A COURT PRESENTATION.

The following extract of a letter from an American lady in England is to a gentleman in New York city:

"LONDON, July 5, 1853.

I most unexpectedly received an invitation to the Court Ball of Queen Victoria.—It is the etiquette of the court that no one shall receive an invitation to attend the ball who has not been presented at the previous drawing-room. All my friends regretted so much when I came, that the last drawing-room had taken place, for not even a peeress of the realm could be invited, unless she had been previously presented. Well, in spite of all this, your friend received an invitation, and attended the ball. I entered the room in company with Mr. Ingersoll and suite, and precisely at ten, the glass doors flew open and the Queen walked up a long line of noble ladies, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain. First came the Queen, and by her side, the Queen of Hanover, then the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Maids of Honor. Next came Prince Albert and the King of Hanover, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, the Prince of Saxe-Wiemer, and the gentleman Lord in waiting, all passing on to the throne, upon which the royal personages seated themselves. The Queen is small, and although not handsome, she has a most cordial smile, which lights up her face charmingly. She dances with great grace and spirit, and is as unaffected as a child. Prince Albert is a splendid looking personage, not quite bald, and rather stout.

The Lord Chamberlain was introduced to me, and said, as I was not present at the last drawing-room, I must be presented to her Majesty. He commanded a space to be made in front of the Throne, and Lords and Ladies all stood back, while I was taken up to her Majesty and presented in a special manner, in the presence of the crowned heads and the rank and beauty of England. Her Majesty rose and greeted me with a most cordial bow, while I made a low courtesy before her, then to the other Sovereigns by her side, and to Prince Albert. When I mingled again in the crowd, it was amusing to overhear the whispers, 'Who can it be?' 'Oh, some one of great distinction, or her Majesty could not have thus honored her by such a special reception.' At last an old Duchess said: 'Why it is an extraordinary clever person from America, who is treated quite like a queen in her own country.'

There were 2,900 persons present, and I of all that number only had the pleasure of being presented to her Majesty. 'Madame America.' I assure you the compliment paid me of such a particular presentation soon made me the 'observed of all observers,' and the Ball was a scene of enchantment to me. Just fancy 2,000 people every lady in the richest toilette, glittering with diamonds and precious jewels; every gentlemen in uniform or in Court dress; then the delicious music, the beautiful statues, the splendid pictures, all made it a glorious spectacles, well worth a voyage across the Atlantic to behold.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Wm. Commines, a white lad, aged 17, some time since went to Delaware from Philadelphia and bound himself, before an Alderman, as an apprentice. A few days ago he returned to Philadelphia, whither he was pursued by his master, who had him taken before an Alderman and committed. The father claimed the custody of the boy, on the ground that he had never parted with his rights over him. The Court of Sessions awarded him to his father. Subsequently, the boy was arrested as a fugitive from labor, under the fugitive slave law, when it was contended by A. V. Parsons, Esq., counsel for the lad, that fugitive apprentices are not within the meaning of said law, and that the case had already been decided by the Court of Sessions.

PRETTY GOOD.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 24th ult., in an article on Australia, makes the following sensible remarks:

"England, ever on the look-out to escape from her dependance upon our cotton States, is sanguine of obtaining from the fresh lands and temperate climate of Australia, sufficient cotton to supply her looms and spindles. A country, however, where common laborers are paid three dollars per day, will not be a dangerous competitor to our Southern States. This new cotton growing country will probably give them even less comfort than India has already done, even if it be adapted to the culture, which is not probable. There are, however, too many other resources, not to indicate future increased political and commercial importance for the Australian provinces, and the market growing up there will afford space for the energy and enterprise of American merchants and manufacturers as well as those of England."

POPULATION OF BRITAIN.

The Census of Great Britain, in 1851, has just been published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,121,967, of whom 10,386,048 were males, 10,735,919 females; thus giving the [illegible] [illegible] age. On the night of the census 12,924 were sleeping on barges, [illegible], 9,972 in barns, and 8,257 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britain were 4,312,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,347. The towns, villages, &c., in Great Britain, 17,159. The British isles 500; inhabited, 175. Great Britain has upwards of 21,000,000, and Ireland upwards of 6,500,000 of souls. Anglesey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man have 50,000, and Guernsey, Jersey, Lewis, Skye, and Shetland over 20,000. These numbers, however, rapidly descend in the remaining islands from 10,000, 1,000, 500, 400, 100, 40, 20, 10; and finally, at [illegible], an appendage of Fife, there is an island with one man only in it.

A STRANGER OF NOTE.

An Arab, of pure blood, a highly cultivated man, was among the celebrities at Faneuil Hall, yesterday afternoon. His name is Murad. He is a native of the renowned city of Bethlehem, in Palestine. He converses freely in seven different languages, including the English, in which he is quite fluent. He accompanied Dr. J. V. C. Smith as guide and interpreter, through Jerusalem to the river Jordan and the Red Sea. Murad appeared in the full costume of his country, which presents a striking contrast to all about him. He was to have addressed the company present, but time did not permit.—*Boston Bee.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, August 10, 1853.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

☞ The absence of the Junior Editor, and an affliction in the family of the Senior, with [illegible] engagements, is the apology we offer for the delay and barrenness of the editorial columns of this number.

Vote of Mecklenburg.

	CONG'SS—1853.		GOV. 1852.	
	OSBORNE.	CRAIGE.	REID.	KERR.
Charlotte,	231	275	357	225
Providence,	52	77	76	35
Steel Creek,	84	49	53	76
McLeary's,	8	41	43	7
Long Creek,	68	15	17	70
Dewese,	89	87	26	65
Hill's,	35	43	34	19
Harrisburg,	58	25	27	56
Hart's,	26	161	189	29
Total,	636	873	783	583

W. K. Reid has been elected County Court Clerk and J. B. Kerr, Superior Court Clerk.

Result in the 7th District.

We are enabled to give returns from nearly every County in the District, and the result is entirely different from what we reasonably expected. Mr. Osborne, one of Carolina's most gifted sons, has been defeated, and entirely by party machination. But

"More true greatness, Marcellus, exile feels,
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels."

Mr. Osborne nobly bore the Whig standard aloft and he deserved, if he has not succeeded, in the election. The following is the result thus far:

	CONG'SS—1853.		PRESD'T—1852.	
	OSBORNE.	CRAIGE.	SCOTT.	PIERCE.
Anson,	928	218	902	369
Cabarrus,	779	419	642	571
Catawba,	271	744	609	609
Cleveland,	669	331m.	214	434
Gaston,	609	580m.	660	160
Lincoln,	688	187m.	621	1415*
Mecklenburg,	636	873	689	1115*
Rowan,	825	859	836	672
Stanly,	870	62	758	58
Union,	477	702	609	609
	4780	5025	4740	4497

*Includes Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston.
*Includes Mecklenburg and Union.

We have a few returns from other districts, but not enough to give any idea of the result.

We suppose Mr. Craige will be elected by a majority of at least 250.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting to recur to the sentiments of two of the most [illegible] men that existed at that time of the morals of the question, and of war in general. Jefferson when he wrote this letter, was 82 years of age, and John Adams 92.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822.

"To return to the news of the day, it seems that the Cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; which ever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another; bears, bulls and rams do the same; and the horse in his wild state kills all the young males, until worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. * * * I hope I shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter. And it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in another part. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you, and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

QUINCY, June 11, 1822.

DEAR SIR: Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read, for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian, dated June 1.

This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars and canker worms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about them. [illegible] ourselves [illegible] but [illegible] trust the "Ruler with his skies."
—[illegible]

JOHN ADAMS.

DEATH OF S. A. GODMAN.

We notice, with unaffected sorrow, the death of that accomplished gentleman and Editor, Maj. S. A. GODMAN. Hundreds and thousands will deplore the early demise of the enterprising Editor of the *Illustrated Family Friend*—a paper without a superior of its kind in the Union. We had congratulated ourselves on the publication of such a paper in our midst, having long long felt the necessity for it. But its presiding spirit is now gone. Thus speaks the *South Carolinian* in view of this melancholy event:

"We deeply regret to announce that Maj. S. A. GODMAN, the accomplished editor of the *Illustrated Family Friend*, died at the residence of E. W. Henry, Esq., Charlotte county, Virginia, on Tuesday last.

The deceased was born in Cincinnati, on the 7th September, 1822, and was therefore nearly thirty-one years of age. Maj. Godman was at one time a midshipman in the United States Navy, had been in the merchant service, and just before embarking in the newspaper business was eight months in a large mercantile house in Charleston. For two years he conducted the Laurensville Herald, and after selling that paper came to Columbia and established the Family Friend.

Mr. Godman was a writer of talent, and in the department of literature for which he seemed to have a preference—nautical romance—he had already exhibited great powers. Had his life been spared he would doubtless have won a high reputation among the authors of America. He has died in the prime of life; and in the vigor of a fine intellect, which he had devoted to the literature of his country. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss, and a circle of friends who had looked forward with pride to a brilliant career of which he gave abundant promise, to lament his early and unexpected decease. Our sympathies are with them in their bereavement.

DEATH OF ANOTHER EDITOR.

We regret to learn from the Goldsboro' Telegraph that Anthony Separk, Senior Editor of that paper, died at Goldsborough, on the 21st ult. Mr. Separd was 28 years old.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The stage coming in from Raleigh last night, a little before nine o clock, in crossing the river at this place, was upset in the middle of the stream, which was considerably swollen by the rain. There were nine passengers in the stage and four on top.—Four of the inside passengers, we understand, were young ladies on their way to school in Greensborough. The names of the passengers we have not ascertained, as the way bill was lost. The water was so deep as nearly [illegible] the [illegible] set, and the passengers were saved with difficulty. Three trunks belonging to passengers, we learn, were lost, and some other baggage, one of the trunks we are told, contained articles of considerable value. All the mails, we believe, were saved, though they were in a sad condition, being saturated with water. Considering the confusion of the moment, and the extreme darkness of the night, it may be considered a providential interference that none of the passengers were lost.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

A MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT AT LAST.

The Fayetteville Observer, dated Monday evening, July 25, says—"On Friday last, a young man named Wm. Tinnin was arrested in this place and committed to jail, on a charge of robbing the mail. The circumstance which led to his arrest was, that he offered to pass a check on the Greensborough Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear on the Branch here, for $203 10, without the endorsement of the payees here, and when he could not succeed in that, he presented it to those payees for their endorsement. It was at once identified as a check which had been remitted from Graham in Alamance county, on the 30th of May last, and not before heard of. It appeared on the examination of Tinnin, that he is Clerk to John Bain, Postmaster at Green Springs, 4 miles West of Hillsborough, and that he sometimes opens the mail and sometimes Bain opens it. His commitment followed of course.

"This is probably a most important discovery, as the robberies of the mail between Greensborough and Raleigh have been very numerous for the last few months."

THE OVERFLOW OF THE TREASURY.

There is now a surplus of within a fraction of $22,000,000 in the Treasury, notwithstanding the Secretary is redeeming United State stocks and otherwise paying the public debt as fast as the law to that end will allow him. Thus it appears that the Government's revenues are increasing so rapidly as that the public debt is being fast extinguished without materially decreasing the amount of cash on hand. What will Congress do with this surplus? Will it not be very bane to the real interests of the States? The fear is that it will be regarded merely as so much plunder, to be squabbled for by a horde of sharp men, each of whom will keep a free doggery here next winter to aid their operations on the members.—*National Intelligencer.*

VILLAINOUS ATTEMPT.

As an extra train, which was run on Thursday the 21st inst., for the accommodation of those who wished to attend the Odd Fellows' celebration at this place, was passing down about 5 o'clock, P. M., with some two hundred passengers, a piece of timber was discovered on the track 4 miles from Chester near the Poor House. The steam was immediately shut off, and the breaks applied; but it was too late to avoid the contact; but fortunately the speed was so much checked, and the stick of timber round, that it rolled before the wheel for a short distance, and was then thrown off the track. The embankment at the place was about four feet high, and had the whole train been thrown off, from the crowded state of the cars, the accident would have been attended with serious consequences. The black hearted scamp that placed the obstruction ought to be caught and gibbetted; hanging would be too good for him.—*Yorkville Eremdu.*

PRESIDENT WITHOUT A SHILLING.

Not long since, the President, in an afternoon ride with his estimable lady and a female friend, was brought up by the gate upon the Columbia turnpike, on the opposite side of the Potomac. His coachman searched his pockets in vain for the requisite shilling. The President searched his. But, alas, not a solitary shilling had they among them.—The toll-gatherer who is annoyed at times by the pranks of "fast" folks passing his gate on their way to the trotting course, without "holding up" to pay the toll, began to think of closing the bar upon the carriage, when the driver informed him that the gentleman on the inside, was the President of the United States, and the gentleman inside made it all right by promising to pay the shilling when next he should venture to ride on the Virginia side.—*Washington Star.*

Mr. Jefferson's happy illustration of the true policy of the U. S. in case of war between the great foreign powers deserves repetition at the present crisis of affairs. When two neighbors get to quarreling about a cow, and one takes hold of the horns and the other the tail, then is the time for a third party to come in and set to milking the teats. He gets the cream, while the belligerents gets only bruises, damage and vexation.

THE REPORTED ORDINATION OF REV. DR. IVES.

The Boston Pilot, a Catholic print, states the following reasons which will prevent Bishop Ives from receiving ordination as a Priest of the Catholic Church. It says:

"He cannot be ordained priest without the consent of his wife. To make her consent worth anything she must be a Catholic. Even then, it will be worth nothing, unless she retire voluntarily to a convent. Even so, there will be some difficulty in obtaining permission for him to be a priest."

THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE REGULAR ARMY.

A Washington correspondent of the Mobile Regester, has the following relation of a scene between the Secretary of War, Gen. Davis, and a "Colonel in the regular army." It argues favorably, if true, for the "privates of the regular army."

The officer in question was a Colonel, whose regiment is stationed near Newport, R. I. "Well, General," says the Colonel to the Secretery, "I have received your order commanding me to leave the hotel at Newport, and take up my quarters with the regiment at the barracks." "I am glad to hear it," replied Gen. Davis. "I hope the order will subject you to no inconvenience." "No inconvenience, indeed!" replied the Colonel, quite indignantly; "why, sir, the place is a living tomb of misery and unhealthiness. I couldn't endure the place a month. This has been known to my superiors in command, including the late Secretary of War; and I have been permitted to remain at Newport, where I am comfortably situated. I have not been necessarily negligent of my duty, as your order seems to imply. I am a soldier, and know my duty."

"Ah, indeed," calmly rejoined the Secretary, you have been living in ease and splendor, while the poor soldiers have been cooped up in a 'living tomb of misery and unhealthiness,' that you couldn't endure the place a month. [illegible] your duty. Now, sir, I, too, am a soldier, and I know it to be the first duty of an officer to look after the welfare and comfort of those under his command. I have held office in the army and always considered it *my* duty to partake of the hardships as well as the glories of my companions in arms. If, therefore, the barracks near Newport are fit for your regiment to live in, I presume they are fit for you. If they be as you represent them, you have certainly been negligent in not reporting the fact to this Department, so that the soldiers could have been removed from that 'living tomb of misery and unhealthiness.' And until you make such a report, I shall make no change in the order of which you complain."

The Colonel, in a perfect rage, departed unceremoniously at this stage of the interview. The probability is, that the next time he makes a pilgrimage to the War Department, to plead for his own ease and comfort, he will bring with him some kind words in behalf of the poor soldiers.

This is the best thing we have seen in relation to the regular army, in a long time. Let Secretary Davis now take up the punishments in the army, and reform some of the abuses in this matter, and he will deserve well of his countrymen.

Two Men swept over the Falls of Niagara—and another clinging to a rock in the Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 19.—Three men belonging to a scow which came down the river last night, got into a skiff alongside the scow, and it is supposed fell asleep, when the boat got separated from the scow and was carried on by the current with fearful rapidity towards the Falls. This happened about half past 9 o'clock last evening. Two of the men, one named Andrew Hannaman, the other a stranger, were hurled at once over the foaming sheet; the third, Joseph Able, caught hold of a stump in his fearful passage, and has clung to it ever since.—The excitement here is intense. We have no life boats, and the common boats are swamped as soon as they touch the rapids. A life boat has been sent for from Buffalo. Parties on shore have succeeded in floating a box of refreshments to the poor fellow, who can be plainly seen from the shore.—Citizens and visitors throng along the shore to witness the efforts making for the rescue.

SECOND DISPATCH.

THE FALLS, NOON.—The man is still in the rapids, apparently drooping.

The life boat was sent on from Buffalo, but sad to say, proved too light, swamped as soon as it was launched, and was lost over the rapids. Unfortunately but one boat was sent. The situation of the unfortunate man grows more and more critical, and it is questionable whether he can sustain himself till the other boats arrive.

THIRD DISPATCH.

THE FALLS—6 30, P. M.—THE MAN WENT OVER THE FALLS AT 6 O'CLOCK.

A raft had been floated to him, which he was on when they floated another life boat to him, and as he was ready to jump into it, the boat struck the raft and swept him off into the rapids. He attempted to swim for a small island, but failed to reach it. *He raised himself up to his full height—gave a shriek—waved his arms wildly, and disappeared.*

VIRGINIA GIRLS.

A Hanover county correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes to that paper as follows:

"I see by the Savannah News that Georgia girls are felling trees and getting out shingles. We have in this county two girls following the same occupation. They get out six thousand per week by their own hands at $4.50 per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of country, and many are sold in the Richmond market; they have, by dint of industry, purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at night in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure. They go to the Pamunky river and haul the seine, regardless of water.

PRAYER IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Christian public generally will be gratified to know that the President's house at Washington, is to some extent at least a house of prayer. One of our contemporaries states that the President regularly keeps up family worship in his household. When our rulers are men who fear God and the Divine blessing is daily sought in the family of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, we have reason to hope for good things for the country.

☞ The Navy Department have despatches from Commodore Perry up to the 27th of April, when he was at Macao, preparing to sail immediately in the Mississippi for Shanghai. He expected on arriving at Shanghai to meet the sloops of war belonging to his squadron, and to sail (with all his ships) as soon as possible for Japan.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred, at the the late commencement of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., upon the Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, of Charleston, Missionary to China from the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Papers.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAM SHIP FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, July 28;
Despatched July 29, 9.30 A. M.

The British Mail steam ship *Asia*, arrived at New York on Thursday night, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 16th inst. Among her passengers were Messrs. Monteashel, Stevenson and Jackson, members of the British Parliament.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton during the week was unchanged. There was, however, a fair demand, which was freely met by holders. The sales of the week having amounted to 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 4000 and exporters 10,000 bales, leaving 31,000 bales to the trade. There was a slight improvement in the better grades, Fair and Good Fair having improved most. The quotations were as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d a 7d., Middling Orleans 6⅛d.; Fair Upland 6⅛d., and Middling Uplands 6d.

Rice was in better demand, and had improved in price. Sales of Carolina were effected at 25s. per cwt. Flour had recovered from the decline mentioned in the *Europa's* advices, and Western Canal was worth 27s., and Ohio 27s. 6d. per bbl. of 196 lbs. Yellow and White Corn were quoted at 31s. 6d. per 480 lbs. Lard and Sugar were in moderate demand, and prices were in favor of buyers. All qualities of Coffee had slightly advanced. Beef was unchanged. Bacon and Pork were in moderate request.

STATE OF TRADE.—Trade in Manchester had experienced no change since the departure of the *Europa* on the 9th inst.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols were firm and quoted at 97⅞. There had been large transactions in American securities, and United States Stocks had advanced.

THE FRENCH MONEY MARKET.—A telegraphic dispatch from Paris dated on the evening of Friday the 15th instant, says that *The bourse* had been firm until nearly the close of business, when a panic arose in consequence of a rumor that an Austrian Squadron had been ordered to the Baltic.

THE HAVRE COTTON MARKET had been more active and the sales for the week ending Friday, the 15th instant, had comprised 15,000 bales.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUESTION exhibits no new Phase. The Russian officers are sending for their wives and families, as they anticipate that they will spend the winter in the Danubian Principalities. Advices, however, from Vienna regard the question as settled.

THE SMYRNA DISTURBANCE.—Commander D. N. Ingraham has placed the Austrian brig-of-war *Hussar* under the guns of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, which he commands, to prevent her carrying to Trieste M. Costa, an Hungarian, ex-aid-de-camp to Kossuth, and who had just returned from the United States, when he was found secreted in the house of a Sardinian in Smyrna, and conveyed gagged and handcuffed on board the *Hussar*. An interview has taken place at Constantinople between Mr. Marsh and M. de Bruck, and matters will await orders from their respective governments at Washington and Vienna.—Two more Austrian sloops of war have been sent to Smyrna to watch the *St. Louis*.

By Telegraph for the South Carolinian.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, August 4th.

The steamer Washington has arrived with four days' later news. The Cotton quotations are the same as by the previous steamer, but the market was firmer on the day the steamer sailed. The sales for the four days amounted to 30,000 bales. Speculators taking 3000 and exporters 6000 bales, the demand was active, and on the 19th 12,000 bales were sold. Manchester trade has slightly improved.

From China we learn that the insurgents have raised the flag of Christianity; that they have possession of Nankin, and have recognized the Protestant worship.

From Russia and Turkey the news is regarded at Paris and London as more pacific. The proposals for compromise and adjustment had reached Petersburg on the 5th July, and the Russian Government had evinced a disposition to negotiate.—It was believed its reply would reach London on the 22d July.

Advices from Constantinople to the 9th July show that the military preparations still continue. Orders had been issued to admit the Turkish and English fleets into the Dardanelles at any moment. A conspiracy against the Sultan had been discovered, and fifteen of the leaders had been executed. Their object was to depose the present Sultan, and to place a brother of his on the throne—the ultimate end being to declare immediate war against Russia.

The advices from Smyrna state that the American and Austrian ships had determined to fight, and that their decks were cleared for action, when the British and French Consuls interposed, and Costa was delivered to the French Consul until the matter should be arranged.

TIRED OF GLORY

It is said that Mrs. Harriet Beecher, since the declination of Queen Victoria to admit her to Court, has become disgusted with the tomfoolery of being lionized among the Europeans as the historian of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and is going to spend a few weeks, for the restorative influences of retirement, among the mountains of Switzerland. Stafford House was a delusion. The Duchess of Sutherland is a humbug. She could not admit her into the royal presence. That was enough. Mrs. Stowe retires in disgust. She has found the real "key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. She is tired of glory. Let her go in peace. *Vive la bagatelle.—New York Herald.*

SAD ACCIDENT.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald, writing from Plymouth, gives the following account of a melancholy accident which occurred at Williamston on the 9th instant:

"A young man by the name of Bragg, employed in the steam-mill at that place, accidentally tripped up and fell, and in falling his arm struck the Circular Saw and was instantly cut off, as if it had been cut off by a sickle. The jerk produced by the collision threw him over and brought his neck in immediate contact with the saw, when in a twinkling his head was severed from his body and thrown some four feet from the instrument! Alas! how true the warning, "In the midst of life we are in death."

A NEWLY DISCOVERED LEAD MINE.

There has recently been discovered in the county of Davidson, some 10 miles southeast of Lexington, on a tract of land belonging to William Boss, a mine which has the appearance of containing a rich deposit of silver and lead. A specimen of the ore has been left in our office, which has been examined by practical miners, and pronounced very fine lead ore, intermixed with silver. The specimen we saw was taken at a depth of some 12 to 18 inches. An energetic and enterprising gentleman of Randolph, Alex. S. Horney, Esq., we understand has bargained for the land, and will commence working the mine as soon as practicable.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

A MONUMENT TO FRANKLIN.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in view of the dilapidated condition of Franklin's tomb stone, recommends that a plain, unpretending monument be substituted for it, and that it be built by the printers of America.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The 4th General Meeting of the North Carolina Rail Road Company met here last Thursday, (14th), and remained in session until Friday afternoon.

About 564 Stockholders were present in person or by proxy, representing more than three-fourths of the stock held by individuals.

Gov. Graham presided and Messrs. Gorrell, of Greensboro', and Phillips of Hillsboro', were Secretaries. Some rather warm words fell from the lips of the principal speakers during the meeting. As well as we could see, they were prompted by a spirit of opposition to the President of the Road, against whom we heard no specific charge.

The amendments to the Charter proposed by the last Legislature were rejected by a stock vote of 3460 to 4301; they were subsequently reconsidered and postponed to the next meeting.

A proxy from Governor Reid to Judge Ellis, authorizing him to cast the vote of the State in the meeting of the Stockholders, was laid on the table, on the ground that the Governor had no power to appoint.

Messrs. Fries, D. A. Davis, F. J. Hill, and J. M. Morehead, were chosen Directors; the last gentleman upon the second vote.

Hillsboro' was added to the places for general meeting, and it was agreed to meet there next year.

A motion to cut down the salary of the President to $2000 was lost by 31 to 38.

Governor Morehead reported that he had contracted for 4000 tons of iron at 44,75, to be delivered at Charleston free of all charges, except the duty; that it was to have been shipped in April and May last, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining shipping the contractors had informed him that they were unable to comply with their contract, but would ship it as soon as possible.

The Directors of the Company, to wit: John M. Morehead, F. J. Hill, F. Fries, and D. A. Davis, on the part of the individual stockholders; and Messrs. Chas. F. Fisher, Samuel Hargrave, R. P. Dick, Philips, Rand, Dortch, Wm. H. Washing, and Robt. Strange, Jr., on the part of the State, convened (all being present) on Friday; and on Saturday re-elected Governor Morehead President. They retained Maj. Gwinn as Chief Engineer at a salary of $5000 per annum, on condition that he removes to North Carolina. They also directed the survey of the E. and W. Extension of the Road to be made as soon as possible.

They will meet again in Raleigh on the 31st August, where and when, the location of the workshops will be among the most important subjects for their consideration. *Salisbury Watchman.*

A NOBLE AND DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

The National Intelligencer in the course of an article on the progress of our government, pays the following elegant compliment to Senator BADGER:—

"There is yet another Department which too has gone on, and must go on in labor and duty, commensurately with the growth of the country co-operating with, and at times controlling, all the others; and that is the JUDICIARY, the sheet-anchor of our hopes, the ægis of public liberty. In the silent action of this great power of the State, it does not command that consideration with the public which the political and patronage-giving Departments do. Regarding it ourselves as the most important of all, we have always looked at its composition with the deepest interest. The depository of a trust so exalted and delicate demanding the highest intellectual endowments with the purest moral ones, it was with pain and mortification (we take occasion to say) that we saw last winter the Senate, under the influence, we must presume, of mere party spirit, cast away the opportunity of placing such a man on the Bench as was presented to them in the nomination of Senator Badger of North Carolina, one so trained as a jurist, so high in intellect, so pure in life, the first logician (it is no disparagement to any to say it,) in the elevated body of which he is a light and an ornament."

A CITY WITH TWELVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS DESTROYED.

In the foreign news by the Atlantic, published yesterday, it is stated that, on the 1st of May, the city of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed, with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824 it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

RESTITUTION.

The Washington county Post says a chap in a certain village, with whom he is acquainted, having had sanded sugar sold to him inserted in the weekly paper the following:

Notice.—I purchased of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar, from which I obtained one pound of sand. If the rascal who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, (scripture measure of restitution.) I will be satisfied; if not I shall expose him.

On the following day nine seven-pound packages of sugar, were left at his residence from as many different dealers each supposing himself the person intended.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG.

A young man has lately been convicted in Virginia of robbing the mail, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary. There is an affecting and melancholy incident connected with this young man's criminal history, which goes to exhibit the strength of parental affection. When the father heard this son had been arrested on the charge of robbing the mail, he exclaimed—

"Have my gray hairs been brought to see this?" and then fell.

He was taken to his bed, and died in a few days of a broken heart. If the young would not bring the gray hairs of their parents to the grave in sorrow, let them avoid the first incitements to sin. Once in the downward path, they know not where they will stop.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Post Office Department has recently decided that a stamp cut from a Nesbitt envelope and pasted on another envelope does not entitle the letter to pass as paid. The Nesbitt stamp and envelopes must be used as a whole.

A JAIL IN INDIA.

Bayard Taylor, correspondent of the New York Tribune, visited the Agra Jail, Northern India, and, among other things, gives this account of the "exercises:"

"Here were hundreds of men seated at their looms, weaving carpets, singing the multiplication-table in thundering chorus. "Twelve times twelve," sang the monitor, in a shrill solo, "One hundred and forty-four," burst out the chorus, in all sorts of voices. We went into the blacksmiths' shops, where the prisoners, by a refinement of punishment, were made to forge their own fetters, themselves fettered. "Seven times sixteen," sang the solo, as he raised his hammer, "One hundred and twelve," was roared in answer, drowning the clang and bang of the iron.—In the women's department there was a shrill tempest of vulgar fractions; the cooks recited astronomical facts while mixing their rice. Even the hardest cases confined in solitary cells were going through their "a-b-abs," through a hole in the door, to a monitor standing outside."

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL-ROAD.

R. F. Sminton & Co., H. Nims & Co., Murphy, McR. & Co., Sill & S., Houston & Co., J. Mead, T. Gordon, Carson, Y. & G., Blackwell & Co., E. Myers & Co., Fisher & Co., B. F. Edwards, Killian, Fry & Co., J. G. Miller, R. A. Springs, G. W. Brown, S. C. & N. H. Waugh, L. Lineberger & Co., Chambers & Co., S. & Withers, J. Williford, W. B. & B. F. Withers, M. M. Wagner, Blackwell, C. & Co., E. S. Barret, Western R. R. Company.

HIMENEAL.

Married, in Lincolnton, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. N. Davis, Mr. ROBERT F. JOHNSTON to Miss M. CAROLINE SHUFORD, all of Lincolnton.

Died.

In this place, on the 1st instant, MARGARET QUARRIER, infant daughter of Thomas J. Holton, Esq., Senior Editor of the N. C. Whig, aged 8 months and 19 days. Sweet babe, thou art gone to thine eternal rest!

"I take these lambs," said he,
"And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest.

"Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love:
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above."

Also, in this county, on the 21st ult., Mr. [illegible] H. KERR, in the 37th year of his age.

Agricultural Society.

THE members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 13th August, for the purpose of electing new officers, transacting other important business. All members are respectfully invited to attend, and other good citizens who feel an interest in promoting Agriculture.

DAVID A. CALDWELL

July 29, 1853 27tm

☞ Notice.

THE Discount Day of the Bank of Charlotte is Tuesday of each week.

W. A. LUCAS, Clerk

August 3, 1853

☞ Notice.

ALL those that do not pay their Town Taxes by the 20th instant, will have to pay cost without respect of person.

S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector.

August 2 1853

CHAMBERS, JEFFERS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned beg leave to return thanks to their numerous friends for their past liberal patronage, and inform them that they still continue the business as heretofore, and hold themselves ready to serve their friends and all who may favor them with consignments of business to the best of their skill and ability, and that no effort on their part, will be wanting to give satisfaction.

CHAMBERS, JEFFERS & CO.

Charleston, S. C., July 28 1853

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA
LINCOLN COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

Isaac Houser
vs } O. B.
A. L. Hoke and Peter Hoke.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Peter Hoke resides beyond the limits of this State. It is Ordered That publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, that the said Peter Hoke appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him and the bill heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, W. Williamson, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, 1853, and 77th year of the Independence of said State.

W. WILLIAMSON, C. & M. E.

Printer's Fee $5 62½

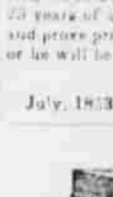
☞ Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Robt. Caldwell, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law.

S. P. CALDWELL, Adm'r

July 21, 1853

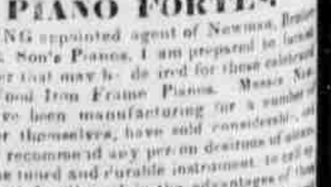
TAKEN UP



AND committed to the jail of Anson county the [illegible] July, a Negro boy named HENRY. He says he belongs to James Finley, near Yorkville, S. C., is 5 feet 7 inches high, black complexion, his hair platted, checked homespun pants, white homespun shirt, brown [illegible] [illegible], three scars on his right leg and one on his left, his toes stand out. Supposed to be about 22 or 23 years of age. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRANCIS ASBURY, Jailor

July, 1853



PIANO FORTES.

BEING appointed agent of Newman, Brothers & Son's Pianos, I am prepared to furnish any order that may be desired for these celebrated Rose Wood Iron Frame Pianos. Messrs Newman have been manufacturing for a number of years for themselves, have sold considerable, and I would recommend any person desirous of obtaining a fine toned and durable instrument to call on me and I will explain the advantages of their instruments over others. This class of instruments does not require tuning as often as other Pianos, neither do they twist or draw up after being used for 3 or 4 years. Terms moderate. Call before purchasing on the subscriber.

JAMES HARTY,
Agent for Newman's Pianos, Charlotte N. C.

P. S. A second hand Piano for sale at [illegible].