BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under this title a pamphlet of more than ordinary interest to the community has been published by Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields. It is from the pen of Henry F. Baker, Esq., formerly of this city, now of Cincinnati, and a gentleman admirably qualified by his practical experience and mathematical attainments to grapple with the subject. Add to this, he is master of a vigorous and lucid English style, and well posted in all the sciences of the day bearing upon his topic.

Mr. Baker regards the innovations that have been made upon the banking system of of New York and elsewhere as pernicious and tending to its insecurity; and he regards the banking system of Massachusetts, as it now stands, as perfect for the protection and security of the bill-holder as human laws can make it: the laws under this system requiring that "No bank shall go into operation until one-half of its capital is paid in gold and silver, by the stockholders, towards the payment of their respective shares, and not for any other purpose, and that it shall remain in the vaults of the bank, as part of the capital;" and bills cannot be issued for more than 25 per cent. beyond the amount so paid in, nor can a bank extend its line of discount beyond double the amount of capital paid in, however large or permanent its deposits may be. The stockholders are also liable, individually, for the payment of all the bills issued by the bank.

This last requisition has been regarded as too exacting and onerous; but Mr. Baker contends that it is not to be so viewed. If partners in other occupations are liable for the losses of the firm, through mismanagement or misfortune, why should a bank be exempt from the *same liability*? Every stockholder in a Massachusetts bank is now deeply interested in the condition of the bank, since he can make no valid transfer of his interest therein if the bank is insolvent. In addition to these safeguards, the Suffolk Bank system exercises a constant watchfulness over the issues of every Bank in the State, and not one could venture upon an excessive issue of its bills without immediate exposure.

The author proceeds to institute a comparison between the healthy and successful banking system existing in this State and the Safety Fund system of New York and Ohio, and the free banking system now in vogue in several States. Owing to local causes, the fertility of the soil and general prosperity of the inhabitants, the system has thus far worked in an unobjectionable manner in Ohio. The free banking system he regards as rotten. The laws imposing restraints are "but cobwebs in the hands of designing men, easily broken through and derided. Another objection is, that it "entrusts to a single individual a despotic power, more arbitrary than that which the monetary autocrat of the late U. S. Bank was accused of exercising by his adversaries. The superintendent is 'the sole judge of the securities of the banks, and can withhold or dispense the bank notes, as partiality, caprice, or prejudice may dictate.'"

There are in the United States more than one thousand banks of circulation. Mr. Baker regards this multiplicity as a great and increasing evil. An examination of the list of more than five hundred banks, which have failed, will show that they were principally of small capitals, nearly one third of which were in New York, sixty in Pennsylvania, and fifty in Ohio. "The notes of these small banks are generally under the denomination of five dollars, attractive in appearance, and rich in embellishments. Sagaciously scattered among the population of the Western States, who are accustomed to the use of a defaced and mutilated currency, they are readily adopted into circulation, until the distribution is so general, that no inquiry is ever made as to their character. "Instances have occurred, in which bank bills have been put into circulation, before the bank itself had either a banking house, books of account, or even capital to commence with."

Mr. Baker is of opinion that if our banking institutions would select out of their own number a delegation of intelligent directors, who would periodically and successively assemble at Boston, New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and interchange opinions with each other on financial subjects, it would probably result in some established system of management, which would conduce to the general safety of the banks, and the benefit of the trading community." The author proceeds to discuss the various disturbing causes which agitate our monetary concerns, and contends that until some uniform national system of bank circulation is adopted, we cannot escape the evils of our present heterogeneous currency. Some persons may denounce this project of a general bank convention, with a view to unity of action, as chimerical. So was the Suffolk Bank system denounced at first. Mr Baker arrives at the conclusion, that "without a central organization, voluntarily erected by the banks, and adopted as a permanent affiance, our banking institutions will continue to be perturbing forces, without the central sun of our planetary system to retain the revolving bodies in their orbits."

It is impossible, in the space we have allotted to ourselves, to do justice to this very able, clear and vigorous exposé of the present banking system of the United States.—The author's official position in one of the principal banks in Cincinnati has given him opportunities of information, of which he has availed himself fully. There is no impracticable theorizing in his suggestions and monitions. His statements are deserving the prompt and serious attention of all persons interested in the establishment of a sound and uniform currency.

Boston Transcript.

STAND FROM UNDER.

A Cincinnati paper, in an article upon buying a slave just returned to his master, by a decision of Judge McLean, "goes it" as follows:

"The subscription for the emancipation of "Wash," the celebrated fugitive, is rapidly swelling, and before many days it is highly probable that "Wash" will be returned to Ohio, when he will doubtless press the wife of his bosom to his heart, and imprint upon her lips a kiss the echo of which will reverberate over and through the hills of old Miami county, equal to that of the crack of the red man's rifle."

A kiss with such a crack must be a model. These are the times for "bifulcate rhetoric."

FANNY FERN.

The gifted, the sprightly, the caustic and the humorous Fanny! It is stated by the Milwaukie News that Fanny has been divorced from her husband, and that he, Mr. Farrington, now lives in Chicago, having previously obtained the divorce.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Afternoon, Septemb'r 6, 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.

Enlargement.

The Daily South Carolinian comes to us much enlarged, and otherwise handsomely improved in appearance. A good sign. Success to it.

Acknowledgement.

We forgot last week to return our acknowledgements to our friends of the Steel Creek Division of the Sons of Temperance for a handsome present of nice cake, reserved expressly for us from the festive board of their recent celebration. We understand that the ladies of the neighborhood furnished about fifty large cakes for the occasion, and that the day passed off to the satisfaction and delight of all present.

Prosperity of Rock Island.

It is gratifying to witness the evidences of the growing prosperity of this Factory, as exhibited in the amount of its manufactures shipped from Charlotte to numerous, and sometimes distant, points of the Union. Large quantities have recently been sent out to many of the South Western States, and some even to the State of Missouri, besides considerable quantities to some of the Northern States. The confidence of its home friends, too, has been greatly strengthened by these gratifying manifestations, and its prosperity may now be regarded as resting upon a safe and permanent foundation. Well does the persevering enterprise of this company deserve to be rewarded with the most abundant success, and we hope to see it ere long more amply filled each of them in the possession of large fortunes, accumulated by their labors in this or some other enterprise.

Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee.

We have been presented with a copy of the above named work by our friend James Harry, who has on hand a number of them for sale at his Book Store, two doors North East of the Post Office, on Tryon Street. The work embraces over seven hundred pages of well printed matter, and concludes with an appendix giving the names, date of erections, and boundaries of the several Counties composing the State of Tennessee. The incidents composing the main body of the history are narrated in a smooth, clear, and energetic style and from the character of the many sources from which the writer derives his information we will venture to assert that it is the best history of Tennessee extant, and well worthy of a place in every family library. As Tennessee is the daughter of North Carolina, the work of course contains much valuable information relating to the early history of the latter State. Upon the whole, we do not see how North Carolinians can avoid buying a copy of the work for the benefit of their families.

To our Mountain Friends

It is time that we should say to our friends in the Mountains, and others whose interests are concerned, that the merchants of Charlotte are laying in the heaviest stock of goods ever brought to this market, which will course buyers, amongst the cheap bargains they intend, to purchase stocks, either for family use or for the upland country market, upon terms as reasonable and moderate as they can be had in any inland town in the Southern Country. In addition to this, having the money of two Banks at their services, our merchants, and traders will be enabled to give the largest prices for Country produce. They seem to be inclined to hold out every inducement to the people of the Country, during the coming Fall and Winter, to make Charlotte their principal market and trading point, and they are determined also to place her fortunes on less respect upon a basis that none nor competition cannot wear out or shake down. In view of these things we think that we may safely predict, for the coming season, the largest business ever transacted in the Western part of North Carolina in one season, and at one point.

Relief to the Sufferers.

In all the principal Cities, and in a number of the principal towns, of the Union, we see that large amounts of money are being raised and transmitted to the "Howard Association," a benevolent society in New Orleans, for the relief of the sufferers from Yellow Fever in that City. Charleston has displayed a liberal hand in this good work of charity, she having promptly given the sum of $6615 80. So also has Columbia, according to her population, she having raised the sum of $1225,50. Thousands have already died, and thousands have left the City, and the dreadful scourge still stalks triumphant through the ranks of the helpless remnant of her Citizens. Charlotte, although only in her transition state between a town and city existence, might do something, if never so small, in this hour of the emergency. Claim, "that the house upon the mount," and they shall find it after many days.

Danger of Innovations.

Our readers will find a few good hints in a communication in this week's paper from our friend J. F. G. Mittag, touching the propriety of our foreign diplomatic corps, in order that they may dress themselves in the gaudy mantle of European Court Customs. Will not such a precedent, similar to the introduction of a similar custom, or rather costume, among our officers at home? And if our people are to be taught to keep up the extravagance of foreign style and fashion, what will be the difference, so far as taxes are concerned, between our republican government and the monarchies of Europe. Had we not better continue to follow the virtuous example set us by our immortal Franklin, by appearing at foreign courts in plain but decent citizen's dress, and thus teach the rest of the world that simplicity is the beauty and the emblem of republicanism? The same reasons which influence European governments to adopt the court dress does apply to the policy and genius of our institutions. There the court dress is adopted to inspire in the people a feeling of awe and reverence for their governments. With us equality is the principle which fills our people with a love of their government, and that equality should spear in our dress and in all our social and official relations. And to inspire the same feeling in the people of other countries, the same means should be adopted there in order that those people may the better admire the harmony of our system.

Fitly Spoken.

We clip the following sensible comment upon a very common but at the same time cruel, and impolite, practice from the "People's Organ," a valuable family paper published in New York, which we think will bear with peculiar force upon the community of this locality. Ladies, especially, we invite to "read, learn, mark, and inwardly digest" it.

THOUGHTLESS BUT CRUEL.—It is an old maxim that the health of the body is affected by the state of the mind. When a body's sinsessed, in a majority of cases no medicine is so efficacious as cheerfulness, says a contemporary. Mrs. M——is in feeble health; her countenance indicates it; yet she attends to her domestic duties, calls upon friends, and attends to her necessary shopping; but whenever and wherever she meets her friends and acquaintances, she is greeted thus: "Why, Mrs. M——, how dreadfully you do look! You are very thin and pale. You must be very ill for you have changed sadly during the last few weeks." &c. The consequence is, Mrs. M——returns home depressed in spirits, and says to her husband, "I must look very ill indeed for I can hardly meet an acquaintance from home who does not tell me so." Thus are the efforts of husband and children to keep the heart of a wife and mother cheerful, completely frustrated, and it is quite possible that the lady becomes incurably ill.

The fate of Virtue.

At first sight, it would seem to be an anomaly in human affairs that virtue is rarely ever fully rewarded, or appreciated, by public opinion, during the lifetime of the agent practicing it. But when we come to reflect that the share of evil have their works of influence in the administration in all ordinary concerns; that jealousy, envy hatred, and malice, have their several interests to represent, and that virtue never condescends to meet these on the arena of flattery, falsehood, and detraction which wield only a temporary influence, our surprise is at once converted into the humiliating acknowledgement of its truth, and our mortification finds consolation only in the unerring judgment of posterity. All history is filled with examples which go to substantiate the truth of this opinion. It is illustrated in the lives of all honest private citizens, in the biographies of all great divines Statesmen, Kings, Emperors, and potentates; in the administrations of all governments, civil and religious, and in the history of all political parties of every age, and in every clime. Two of the most glaring instances of the prevalence of this principle are to be found at a very recent epoch in this history of this Country, the one showing the want of popularity in Mr. Fillmore's administration at the North, where personal jealousy, envy, self interest, and other evil influences were brought to bear against it, and the other where falsehood, slander, and detraction, were combined to defeat so great and good a man as General Scott for the highest office in the gift of the American people. It is one of the highest evidences of the political virtue and patriotism of the Whig party of the present day, that it requires the unceasing slander and detraction of all the different fractions of the present dominant, Democratic party to paralyze its influence; and we may derive much consolation from the reflection that the future history of the country will certainly award to the principles and political action of the present Whig party the highest meed of praise for sound virtue, and disinterested patriotism.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

If our public men abroad adopt the dress and expensive habits of living that prevail at the foreign courts to which they are our representatives, is not the cost of our government so far equal to a monarchy, and are not the people taxed to pay it as they are in a monarchy; and, although we may have the choice of our rulers, have we not then the same burden to bear, in fact, as the subjects of a kingly government?

If luxury and extravagant living attach to our officers at foreign courts, do these gentlemen, on their return home, not communicate these to their friends here, and these again to theirs, until a wide circle is formed among our people? and if luxury and extravagant living are plagues to a republican form of government, as our worthy ancestors taught us, should we not be mindful of the signal example set for us by Dr. Franklin, and now make it a point to require our foreign ministers to adopt the simple dress of an unostentatious republican, regardless of what those might think who rule an ignorant and a miserable people by the humbuggery of a tawdry and costly costume and a sumptuous and extravagant style of living?

There is no danger but they will be received by foreign courts and treated with proper respect, if we should make it a point to require it. These courts will have sense enough to appreciate the body without the extra feathers. Let us bear in mind that virtue, as well as intelligence, is a part of our motto, and that we are "a city set upon a hill."

J. F. G. MITTAG.

Charlotte, Sept 1, 1853.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

WARM SPRINGS,
MADISON Co., N. C., Aug. 15, 1853.

Messrs. Editors: Well, the election is over—the mountains have been in "labor," and have brought forth—not a *mouse*—but the same animal it vomited forth two years ago. Thomas L. Clingman—I suppose you have heard, however, long ere this—has been re-elected by a large majority. He is sojourning here at present—resting I suppose from the labors of his last campaign, and receiving the plaudits of his South Carolina friends, who almost worship the mountain boomer.

Johnson is said to be elected (by a large majority over Henry) Governor of Tennessee. The other elections in that State are reported to be favorable to the Democrats.

I have been here but a short time, but much pleased with the place. Mr. Jno. E. Patton, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Springs, is the very pink of what I would have "mine host" to be. I have seen a good many watering places—many of which bear a very high reputation for natural beauty and romantic scenery; but, if I were left the choice of determining, I would say that the site of the Warm Springs cannot be surpassed anywhere, in point of natural beauty and scenery. The watering places here are not as full as they usually are, owing, I suppose, to the fact, that many have been induced to visit the World's Fair, who have been accustomed heretofore to resorting here. My opinion is that, in changing their summer retreat, they have made a bad *exchange*.

X.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

It may not be known to many of our readers that several of the clergymen of New Orleans have appointed a union meeting for humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, to be held at five o'clock, in the afternoon, daily, during the prevailing epidemic, in which they cordially invite the members of all Christian churches, and the public generally, to unite with them in humbling themselves before their Maker, and in acknowledging His sovereignty over them, and in supplicating Him to deliver them from the pestilence that now desolates their city.—They also ask Christian communities throughout the land to join in supplicating God in behalf of their stricken community.

In connection with this, we notice in the Savannah Georgian a suggestion that a day be set apart throughout the land for humiliation and prayer, and for one universal contribution of means to relieve the continued and pressing necessities of the afflicted; a suggestion we deem worthy of public consideration. The calamity is one which would, we think, justify the President in appointing a day of national humiliation and prayer, and although much has already been contributed to the relief of the sufferers, we have no doubtin large sum would be collected on the day appointed in this manner.—*South Carolinian.*

In accordance with the above request, prayer was offered in the M. E. Church, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Miller.—*N. C. Whig.*

HUSTLING AN ABOLITONIST.

An individual by the name of Jeffreys, for a short time resident at Halifax, up the Road, rendered himself obnoxious, by the delivery of certain sentiments calculated to arouse the ire of Southern people. In short, he was voted an Abolitionist, and the community determined to get rid of him. So a crowd collected and politely escorted Mr. Jeffreys to the Depot for transportation to the more congenial North. He indicated a preference to remain, but on the arrival of the upward train, he was placed on board, and found himself *en route* for Weldon, amid the parting farewells of his fellow-citizens. "Good-bye, Jeffreys." "Farewell, old fellow!" Take care of yourself!" "Adieu, my friend." "We like you pretty well, but you can't stay here." "Good bye, Good bye!" And away he went, baggage and all, as fast as steam could carry him to Weldon. Arriving there, this victim of free opinion hastened to alight, and was warmly greeted by a number of equally kind friends, who conducted him, contrary to his choice, to the Petersburg train, and safely landing him in the cars, waved their adieus, as the traveller in spite of himself, shot past the village in hot haste for the Cockade city.—"Good-bye, Jeffreys! Farewell, old fellow!" "A pleasant trip to you," shouted the crowd, and that was the last of the Abolitionist in those parts. Whether they passed him on in like manner at Petersburg, and so on to the region of false philanthropy and fanaticism, we know not.—*Wil. Herald.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND CUBA.

The special Washington correspondent of the Herald writes that paper on Saturday to the following effect:

"We have reason to believe that Lord John Russell's letter relative to the proposition for a tripartite treaty has been answered by Mr. Marcy in a manner which will not only convince the English Secretary of State of his want of geographical knowledge as to the distance between the United States and Cuba, but also of the fact that any combinations of European powers by which this country is likely to be nearly or remotely affected will not be regarded with indifference. We are further of opinion that the truly American doctrine enunciated by Mr. Everett, in his celebrated State paper in reply to Messrs. Crampton and Sartiges, has been endorsed and emphasized by the present administration, to the fullest extent. From present appearances, whilst no disposition is manifested to assume a hostile attitude on the part of our government, it is evident that if the threat of Lord John Russell, that Great Britain is free to act singly or in conjuction with other powers, as to her may seem fit, means that she will enter into combinations to thwart the policy of the United States, that there will be no hesitation on the part of President Pierce in protecting the interests and honor of the country. It looks squally."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The Washington Star of Monday has the following announcement:

"The Government have recently been apprized of the existence in large quantities, on our Southern coast, of a most valuable article of commerce in China, not before known to be obtainable here. We refer to what is known in science as Bicho do mar, corrupted in the language of commerce into Deche la mer. The Chinese call it Trepang. The Chinese use it as we do Iceland moss and isinglass. It is taken to them in immense quantities from the tropical shores of Asia and Australia annually. Its value varies from 8 to $10 per picul (of 133⅓ lbs.) according to the quality; there being some thirty different qualities of the article, which are only to be distinguished by experts in the trade."

The treasonable correspondence found concealed in Major Andre's boots when he was searched by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wert, has recently been discovered at Albany. The papers consist of an enumeration of the number and disposition of the American forces at West Point, and a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points. There is also a pass from Arnold, under which Andre, as "Mr. John Smith," was returning to the British camp.

MISSOURI COTTON.

On the 23d instant twenty-six bales of cotton, raised and picked in Polk county, Mo., arrived at St Louis. The News of that city says:

"We note this as the first shipment of cotton from the Missouri river. In the course of time, South Sea Island will be rolling over the 'road from India,' and down the Missouri by the hundred and perhaps thousands of bales."

The whole amount subscribed for the relief of New Orleans is expected to be $150,000.

CONFLAGRATION—DESTRUCTION OF PEARL STREET HOUSE.

On Tuesday night, 23d inst., about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the six story building known as the "Pearl Street House," in New York, fronting on Nos. 86, 88, and 90 Pearl st., and running through to Nos. 56, 58, and 54 Water st. The fire originated in the lower part of the building, but how, or in what manner is unknown; and the flames had burnt a passage from the bottom to the upper story before being discovered. The first discovery of the fire was of a dense smoke issuing from the top story, but before the alarm was given, the flames burst forth with great fury. The immense edifice was entirely consumed.—There were about *two hundred* guests in the house at the time of the fire, nearly all of whom have lost all their baggage. One old gentleman, seventy years of age, who lay sick in his bed, was nearly suffocated before he could be got out. Some of the firemen carried him out in a state of insensibility, when he was conveyed by the police to the Station House. His recovery is extremely doubtful. At twelve o'clock an explosion occured, supposed to have been a barrel of turpentine, and in a few minutes afterwards the upper walls of the hotel fell in with a tremendous crash.—Lewis C. Tibbles, a member of Engine Company No. 38, was struck upon the head by some of the falling walls, and his scull fractured, besides receiving other injuries.—He was conveyed away by his brother firemen in a state of insensibility, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.

SERIOUS MISTAKE BY A BANK TELLER.

On Wednesday, Henry Rosenthal, a commission merchant, of New York, presented a check drawn for $9 12 on the Hanover Bank in that city for payment. Mr. E. P. Cobb, the paying teller, in the hurry of business, paid Rosenthal $912 00 by mistake instead of $9 12. Later in the day, Mr. Cobb, in making up his accounts, discovered that there was quite a large deficiency of funds, and upon comparing the check with the check clerk the error was at once discovered. The police were immediately sent after Rosenthal, and on his arrest he denied any connection with the matter, and said he had not drawn the money. His trunk was searched, which resulted in finding $800 in $100 bills, which after some hesitation, he admitted was a portion of the money drawn upon the check, and paid to him by mistake by Mr. Cobb. His person was also searched, and upon him was found funds making in all nearly the amount drawn by him. The accused was detained for examination.

SPARS FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Selma Sentinel of the 20th says: Another large lot of pine spars, we observe, has been brought down from Shelby and Bibb counties, by the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, and they are to be rafted to Mobile, by Col. Stewart George, who is, as we have previously stated, engaged in filling a heavy contract with the French government. Some of these spars are the prettiest timber we have ever seen; in truth, they excel any thing of the kind ever before obtained in the State. Among this lot, we observe several that looked to be about 80 feet long, and not a knot or fracture was discoverable on them. Capt. George is an enterprising gentleman, and is certainly doing much in bringing to public attention the great value of the pine forest of Alabama. It should be recollected that this is an evidence of the value of railroads too. This timber is brought from a section of country, four years ago impenetrable, and those trees as they then stood were worthless, when now they can be carried to Mobile at a cost of less than $10, where they will average $100 a piece. If the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad isn't "promoting the general welfare" in this respect we are very much mistaken.

EDGEFIELD GOLD MINES.

The gold diggings of Edgefield are still promising great results. Dorn's is properly in Abbeville; but various others, with the richest indications, are about to be worked in this District also. That of Capt. James Dorn, Dr. Landrum & Co., is already progressing finely. We understand that one of the owners refuses fifty thousand dollars for his fourth of it. Some ten or a dozen locations are thought to present highly favorable marks of a golden abundance. We shall have nabobs a plenty in Edgefield yet.—The day of usurers is past and gone. Money is plenty (all gold coin, too, at 7 per cent.) The fact is we can get it now at almost our own terms. They'll beg us to take it after a while. By the-by, we see it stated that a French chemist has discovered a *bona fide* process of making gold. If so, the long sought Philosopher's Stone is found, and the golden age is here. We would like to get Frenchy's recipe before the value of the article becomes too much depreciated.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

PURCHASE OF GOLD MINES IN VIRGINIA.

It is stated that John N. Wyckoff, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York, and P. G. Gardiner, esq., inventor and patentee of the celebrated quartz crusher and amalgamator bearing his name, have recently purchased a farm in Fauquier county, Va., of 800 acres, having upon it one of the richest gold mines in that State. There have already been traced out thirteen distinct and separate veins of quartz upon the farm, either of which will measure two and a half miles in running extent. From one of these veins, which measures from fifteen to twenty feet in width at the surface of the ground, twelve bushels of ore was lately taken out and brought to New York, and on Tuesday last the same was pulverized and amalgamated, in the presence of a number of gentlemen. The result yielded $82 50 in fine gold.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.

A riot has occurred at Niagara Falls, in consequence of the arrest of a negro named Watson, charged with the murder of Jones, at Savannah, three years since. Three hundred negroes rescued Watson from the officers, who called in some Irish laborers to their assistance, when a desperate fight ensued, in which the negroes were defeated, and Watson recaptured. He has been sent South.

THE MORTALITY.

The deaths by yellow fever in New Orleans, from 20th May to 27th August, are summed up by the Delta, and the melancholy aggregate of 6,442 is given.

The interments on Sunday were 148, including 124 from yellow fever.

THE PROGRESS OF RUSSIA.

There is something really grand and imposing in the steady march of Russian dominion since Peter the Great first consolidated his empire into a substantive State. On his accession in 1689, its western boundary was in longitude 30 degrees, and its southern in latitude 42 degrees; these have now been pushed to longitude 18 degrees and latitude 39 degrees respectively. Russia had then no access to any European sea; her only ports were Archangel in the Frozen Ocean, Astrakhan on the Caspian; she has now access both to the Baltic and Euxine. Her population, mainly arising from increase of territory, has augmented thus:

At the accession of Peter the Great, in 1689, it was 15,000,000; at the accession of Catherine the Second, in 1752 it was 25,000,000; at the accession of Paul in 1796, it was 36,000,000; at the accession of Nicholas, in 1825, it was 58,000,000. By the treaty of Neustadt, in 1721, and by a subsequent treaty, in 1809, she acquired more than half the kingdom of Sweden, and the command of the Gulf of Finland, from which before she was excluded. By the three partitions of Poland, in 1772, 1793, and 1795, and by the arrangements of 1815, she acquired territory nearly equal in extent to the whole Austrian empire. By various wars and treaties with Turkey, in 1791, 1783, and 1812, she robbed her of territories equal in extent to all that remains of her European dominions, and acquired the command of the Black Sea.

Between 1800 and 1811, she acquired from Persia districts at least as large as the whole of England, from Tartary a territory which ranges over 30 degrees of longitude. During this period of 150 years she has advanced her frontier 500 miles towards Constantinople, 630 miles towards Stockholm, 740 miles towards Berlin and Vienna, and 1000 miles towards Teheran, Cabool, and Calcutta. One only acquisition she has not yet made though steadily pushing toward it, earnestly desiring it, and feeling it to be essential to the completion of her vast designs and the satisfaction of her natural and consistent ambition—namely the possession of Constantinople and Roumelia, which would give her the most admirable harbors and the command of the Levant, and would enable her to overlap, surround, menace, and embrace all the rest of Europe.—*Economist.*

A NEW USE FOR COTTON

Invention, which goes far to make useful almost every production of nature, has found a new use for cotton, in which, without doubt, a very large amount will be employed. We allude to the mattresses now coming so favorably and extensively into use in preference to any article heretofore tried. The writer of this has used one for some six months past, and has found it to possess every requisite and desireable quality of a mattress, without the objection so frequently urged against moss, curled hair or husks—as the husks moulding from damp, had smells from the curled hair in summer, and the lamp matting of the moss. The cotton felting, prepared by a patented process, has none of these annoyances, is always elastic, and will, with ordinary care, last a life time. Our friends "way down on the old plantation" will please make a note of this, and consider that the invention is a feather in their caps,—or rather money in their purses,—as the demand for the raw material at home will doubtless materially increase the price. We feel sure that if the real qualities of this mattress are ever made known to the public generally, five hundred thousand bales a year would not satisfy the demand for its manufacture. The article having been thoroly tried on the principal steam ships and, approved by their owners, as well as by physicians who have tried and strongly recommend them, we doubt not the Patentee will make a fortune on them. The agents for this city and the union generally, are Messrs. Doremus & Nixon, 21 Park Place and 19 Murray street.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE MYSTERIES OF COOKERY.

It is said that some of the great cooks of ancient Greece carried their art to such perfection, that they were able to serve up a whole pig, boiled on one side and roasted on the other, and stuffed besides, though without visible mark of the knife upon it. The inventor of this feat was cruel enough to keep the process secret for a whole year. At length it was revealed that he had bled the animal to death by a very small wound under the shoulder, by which he had also extracated the entrails piecemeal; that he had forced the stuffing down the throat; and that, by means of barley paste, he had prevented the roasting on one side, having boiled it afterwards. It is said also of these Greek cooks, that by their salsings, pickligs, and frylings, they could actually make a carcass pass for any kind of fish or flesh they chose.

JOHN RANDOLPH

Among the innumerable anecdotes of John Randolph the following is not the worst. A young aspirant for Congressional fame was fit in his maiden speech to give proof of his boldness and eloquence by a long and abusive attack upon the eccentric member from Virginia. At the conclusion of the young orator's voluminous address the hero of Roanoke arose and stretching out his long and nervous arm towards the seat of the complacent youth, with a half inquiring, half-contemptuous look, thus replied: "Mr. Speaker, *who's that?*"

WHO SHALL BE HEIR?

A millionaire in Paris, about dying, has intimated to the crowds of relatives who daily swarm around his bed, that he would select as his heir any one of them who chose to bind himself to accompany his body to the vault, remain there for six months. During this period, he engaged that a sumptuous repast shall be provided daily in the charnel house; and at the end of twelve months, he will settle 20,000 francs per annum on the sharer of his grave.

RATTLESNAKE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Palmetto Standard tells of a large rattlesnake killed by one of his subscribers. We are enabled this week to crawl a little over his figures. Mr. Stedman, of this district, killed on the 18th inst., a snake of this species, which measured four feet, had eleven rattles and exhibited teeth one inch long. *"Nobis me tangere!"*—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

The valuation of real estate in the city of Boston, for the present year, as ascertained by the assessors, is $115,261,000; personal estate, $30,661,400; total valuation, $205,420,400; number of polls, 30,000; and the ratio of taxation adopted for the present year is 76 cents on one hundred dollars.

A NEW KIND OF COTTON.

We have seen, says the New York Tribune, a specimen of a new and very beautiful sort of cotton, brought from among the Pinc Indians of New Mexico, by an officer of the Mexican Boundary Commission. Its peculiarity consists in a fine silky staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. We learn that the seed has been introduced into Texas, and that the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also a great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permanently to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cotton raising. The specimen we have seen will be exhited at the Crystal Palace. It was forwarded here by a merchantile house of San Antonio for that purpose.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL-ROAD.

T. C. Graham, J. & C. J. Cowles, R. E. Johnston, A. Sheek & B., Sheek & G., J. O. Reid, Phifer & Y., Jenkins, R. A Co., W. Ramseur, J. R. Gordan, Sill & S., W. & G. W. Helms & Co., R. F. Simonton & Co., Harper, J. & Co., Elkins & Co., J. Hodgens & Co., Murphey, McR. & Co., Phoenix G. M. Co., S. & Weddington, W. Murphey, Smith & Tate, C. Hickerson, Long, J. & Co., P. W. Landrum, W. F. Taylor, T. Walton, K. P. Harris & S., W. H. Barbeck, C. W. Harris, B. F. Edwards, Lowe & R., J. B. Gordan, C. & Hagins, R. & A. Murphey, W. M. Houston, J. A. Ramseur, J. W. Stockton, J. Wragg, W. G. Finley, Setzer & M., Hoke & M.

DIED,

In this place, on the 4th instant, NELSON McCORKLE, in the 14th year of his age.

On the 24th of Aug. in Building County Ga. JOSEPH MEHAFFEY, in the Fifty sixth year of his age.

Cabinet Warehouse.

SANDERS & HORAH

INFORM the public generally, that they are still carrying on the

Cabinet Business,

at their old stand, one door North of the Jail, where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line in the shortest notice. They have on hands

Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas,
CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS
WARDROBES, &c.

ALSO

They inform the public, that they have purchased the right of the county for manufacturing the

HUB BEDSTEAD,

and are now prepared to furnish them to any one. They are certainly far superior to the old style, both as regards comfort and facility in being put up and taken down. They also take care all persons from prejudicing on their right, as the law will certainly be enforced against any one who may do so.

N. B. COFFINS furnished at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Charlotte, September, 1853. 31 f

Stoves! Stoves!

STOVES!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving and will continue to receive throughout the season, the largest and most complete stock of

Cooking, Parlour and Box

STOVES

ever brought to this market. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell LOWER than they have ever been offered in this place before. Also, a general assortment of

PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN-WARE,

always on hand and for sale, either wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in this section of country.

JOB WORK such as

Roofing, Guttering, Stove Pipes, &c.

executed at the shortest notice.

☞ ORDERS for either Stoves, Tin-ware, or Job Work punctually attended to.

SAM L. T. WRISTON

September 6, 1853. 31 f

Fashionable Tailoring.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public and "the rest of mankind," that they have commenced the above business at Hamilton Springs, new brick building, on road No. 4, where they will be happy to receive a share of gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothing made in a SUPERIOR workmanlike manner, and with strict regard to the ever ruling style of fashion in the Northern Cities. Their knowledge of the business and the facilities they have of receiving an early notice of all the changes of Style and Fashion, expect them to say that they can at any time give their customers an article equal in every respect to those made in New York and Philadelphia.

R. M. ROBINSON
NEIL WILKINSON

September 6. 31 f

Wanted,

1 or 2 Good Journeymen Cabinet Makers. To such as can come well recommended for industrious and sober habits, constant work and good wages will be given.

SANDERS & HORAH.

September 6. 31 f

The Petersburg Intelligencer will insert the above to the amount of $1, and send bill to this office for payment.

Public Sale.

HAVING determined to remove South, I will expose to Public Sale, on the 23d instant, at Davidson College, all my

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

consisting in part of a few lot of Mattresses and other articles of value. The furniture is good, having been in use but a short time. Also, my stock of fine MILCH COWS.

LEWIS DINKINS.

September 6. 31

Negro Boy Wanted!!

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber at Oak Lawn, Cabarrus county, N. C., about the 1st or 2nd April a negro Boy named JACKSON, about 25 years old, some five feet 8 inches high, black complexion, somewhat bow legged. He is supposed to be lurking somewhere between the Rocky River and Rocky River Congregation. I will pay twenty five dollars for delivering him to me or his commitment to jail, so that I get him. I have reason to believe that he has some white friends who are extending aid and comfort. I will pay fifty dollars reward for evidence sufficient to convict any such of harboring him. He may have obtained free papers and attempt to make his escape and become a Free Sailor.

E. R. HARRIS.

September 6. 31 f