Naples. Several were killed. The ministry had been dismissed and a new cabinet formed. The inspector of the former police has been stabbed.

A proclamation of Garibaldi, against the Bourbons, and in favor of Victor Emanuel has been distributed.

Correspondence of the Chester Standard. White Sulphur Springs, N. C. July 22nd, 1860.

Mr Editor: The travel over the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, on the fast train, is certainly a great luxury. The speed at which they go is much faster than the mail train and fewer stoppings, thereby rendering it much more pleasant to the passengers. The crops along this line being grain, look fine in places near the water courses. The wheat and oat crops have been harvested and from appearances seem to have been a fair crop.

His Honor Judge Howard, aged about 26*, is sojourning here a few days, and he is indeed a very nice man in appearance, stout, hearty and robust. What would you think if South Carolina had a Judge 26 years of age? I suppose such road officials, some of whom throw themselves very much upon their dignity, perhaps it is that they can travel at less expense than many others, is one reason, some of whom are as kind and as courteous as any gentleman of whatever class.

There are many other officials here, but of less notoriety. Among the private there are some high minded and honorable men; Maj. Smith and Dr Nesbit, of Salisbury, contribute very much to the general entertainment to those who desire amusement of an innocent character and have no doubt the good wishes of all here.

We have the shad tail coated dandy aristocracy also, which class is the most conspicuous but the least desirable. They put on fine clothes, sport a moustache, wield a cane, smoke cigars and drink champagne, and perhaps mean whiskey,—this class is not large, however, and will not cut much of a figure here, as the young ladies have too much good sense to admit it. On my arrival, I learned there was one gambler who had just left in perfect disgust, stating that there was not \$50 on the hill. I find that men do not come here to gamble; there may be some here that would, but have not the funds. There is a number of lawyers here, but as they are apt to bring themselves into notice without the prospect of will have nothing to say. The attendants at the bar here are the most numerous class on the hill.

The people here look generally healthy, except in one or two instances, and even those are regular attendants at the whiskey counter. The ladies, I think, are the largest class here, and all are in good health and good spirits, and I assure you there are no pains spared on their part in fixing themselves up for a walk to the springs, or an escort to the dinner table, or a general finale at the ball room. In fact the inventor of hoop-skirts will doubtless ever be remembered by the ladies of the present day, and ought to be. There were about five belles here last week and the competition was kept up very close for the whole week—who would look the best and catch the most beaux. It was amusing to me to witness such exhibitions of gallantry on the part of the young men especially in the ball room,—they would approach the young ladies sometimes in a position resembling very much that of a huntsman trying to get a shot at a wild turkey on the ground. The ladies generally are remarkably generous and kind, and have indeed acquitted themselves deserving a great deal of consideration. The weather has been remarkably warm until this afternoon, when there was a pleasant shower, changing the state of atmosphere rendering things more pleasant; the state of trees and limbs of trees in the yard, one of which fell on Mr Sadler, formerly of Charlotte, but now of New York, doing but slight injury; he is now out in the yard with the ladies, apparently but little injured. He is quite a nice man and has the universal esteem of all the ladies present.

OBSEVER. *The writer makes a mistake about Judge Howard's age. The Judge is at least 30 years old.

A man's dress has a wonderful influence on his character. Dress like a rowdy, and in less than a month you will commence acting like one.

EVEN THOSE who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as a preventive of disease, or as a remedy for ailments arising from the assaults of "the ill that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the Bitters is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another of any of the ailments which the Hostetter Bitters profess to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

Sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists. August 1860.

Col. Jesse J. Baker, a well known citizen of Goldsboro N. C. makes the following statement of the good results arising from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry: Goldsboro, N. C. March 2, 1860.

Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co. Gentlemen—Being solicited, I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion of your popular and remarkable lung remedy. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been observed of its salutary effect in cases of obstinate coughs and colds with many of my numerous friends, for more than ten years past, and the result has always been speedy and sure; and with myself and family I can with confidence certify that it has accomplished more good than any other medicine we have ever used, in fact my experience found it to be an infallible remedy for coughs and pulmonary complaints, and I therefore recommend it to all who are afflicted with either.

Very truly yours, JESSE J. BAKER.

Sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists. August 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS.—We have read a private letter from the Eastern portion of Texas, and the account given of the State of affairs in that country is indeed melancholy. No rain has fallen there, with the exception of one light shower, since February last. Crops are almost an entire failure. The corn crop, it is stated, will not average more than one bushel per acre, and in some places cotton, owing to the parched condition of the soil, never got out of the ground. Wheat is selling at two dollars and fifty cents per bushel, and corn at about the same rate, and scarcely any of either can be had even at this high price.

Nothing is said of politics, as the people are at the point of starvation, and many poor families are already suffering for bread. The drought, it is stated, extends for more than one hundred miles square.—Chester Standard.

FATAL AFFAIR.—At Davis' Cross Roads, about 10 miles north-west of this place, an affray took place on Saturday evening last, between Jonathan Gifford and Bryan Minshew. In a dispute about a bunch of fish, Mr Gifford knocked Mr Minshew down, who rose and cut him with a knife across the neck, which caused his death instantly. It is rumored that the person deceased was chiefly to blame, but the matter will undergo a legal investigation which we suppose will reach the truth. Both were respectable men and quiet citizens, and both had families. Altogether it is a distressing affair.—Goldboro' Tribune.

A lady who has suffered from the nuisance, says that the crowd of young snobs lying in wait at Church doors on Sundays makes her sigh for some Sampson to carry off these Gates of Gazers.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

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MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, At Richmond. SESSION OF 1860-'61.

The Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March. Dr. Bell Giddens, M. D., Prof. of Surgery. David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and practice of Medicine. Beverly R. Wellford, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. A. E. Pellicolas, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy. L. S. Joyner, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine. Jas. H. Conway, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, &c. Jas. B. McCaw, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry. Martin Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

This institution offers to the Student every facility for the acquisition of a thorough medical education. Through the liberality of the Legislature, at its last session in appropriating the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities will be greatly extended. A new Hospital is now in course of erection, in immediate proximity to the College, which will much enlarge the field of Clinical instruction. All the needed repairs and alterations of the College buildings will be duly accomplished, and large and important additions are being made to the apparatus and illustrations for the Lectures in every department.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy. Instead of the "Warren Prize," of One Hundred Dollars, heretofore offered to the graduating Class, Two Prizes of Fifty Dollars each are now offered—one for the best Essay on any surgical subject, and the other for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine.

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