[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

CAPTAIN GIBSON,

When, in May last, at the instance of a friend who had not long before returned from a residence in Southern Asia, we brought to the notice of the public the unjust and protracted imprisonment of our countryman, Walter M. Gibson, by the Dutch authorities of Java, we had little idea that we should so soon hear of his escape from his dungeon, and still less that we should in the course of three months have the pleasure of seeing and conversing with him, as we have had during the last two days. Capt. G. arrived in Washington on Friday to lay his injuries before our Government. We find him highly intelligent, and one of the most gentlemanly persons in presence and manners that we have seen in any walk of life. From his extensive knowledge of the great islands of Southern Asia, Sumatra, Java, &c., and those of other seas, his conversation is highly interesting. We find in a New-York paper the annexed account, which Captain G. has given of the very curious island of Tristan d'Acunha, a mere rock, in the great Southern ocean, which Capt. G. visited in the course of his voyage. The peculiar history of the settlement of this isolated rock has obtained for it the name of "another Pitcairn's Island." Capt. G. says:

This Island is situated about midway between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. In the year 1811 the British frigate Pandora struck on a ledge of rocks near this island, on her return home from Bengal, laden with troops. One of their number, Sergeant Glass, while the troops were being landed, preparatory to getting the ship off the rocks, took advantage of the confusion attendant thereon, and secreted himself on the island, and the ship sailed without him. Glass remained here 3 years, subsisting in the mean time on the flesh of goats, which here abound, and also on shell-fish and roots. By the expiration of this time he had succeeded in constructing a boat from drift timber and other materials, and proceeded with a cargo of goat skins to the Cape of Good Hope, some 1,600 miles distant. The time which he selected for his departure in this frail craft was during the prevalence of the westerly winds. He accomplished his perilous voyage in safety.

After a short residence at Cape Town he married the widow of a soldier who had died at the Cape; and with his wife and a negro man returned to his solitary island again, taking with him various implements, seeds, arms, and ammunition, together with other necessaries, which were liberally furnished him by the merchants of Cape Town. Here the good couple carried out the injunction of "increase and multiply." The result of their marriage was seven daughters, who, in the course of time, were married to men from American whalers who occasionally touched at the Island. These son-in-law of the old man, in compliance with a law that he had made that "no son-in-law of his should leave the island," settled down, and proved as prolific as did the original couple, so that the population now amounts to eighty four children, grand-children and great-grand children. The old Patriarch Glass, is now 82 years of age, and as hale and strong as a youth of 20; indeed, he says he means to live for 50 years longer, and, so far as personal appearance would warrant the judgment, he will keep his word.

A remarkable fact should here be mentioned, that since the island has first been settled by Glass, death has never visited one of its inhabitants.

The amount of land at present available for cultivation on the island is a mere strip of about 250 acres, which is entirely devoted to the cultivation of potatoes and other esculents. But, as the spade is used, and every attention paid to enriching the land, it is now capable of furnishing support to about 500 persons; and there is no doubt but that in the course of a few years large tracts of other land on the side of the mountain will be brought into a productive state.

The island is an extinct volcano, rising almost 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. The edges of the crater of this volcanic mountain are eternally covered with snow. Within the crater is a magnificent lake of pure fresh water, about one-third of a mile in diameter. This lake is fed by the melted snows, and it overflows in several torrents and cascades down the sides of the mountain, supplying the inhabitants of the island, and ships, which sometimes touch there, with excellent water. The lake sometimes abounds with a peculiar kind of fish, of excellent flavor, and totally unlike any other species found in the surrounding ocean, so that their origin is an interesting subject for the live digestion of lobby lounge.

Capt. Gibson staid at this island for three days, and only left it and its interesting inhabitants sooner than he wished from compulsion, as a dangerous storm was brewing, and the coast afforded no safe anchorage. The grand-daughters of old Glass are described as remarkable for their health and beauty, and it would not be strange if many more adventurous Yankees should be induced to settle there and marry into this patriarchal fraternity. The women are equally expert with the men in the use of the rifle, fishing rod, and oar, and had no difficulty in obtaining husbands, for whom they make excellent wives. With the men of the original stock, however, the case is different, as women are not in the habit of going "a-whaling;" therefore no women come to the island. We are informed that there are now about sixteen young men who would feel under great obligations to some charitable Mrs. Fareham.

One of the young men took his father's boat, and with two of his cousins proceeded to the coast of Africa, and made bold to introduce himself to an interesting young Caffre woman, who, not being affected with any of the proprieties of civilized life, readily accompanied him home. By her he has three interesting children, and she makes him an excellent wife. She is described as of a bright brown complexion, thin-lipped, with the straight nose, most interesting cast of countenance, and a slender, agile figure.—She has readily acquired the English language, and speaks it with remarkable fluency.

VICTORIA AND MRS. STOWE.

The report that the Queen of England has refused to allow Mrs. Stowe to be presented to her is contradicted, but nevertheless we adhere to the belief that the report is true. It is extremely likely the Duchess of Sutherland would have procured the presentation, if permitted, and the subsequent marked courtesy to Mrs. Le Vert, of Mobile, tends to confirm the truth of the refusal to receive Mrs. Stowe. We are not told by whom the report is contradicted, nor have we seen any such contradiction in the foreign news lately received. It was, very probably, manufactured on this side of the Atlantic.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Afternoon, August 30, 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 Comet.

This visitor, which we see mentioned in our exchanges, we have seen for some time but forgot to notice it in our paper.

Analysis of the Election in this District.

A comparison of the vote for Scott and Pierce, and Craige and Osborne, in the counties comprising this Congressional District, shows the following results:

Aggregate vote for Craige,	5,865.
Aggregate vote for Osborne,	5,649.
Majority for Craige,	216.
Aggregate vote for both,	11,614
Aggregate vote for Scott,	4,710.
Aggregate vote for Pierce,	4,467.
Majority for Scott,	243.
Aggregate vote for both,	9,237.
Increased vote for Congressmen,	2,377.
Of this number Mr. Craige received	1,306.
And Mr. Osborne,	909.
Total,	2,377.

The following table will show the gains and losses of the respective candidates in the several counties:

	Craige.		Osborne.	
	Gains.	Losses.	Gains.	Losses.
Anson,		152		55
Cabarrus,	58		133	
Catawba,*	90	000	000	00
Cleveland,	372		149	
Gaston,*	000	000	000	00
Lincoln,*	335		170	
Mecklenburg,*	459		150	
Rowan,	207			11
Stanly,	1		12	
Union,*	00	00	00	00
Total,	1519	151	974	66
	151		66	
Net gains,			908	

From this statement it will be seen that both candidates lost in the county of Anson. Mr. Craige, however, sustained his whole loss in that county, and Mr. Osborne all but 11, which were lost in the county of Rowan, Mr. Craige's native place, and present home. His gain in that county explains Mr. Osborne's loss. But now shall we account for the falling off on both sides in Anson? If it were not for the consolation which we derive from Mr. Craige's larger loss, we should feel like retaking the Wings of that county for suffering Mr. Osborne to lose upon the vote for President. In that county, Scott's majority was 628, Osborne's 719. So that, though Osborne's vote was not so large, his relative majority was greater than Scott's. But was this fault owing to the negligence of the Wings, or to the apathy of the Democrats?

In Rowan county Scott's majority was 161. Now the tables are turned and Craige gets 54 majority, which, added to Scott's vote, makes a loss to the Wings of 207 votes. These votes go to the credit of Mr. Osborne, where they of right belonged, would have carried him by a nice little majority. Upon the members of the Wings of Rowan, therefore, mainly rests the responsibility of our defeat. There can be no doubt from the showing, that Mr. Craige's personal popularity carried for him in that county, from 150 to 200 Wing votes. And this proves to be true, what the Rowan Wing says, and what the Worth Democrat denies, viz: That the District is Wing, upon a strict party vote. Upon the whole, the Wings of all the counties except Rowan have fought nobly and bravely, and deserve the thanks of the party everywhere. We do not mean by this to charge those Wings of the county of Rowan who supported Mr. Osborne with a want of zeal or energy in the good cause. They no doubt did all that could have been done under the circumstances. It is to those recreant Wings, who really go for any Democrats of North Carolina at this crisis in her history, as to abandon their party to vote for a man whose avowed policy is to deny to her and her sister States, her legal rights, including millions of property. There would have been no inconsistency in Democrats supporting Mr. Osborne, because many of them believed that on the question here, united at, he was right.

To the Wings, then of the District, we would say, hope on, hope on. Our party is not dead, as the Democrats vainly tell us, and the true friends of all the States, which have been held this summer, prove this beyond all doubt. In been considering the abolitions of the time since our recent elections, we have been inclined to be hard on our party, in the politics of such great moment. Our's is a noble party, and we only mean great efforts at great sacrifices should be made.

*In the Presidential election the counties of Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba voted together, and those of Mecklenburg and Union likewise. The above calculation was made accordingly.

*When this was written, we had forgotten that a part of Union county was taken off of Anson, which explains the present falling off in that county.

Plank Roads

For the encouragement of the friends of Plank Roads, we publish below a few statistics, connected with the history of a short plank road in the State of Mississippi, extending from Yazoo city to Benton, a distance of ten miles, furnished us by a friend in that state, who obtained them from an officer of said road. They may therefore be relied upon as true and authentic. They certainly give almost gratifying evidences of the success of plank roads, and when we reflect that the history of every plank road ever established in this country, and at all well managed, presents like evidence of their prosperity, we cannot help expressing our surprise that the whole framing and mercantile classes of the community do not enlist with a spirit of enthusiasm in the building of these roads, and much more than surprised that any persons should be found in the community, in this age of progress and improvement, so selfish in feeling or void of public spirit, as to throw obstructions in the way of those who are engaged in such laudable undertakings. Our roads will not cost more than half as much per mile as this Mississippi road, and if the profits realized from them only amount to half as much, it will still be amongst the best stock in the country:

"The Yazoo and Big Black Plank Road extends from Yazoo city to Benton, a distance of ten miles, and was constructed at a cost of $3,500 per mile. The contract for grading, ditching, including culverts, &c., was $13,614 for the ten miles. The road is covered with oak plank at ten dollars per thousand, nine feet long and three inches thick, with the exception of about two miles, which is covered with Cypress plank at fourteen dollars per thousand.

"The toll collected on five miles for the first six months, commencing Sept. 1, 1852, was $3,500, at the rates hereto annexed, being at the rate of forty per cent per annum on the cost.

"During the past summer months the receipts have fallen off of course considerably, but not so much as was anticipated by the Company. The months of May, June and July, paid at a rate of thirteen per cent per annum. Taking the foregoing as a basis, the Company rely confidently on the Road yielding, the ensuing twelve months, thirty per cent.

"The Company are of the opinion that the plank are thicker than necessary, and if the Road is ever extended beyond Benton, the thickness will, no doubt, be reduced a half inch or an inch, making the cost proportionably less.

Jerry among the Abolitionists.

A day or two since, we spent an agreeable half hour in the barber shop of Jerry, who had just returned from a visit to the Northern cities, and the Niagara Falls, listening to a history of his adventures among the abolitionists, as related by himself. Jerry is a colored servant, belonging to our Ex-Minister to Spain, the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, and is highly respected by an extensive circle of acquaintances for his honesty, good looks, humility and intelligence. The abolitionists made three assaults upon his fidelity during his Northern tour. They first attacked him, three in number, in the city of Philadelphia. The eldest one approached and accosted him, when something like the following dialogue ensued:

Abolitionist.—"You are from the South, I presume, sir?"

Jerry.—"Not suspecting. "Yes sir."

Abolitionist.—"From what part of the South are you, sir?"

Jerry.—"From North Carolina, sir."

Abolitionist.—"The mildest State in the Union."

Jerry.—Fired with indignation and beginning to suspect, "Yes, sir! Our Law punishes, most righteously, all rogues, thieves and gamblers, and I am not surprised that our State should be unpopular with those classes of people in other States."

Abolitionist.—"Sir, you had not dared thus to have answered a Southern gentleman."

Jerry.—"A Southern gentleman would not have spoken so contemptuously of my native State.—But if I have offended you, I beg your pardon. I spoke the truth without reflection."

Abolitionist.—"Well, I'll forgive you. If you love your native State, it is your duty to defend her when her virtue is assailed. How are you travelling, sir?"

Jerry had accompanied Messrs. W. W. Eliot and Jno. Wells, as waiting man, travelling on an excursion of business and pleasure, and he answered his querist to the following term:

"I am travelling with my boss and another gentleman on a trip of pleasure. We expect to visit the Crystal Palace, and Niagara Falls, and all other objects of curiosity in the North."

Abolitionist.—"D—n your boss. We don't know such a character here. This is 'freedom,' and you are just as much of a 'chiel' as he is. Do you go to school?"

Jerry.—"Yes, sir. That may be so, but I am perfectly contented with my lot. I am used well, and treated like a gentleman wherever I am known, and we are all slaves in the South, who demean themselves well, and conduct the business of their masters with industry and fidelity. In some cases out of ten, it is the slave's own fault if he is not treated with kindness and humanity by his master in the South. I have seen more wretchedness and poverty among the colored population in one hour since I have been here, than I ever saw in all my life put together in any class in the South."

Abolitionist.—"What time have you, sir?"

Jerry was dressed in a remarkably neat and fine suit of clothes, with a large gold chain and seal swinging gracefully across his bosom. With great ease and dignity he drew forth from his side pocket a beautiful and fifty dollar gold watch, and answered:

"I have nine minutes of ten, sir."

Abolitionist.—"Well, gentlemen, suppose we walk on. Good morning, sir."

Jerry.—"Tipping the beaver.) "Good morning mistress."

Jerry says he heard one of them remark, as they went along, "If that man was fair specimen of Southern slavery, we have been deceiving ourselves and doing humanity an injury."

From Philadelphia, the party of which Jerry was a member, proceeded to New York, where, a few days afterwards, Jerry was again attacked by a party of abolitionists, consisting of two white men and three colored individuals. After going through the usual ceremonies of a first meeting, the minute point of the party proceeded to interrogate our hero as to his birth-place, present home and social condition in life, which gave birth to the following conversation:

Abolitionist.—"You say that you were born and raised in the State of North Carolina, and belong to our Ex-Minister to Spain, Mr. Barringer? Just you are now travelling with a party of gentlemen, who are visiting our cities on an excursion of business and pleasure, and when you are at home, you practice the trade of a barber?"

Jerry.—"Yes, sir. These warms enclose my whole history."

Abolitionist.—"Well, sir; your general appearance, your conversation, and your manners bespeak for you a higher and more noble destiny.—Do you not think that you could make more money, and live more happily in a free country?"

Jerry.—"The kind my country had sent in slavery to a kind and indulgent master. The laws of my God teach servants to be obedient unto their masters; and until the laws of my country are repealed, or until God conducts me to another and a different dispensation of his divine grace, I cannot believe the abolitionists are our sincere friends, who would advise us to violate these sacred obligations. And as for money, we manufacture our wants, they are only flowing shadows, ephemeral vanities, which are lost and forgotten when we step into the grave; and besides, of late, I believe I already possess more than my share."

Abolitionist.—"Ah! like the rest of your unfortunate countrymen, I perceive that you have been captured on the school of prevarication, where false doctrines are vocally taught and imposed upon the minds of a nation of God's people. Do you not know that this is an age of progress, and that the rights of humanity have higher claims to our sympathies than any laws that are given in the firmament above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth? We abolitionists belong to the school of the higher Law Divines, and believe that old institutions are not suited to the present state of progress in the world."

Jerry.—"One would think so after listening to such a speech. You would doubtless call us all 'old fogies,' but we of the South are content to be conservative 'conservatives' in law, religion and politics. Our fathers have lived and flourished under the present order of things, and, with the blessing of Providence, we think that we can do the same."

Abolitionist.—"Ah! I see you are a 'hardened case.' But before I quit you, let me recommend you to our friend Dr. Smith. He is the great organ of our Society, and the High Priest of the abolitionists in New York. The law is such that you can be retaken by your master should you choose to declare yourself free in New York; but Dr. Smith will furnish you with fifty dollars, and devise the means for your escape into Canada; provided that you will agree to refund the money when you get able. There you may live free and easy, regardless of the law, your master, and every body else."

Jerry.—"Do you suppose, sir, I would betray my master and break up all the fond associations, which have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength, from my childhood up to the present time, for the pitiful sum of fifty dollars, and a friendless home in the frigid clime of Canada? I have seen no freedom amongst your boasted 'free blacks' since I have been here.—They are not noticed a whit more than dogs by the whites. They are not allowed to ride in the public cars; not allowed to go to the Theatre, or to visit the Crystal Palace. I have enjoyed all these privileges as often as I have chosen to do so since I came here, in company with my kind masters for the time being. And as for money—is gold current in this country?"—and before the man could answer this last interrogatory, he thrust his hand into his pocket and drew forth a handful of gold coin, which startled the speaker and his friends, who all bowed politely and simultaneously, and without more ado retired to their several places of business or abode.

The result of this interview soon became known throughout the city to visiting Southerners and their city friends, and Jerry was the lion of the day during the rest of his sojourn in the city of New York.

Another incident worthy of note transpired in New York during Jerry's visit to that city. A large wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, being an abolitionist, and without much Southern custom, fell upon the device of inviting Jerry to his Store, seeing that he attracted a great him a large number of Southerners. Accordingly he did so, and when Jerry went he found his Store full including the Southern [illegible] he went with him.—Whilst he was [illegible] man from the middle or eastern part of this State stepped in and inquired for a pair of boots. He was soon accommodated with a suitable pair, and offered a ten dollar bill on the bank of Charlotte in payment. The clerk handed the bill to a tasteful looking youth, who was luxuriating his dignity in a large cushioned chair, with a golden headed cane in one hand, a segar in his mouth, and his feet on the mantel-piece, and asked him if it was good. He looked at the bill, and with an air of supercilious contempt, exclaimed "Who is Williams and Lucas? We know no such men here." One of the clerks said that he knew Mr. Williams, for he had seen him trading in the city. "No matter," responded the dandy, "it is too obscure, I wouldn't give more than seven dollars for the bill." The purchaser paid for the boots in other money, and was stepping out, when Jerry, in a very modest manner, stepped up and said,

"I am acquainted with the President and Cashier of the Bank of Charlotte. I will give you gold for your bill, if it will suit you as well."

"Certainly," replied the gentleman, "I am very much obliged to you for the exchange."

By this time a pretty large number of Southerners had collected to watch over and protect Jerry, and they all evinced their appreciation of his conduct by a loud burst of applause.

On another occasion, as Jerry and one of his city friends were walking along one of the principal streets discussing general subjects, they passed an acquaintance of the former, who, as is usual with him, raised his hat. For this act of courtesy he was rebuked by his companion, who said to him:

"My friend, you are now in a free country, and it looks too humiliating to pull off your hat to every man you meet."

Jerry replied:

"Sir, I was educated in the school of genuine politeness. In the South you will always see a well raised young man, when passing another who is venerable, either in years, or for his private or public virtue, touch his hat as he salutes him; and besides, you know that we colored people are inferior to the white man by nature, by social position, and by education, and it is nothing but right that we should show our respect for him."

His friend didn't know but that he was right, and so they dropped the subject.

From New York our hero accompanied his travelling friends to Canada to see the Falls, where he was again tempted by a party of abolitionists to desert, but fearing that they might use forcible means to detain him if he was bold or impudent, he glided out of their hands as smoothly and quickly as possible.

Jerry says that he generally found the abolitionists associating with the negroes. He also says that several of the latter were so much taken with his appearance, and his description of the South, that they manifested great anxiety to come home with him, but a gentleman from North Carolina informed them that it would be violating our laws for them to do so, and they desisted.

He says that in several parts of the city of New York he saw grown negro men associating in open daylight with white people, clothed with nothing in the world, but a piece of sail cloth or sail canvass thrown across their shoulders, and that they presented the most hideous and heart-searching appearance of wretchedness and debauchery that the heart could imagine. That whenever the free negroes would begin to abuse the South, he would simply refer them to their friends in Church Street and Five Points.

We will vouch for it that the foregoing sketch presents a fair outline of the main incidents of Jerry's travels and adventures in the North, among the abolitionists. It was universally conceded that he was the most able advocate and representative of Southern slavery that ever visited the Northern cities; and that he will have more effect upon the Northern mind, than forty inflammatory speeches made in Congress.

RAVAGES OF THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—The total number of deaths during the last twenty-four hours have been 213, of which 187 perished by yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—The fever continues to rage frightfully, and owing to the unfavorable weather, it is rather on the increase than otherwise. It has now become a matter of difficulty to find workmen to dig the graves, *and 125 bodies have been buried this week for want of places of interment.* The distress exceeds any thing before witnessed, and the affrighted inhabitants are flying to escape the devouring pestilence.—Business is almost entirely stagnated, and many merchants have closed their stores.

The number of deaths for the last 24 hours was 232, of which 206 perished from the fever. The total number for the week sums up 1,532, of which 1,391 were from the fever.

The Howard Association during the last four weeks have ministered to the wants of 3,000 unfortunates, and they expect soon to have under their care 1,000, at a cost of $10 each. They earnestly appeal to the citizens of the North, and the friends of humanity everywhere, for aid.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The fever continues on the increase, and the mortality is fearful. During the past forty-eight hours ending this morning there have been reported by the Board of Health in all 410 deaths, of which 366 were of yellow fever. The weather continues exceedingly unfavorable, with alternate hot and cold, and frequent rains. Distress and suffering indescribable increase with each succeeding hour. Business is almost entirely suspended, the wharves deserted, and all presents the appearance of a solemn Sabbath.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—The total deaths to-day are two hundred and forty-two, including two hundred and twenty-seven of yellow fever, which is a large increase. The Howard Association are opening four new hospitals, and earnestly appeal to the public for assistance.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—The deaths for the week ending at 6 o'clock this morning are 1,534, of which 1,365 were deaths of the fever.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—The interments to-day amount to two hundred and ninety-five.

The yellow fever is prevailing to some extent at Natchez and Vicksburg.

THE INTENSE HEAT IN THE NORTH.

In Boston, the heat, last week, was intense, and has scarcely been lessened by the going down of the sun. The denizens of the country, as well as the city, suffered much from the oppressive atmosphere. The thermometer was up to 96 in State-street on Friday. There were several sudden deaths.

In Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon the thermometer stood at 96. Geo. Key, who arrived from Europe the day previous, died from the heat.

At New-York, on Friday, the weather was most intolerably hot. At 3 P. M., in the publication office of the Tribune, the thermometer marked *one hundred and one* degrees. At midnight it was 90. It was not much cooler on Saturday. Up to 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, no less than thirty sudden deaths were reported at the coroner's office. Of these upwards of twenty were caused by the excessive heat of the weather. The coroners were busily engaged during the day in holding inquisitions upon the bodies of those who had died on Thursday, and many inquisitions had to be deferred until Saturday. During the week there were 53 deaths in the city from sun stroke. A number of horses fell dead in the street on Friday.

The New-York Herald of Sunday says:

One hundred and twenty-one men, seventy-two women, two hundred and twenty-six boys, and one hundred and sixty-six girls—making a total of five hundred and eighty-five persons—died in this city during the week which ended last night. This shows an increase of fourteen cases upon the aggregate mortality of the foregoing seven days, which was considered as being very high. There is no epidemic, and the character of the prevailing diseases remains unaltered, as the predisposing causes—eating of unripe fruit, crowded lodging houses, and noxious exhalations from sundry collections of filth, still continue unchecked and unabated. The ever-powering heat of the last two days has swelled the catalogue fearfully, but the record will not show the gross number of deaths from sun-stroke until next Saturday. Forty-eight adults died of diarrhoea, thirty-five of dysentery, forty-eight of consumption, twenty-six of the various fevers, one of Chagres fever, and thirty-five of inflammatory diseases. Of violent and accidental deaths, we had two cases of suicide, four of drowning, three killed by sudden fractures of the limbs, and fifteen by sun-stroke: eighty-six children died of cholera infantum, thirty-five of convulsions, thirty one of dropsy in the head, nine of small-pox, and thirty-five of marasmus. Two hundred and nine of the entire number were under one year of age, and three hundred and seventy-seven had not attained to ten. Two hundred and sixty-nine persons died in the five uptown wards, and eighty-five in the five down-town wards. The fifteen cases of sun-stroke reported, are those of persons who had been, or were about to be, buried at two o'clock yesterday evening; but we dread that the next return will show a fearful amount of deaths from this cause, as we heard the Coroners had a list of fifty-four deaths which occurred during Friday and up to two o'clock on Saturday evening—Forty-seven of these were from the excessive heat of the sun.

The Baltimore American of Monday says:

The heat of Saturday and yesterday showed no mitigation in intensity. The thermometer ranged in the shade during the middle of both days from 92 to 90 degrees, according to exposure. The continuance of this unusual degree of heat is of course severely felt by all, but especially by those who are exposed by out-door labor to its effects; and labor of this kind has been very generally suspended during that part of the day in which the heat is greatest.

The New-York papers are publishing the statistics of rail road accidents during the present year, together with the numbers of the killed and wounded. They sum up as follows, presenting an aggregate which it is truly appalling to contemplate:

Months.	No. Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
January	12	25	40
February	6	6	11
March	14	24	62
April	4	25	54
May	8	54	48
June	5	6	19
July	11	8	25
August	5	29	76
Total to Aug 12	65	176	333

AN INCIDENT

OF THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 13th inst., records the following sorrowful incident.

"We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday, on Nayades street, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a care-worn and troubled countenance. His eyes were sunken and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left its footprints on his brow; he looked at least ten years older than when last we saw him. We asked if he had been sick, and, if not, to explain the cause of this great change. 'Alas' he replied; 'a few days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now—I buried the last one yesterday.' We were answered; it was, indeed, enough to turn the darkest hairs to snowy whiteness. And yet it is but one instance of many which daily occur in our city."

The New York Day Book informs us that the celebrated Gaines case is not yet entirely dead, but that Mrs. Gaines is now in that city, with a new and important witness, whose testimony will clear away every vestige of doubt that may heretofore have hung about the case. The witness is Gen. Villimel of South America, a gentleman of unblemished character, who was personally cognizant to the principal fact necessary for Mrs. Gaines to prove. Learning that some difficulty existed on this point, he voluntarily left his home, came to the United States, and offered his testimony to Mrs. Gaines.

N. Carolina Congressional Elections.

OFFICIAL.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Outlaw, (W.)	Shaw, (D.)
Currituck,	200	619
Camden,	500	116
Pasquotank,	499	308
Perquimans,	370	349
Chowan,	217	215
Gates,	358	443
Hertford,	259	195
Bertie,	471	494
Northampton,	385	541
Halifax,	499	850
Martin,	315	707
Washington,	337	249
Tyrrell,	337	137
	4746	4833
		4746
Shaw's majority,		87

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, (D.)	Loftin, (In.D.)
Hyde,	263	373
Beaufort,	492	540
Pitt,	661	506
Craven,	431	237
Jones,	163	163
Carteret,	303	67
Lenoir	333	281
Wayne,	1035	154
Greene,	343	83
Edgecombe,	1393	89
Onslow,	555	359
	5812	2653
	2923	
Ruffin's majority,	3159	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ashe, (D.)	Leake, (In.D.)
New Hanover,	1247	243
Brunswick,	292	142
Columbus,	481	104
Bladen,	454	228
Sampson,	552	628
Cumberland,	912	697
Robeson,	586	498
Duplin,	993	185
Richmond,	46	626
	5529	3351
	3351	
Ashe's majority,	2189	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Rogers, (W.)	Venable, (D.)	Lewis, (D.)
Wake,	1240	642	644
Johnston,	601	256	588
Franklin,	283	235	496
Granville,	835	1047	31
Warren,	129	573	131
Nash,	83	572	433
Orange,	962	767	196
	4233	4134	2454

Roger's majority over Venable 67[illegible]—over Lewis, 1747. Venable over Lewis, 1680!

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kerr, (W.)	Reuber, (D.)
Person,	192	61
Caswell,	343	55
Alamance,	453	236
Chatham,	1065	269
Randolph,	1240	58
Guilford,	1170	93
Moore,	707	148
Montgomery,	627	36
	6037	963
	963	
Kerr's majority,	5074	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Paysour, (W.)	Boyd, (D.)
Stokes,	430	613
Forsythe,	667	797
Rockingham,	361	1026
Davidson,	891	567
Davie,	504	309
Yadkin and Surry,	1052	1179
Iredell,	1014	330
Alexander,	428	256
Ashe,	581	670
	6173	5788
	5788	
Paysour's majority,	385	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Osborne, (W.)	Craige, (D.)
Catawba,	274	775
Gaston,	150	700
Lincoln,	297	481
Mecklenburg,	636	873
Rowan,	825	879
Cabarrus,	766	449
Anson,	937	218
Stanly,	870	62
Cleveland,	410	826
Union,	174	793
	5166	5478
		5466
Craige's majority,		216

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Gaither, (W.)	Clingman,
Wilkes,	1137	436
Watauga,	235	316
Caldwell,	384	475
Burke,	346	415
Rutherford,	187	796
Mcdowell,	273	498
Henderson,	104	722
Buncombe,	358	870
Yancy,	332	672
Haywood,	263	578
Macon,	204	325
Cherokee,	141	519
Jackson,	102	466
Madison,	232	678
	3914	7546
		5914
Clingman's majority,		2332

A certain Robert Toombs, of Georgia, was a favorite witness for the Democracy to swear by in the late Presidential campaign. He would not support Gen. Scott, and all Locofocos swore by it, that it was *conclusive proof* that Gen. Scott was unsound on the slavery question. Mr. Toombs of Georgia said so, and ergo it must be so, was logic unanswerable in the estimation of Democrats. When Mr. Toombs says a politician is unsound on the slavery question, then, we set it down as proof enough for Democrats, that he is unsound. Well, the Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinel, a *Democratic* paper, informs us, that "Mr. Toombs, the leader of the Conservative party, bases his opposition to the Administration upon the charge that the President has appointed Freesoilers to important offices." In other words, that President Pierce is unsound on the slavery question, and therefore Mr. Toombs will not support his Administration. Will our Democratic friends give the same weight to Mr. Toombs' testimony against Gen. Pierce as they did against Gen. Scott? Will they swear by him now as positively as they did a few months ago? Why not?—*Richmond Whig.*

JAPANESE PORCELAIN.

The Japanese porcelain is remarkable. A late writer says: "The tea cups are especially worth attention. I have seen tea cups, a dozen of which, with the saucers, would not weigh three ounces. They are really transparent, and so thin and delicate that one would believe the dropping of a piece of sugar would break them: nevertheless, this very thinness gives them an extraordinary elasticity."

BIRTH-PLACE OF HENRY CLAY FOR SALE. The farm known as "Clay Spring," in Hanover county, Virginia, and upon which the orator and statesman, Henry Clay, was born, is offered for sale by its present owner, Mr. William B. Dabney.

A QUESTION.

The Springfield (Mass) Republican, in stating that a new stone church, at Pittsfield, is to be used for the worship of God alone, by a vote of the society, inquires whether this cuts off the use of it for display of new bonnets and dresses, and a critical examination thereof.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL-ROAD.

Murphey, McR. & Co., Sheek & G., S. C. & N. H. Waugh, A. Sheek & B., T. C. Graham, Concord M. Co., Winchester, S. & S., Murphey & B., Smith & T., Houston & C., W. Murphey, J. Dorrian, E. Henry, R. E. Johnston, Hoke & M., J. & C. J. Cowles, E. Myers, C. J. Alexander, R. F. Simonton & Co., Grant & M., R. & A. Murphey, A. B. Homesley, George & B., Miller, L. & Co., G. W. Bingham, Boyle & J., L. M. Tuttle, Lowe & R., J. B. Weise, Harris & B., C. H. Harris, J. H. Hodgens, Chapman & Co., Setzer & M., Long, J. & Co., J. A. Ramsour, R. C. Johnson, J. S. Sims, Sill & S., J. D. Brown & L., B. F. Edwards, P. W. Laudrum.

HIMENEAL.

Married, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Lafferty, Mr. ROBERT A. McNEELY and Miss LOUISA R. CALDWELL, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Caldwell, all of this county.

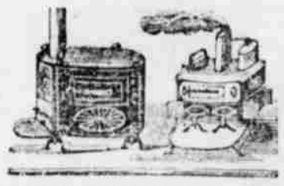
New Firm.

THE subscribers, believing that some things can be done as well as others," respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership for carrying on the

TINNING BUSINESS

and all other branches appertaining thereto, more extensively than has ever been the case in Charlotte. Persons therefore wishing any article in their line, may rely upon obtaining it at the shortest possible notice.

R. W. MOORE.
D. H. BYERLY.



We have just received a fine assortment of

PARLOR, COOKING & SHOP STOVES,

which we are desirous of selling at a very cheap fit for CASH.

August 30, 1853. 3t-6a

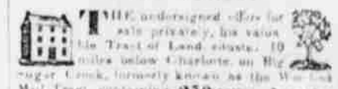
Wanted,

500 BUSHELS of new and well cleaned WHEAT, at my Mills 10 miles below Charlotte, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel. The White the May and the White bearded Wheat preferred. For which the CASH will be paid.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

August 30. 3t

For Sale.



THE undersigned offers for sale privately, his valuable Tract of Land, situate, 10 miles below Charlotte, on Big Sugar Creek, formerly known as the McCorkle Mill Tract, containing 250 acres. A considerable portion of the Plantation is good Creek Bottom, The Upland is fertile and productive in cotton Corn, or Grain. On the premises are two comfortable frame Houses, [illegible] wells and necessary outbuildings.

The value of the Property is doubly enhanced by the superior [illegible]

GRIST AND SAW MILLS

situated thereon, within one half mile of the Rail Road at Morrow's Turn Out. The Saw Mill is an excellent power and is in good condition. The Flour Mills have been recently entirely new roofed, with new cast Gearing, Family Wheels, Bolting Cloths and Chest, &c.

Either Mill grinds over 100 bushels of Corn or Wheat per day, and is the quality of Flour is not surpassed by any in the West or portion of the State. Both Mills are situated on the leading roads in the County, and by means of racks are entirely secure from freshets.

Mr. E. C. Darnell, on the premises will with pleasure, show any one wishing to purchase the property.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

August 30. 3t

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform her friends and the public generally, that