bodings. At last, as she was one evening looking upon her child, and wondering what could be the reason of his strange conduct, the terrible idea flashed upon her soul—"My child is a natural drunkard!" She shrieked aloud; and her husband, who happened to be within hearing, came to her.—She fell upon his neck, and exclaimed, "Dear husband, our little George is born a ——" She could proceed no farther, but sunk away in her husband's arms.

From that hour the father of the boy never tasted a drop of spirits. The sight of his eyes, and the heavings of his heart entirely cured him of his habit. He seldom looks upon his unfortunate little George without shedding a tear over that sin which entailed upon him a life of obscurity and wretchedness. He has lived, I rejoice to add, to redeem his character; and he is now the father of five children, all of whom are bright, and beautiful, and lovely, excepting only the one whose destiny was thus blasted.

This principle of inheriting traits and characteristics, however, is susceptible of an indefinite number of illustrations. It has become a proverb, and it is sustained by all history and observation, that the offspring of libidinous connections are uniformly marked by a strong tendency to improper passions, while the subsequent sons and daughters of the same parentage, where thorough reformation has taken place, are in general virtuous.

EGYPTIAN MUMMY RAGS IN A YANKEE PAPER-MILL.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing of the paper-mills at Gardiner Me., says:

"Yesterday I visited, in company with Mayor Woods, of Gardiner, the two principal paper factories, and was astonished in seeing at the millions of pounds of rags piled up in warehouses or spread over acres of ground, to find that a portion of them had recently arrived from Alexandria in Egypt. They were the most disgusting, odoriferous old clothes that I have ever had the bad fortune to smell. This, doubtless, was owing to the fact that a part of them were in a damaged state. The Egyptian rags had been collected from all the corners of the Pacha's dominions—from the living and the dead. Here many cast-off garments of Abbas Hilly and Hadjey have many tons of big, loose, Turkish cagged trousers; and low water head pieces, in the shape of old duffed turbans, the dependents with not. But the most singular and the strangest sickness of the whole filthy mass came out from the backs of the present generation of travellers—pilgrims, peasants, soldiers and sailors of Egypt—but were the plunder worryings of men, halls, ensembles and cats, rose from the respectable Mr. defunct members of the same. What a scene to call up the grim past! And what a desecration, too, to take the garments of the Pharaohs, Ramses, and of sacred bulls, holy crocodiles and pious cats, and, mingling them with the unmentionables of the sharp-pated herd of modern Egyptians, to ship them to the other side of the world—to a land which Ptolemy's map had no room for—there to grind them up to the music of cogwheels and the falls of the Cobbess Contee! How little did the religious old Egyptians think that they were piling away stuff for the future cook accounts of Tadmanee, and that the linen folds which wrapped his mummy in days gone by should be rifled, pulped, ground and sent forth to be spread in fond embrace and to the parent whore. It has been ascertained that some of the Egyptian rags contain about forty per cent. of dust and dirt. The dust doubtless consists of many the particles of Pharaoh's embalmed subjects, but not a few of the modern rags seems to have spread upon the sands at the Nile, and received a deposit of the fine earth that has washed down from the mountains of Abyssinia.—This adds to the weight; but Yankees will not be sold twice in this matter."

DISCOVERY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER.—The Ohio Farmer mentions an important discovery in the manufacture of leather, by which the process of tanning is performed in as many days as it formerly required months. Leather, it is known, is formed by the union of gelatine, of which the skin is chiefly composed, and tannin, a substance found in the bark of the oak, hemlock and birch, and in a few shrubs like the sumac, &c. For tanning purposes, immense breadths of forest have already been destroyed, and the supply of tannin steadily decreases, while the demand for leather increases. Many mineral and vegetable substances have been tried as substitutes, but without success, and tannin are now sought as far north from a great distance and at a constantly increasing cost.

It has recently been discovered, says the Farmer, "that some barks growing spontaneously in great abundance all over the country, in every State and Territory in the Union, and we believe all over Europe, are a hundred times more valuable and very much more plentiful, but which contain no shadow of tannin." We are not informed what the plant is, but the discovery, a Mr. Johnson, is said to have ascertained by proper, after many years of careful study and experiment. By the new process he takes a well-skin in two and a half days, which formerly required from six to twelve months. The invention has been secured to the inventor by letters patent of the United States, and negotiations are taking to secure the same in Europe.

A new Life Boat is attracting great attention in New York. It has the shape of an egg, with its point elongated into a deep keel, which may be loaded with treasure, water, and provisions, so that if it were to fall sideways from a ship into the ocean it would right itself in two minutes and remain right side up without oars. "An old Tom," who speaks of it through the "Commercial," considers it "a vessel of mercy, a cast of other place to a shipwreck." Vessels in it, charged with millions of treasure, might float a whole year in the navigation of commerce waiting for relief. Even if a ship (heaven) were sinking so suddenly that no launch could be made, the new vessel might be lifted and left on deck to go down to the ship and the safety of its own buoyancy away. It is thought Congress will examine it at the Navy Department.

☞ It is said that common sulphur, mixed in a new pipe—one in which tobacco has never been used—is a sure and speedy cure for breakfast.

North Carolina Telegraph.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 17, 1858.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Wake County—For Governor—Ellis, 1859; McRae, 778. A gain of 313 for Ellis. The Democratic nominees were elected to the Senate and Commons, without opposition. W. H. High, Democratic nominee, was re-elected Sheriff over Calvin J. Rogers by 423 majority—High receiving 1432 votes, and Rogers 909.

Lee—For Governor—Ellis, 793; McRae 729. A gain of 49 for McRae. For the Senate—Blount, Whig, 787; DeBerry, Dem., 740; Blount's majority, 46—a gain of a Whig Senator. For the Commons—Cox, Whig, 1073; Rice, Dem., 757; McCoy, Whig, 769; Singletary, Dem., 745—Cox and McCoy, Whigs, are elected—being a gain of two Commoners in Fitt. For Sheriff—Hodges, Dem., elected over Smith, Whig, by 140 majority.

Chatham—For Governor—McRae, 1115; Ellis, 1077. A gain of 149 for McRae. For the Senate—Straughan, Whig, 1149; Cotten, Dem, 1031—Straughan's majority 118—a gain of a Whig Senator.—For the Commons—Green, Whig, 1152; Tucker, Whig, 1177; Moore, Dem., 1143; —McNeill, Dem., 1089; Bynum, Dem., 1099; Farrer, Whig, 902 Green, Whig, Taylor, Whig, and Moore, Dem., are elected—a gain of two Whigs in the Commons. For Sheriff—Pickard, Dem., 1407; Patterson Whig, 609.

Wilkes—For Governor—Ellis, 1231; McRae, 101. A gain of 14 for Ellis—For the Senate—Jones, Dem. 811; Whitson, 469. For the Commons—Dortch, Dem., 1042; Thompson, Dem., 813; Barnes, 2 2. Dortch and Thompson elected.—For Sheriff—Lanier, Dem., 708; Cox, 537.

Guilford—For Governor—Ellis, 307; McRae, 164. Ellis gain 92 votes to compare with the vote for Gilmer and Bragg. For the Senate—D. R. Dillard, Dem. 318; J. C. Skinner, Amer., 282. Dillard's maj. 110. For Commons—J. C. Barham, Dem., 289, J. J. Cannon, Amer., 155. Barham's maj. 22.

Martin—For Governor—Ellis, 616; McRae, 191. Gain of 129 for Ellis. For the Senate—Gaither, Dem, elected without opposition. For the Commons—Moore Dem., (no opp.) elected. For Sheriff—Ward, 748; Lanier, 112.

New Hanover—For Governor—Ellis, 1,411; McRae, 416. A gain of 42 for Ellis. For the Senate—Ashe, Dem., elected without opposition. For the Commons—Bryan, Dem., 1,312; Moore, Dem., 1188; Sheppard, Dem., 131. Bryan and Moore elected. For Sheriff—Hall, Dem., 872; [illegible], 1,000. A gain of 58 for Ellis. For the Senate—M. Leonard Dem., 653; D. W. Spivey, Int. Dem., 548. For the Commons—W. F. Green, Dem., 651; J. E. Thomas, Whig, 554. For Sheriff—W. Harris, Dem., 799; J. J. Jones, Dem., 399.

Anson—For Governor—Ellis, 796; McRae, 676. A Gain of 93 for Ellis. For the Commons—Gentry, Dem., 709; Harding, Amer., 769. For Sheriff Beaver, Dem., 791, Carter, Whig, 797.

Cumberland and Hornett—For Governor—Ellis, 1183; McRae, 753. A gain of 7 for McRae. For the Senate—Gilmore, Dem., elected without opposition. For the Commons—McKay, Dem., 1818; Barber, Dem., 1291; Harrington, Dem., 1019; Nimmons, Int. Dem., 1095; Williams, Int. Dem., 805. McKay Barber, and Harrington are elected. For Sheriff in Cumberland—McNeill, Amer., 864; Roberts, Dem. 798. McNeill elected by 53 majority. For Sheriff in Harnett—Grady, Dem. 476; Bolton, Amer., 405.

Johnston—For Governor—McRae, 925; Ellis, 881. A gain of 42 for Ellis. For the Senate—J. G. Cooper, Whig, 2147; J. W. Stancy, Dem., 301. Cooper's majority 47. For the Commons—W. N. H. Smith, Whig, (no opposition) 1731. For Sheriff—J. A. Yates, Dem, (no opposition) 100.

Jones—For Governor—Ellis, 648; McRae, 656. A gain of 91 for McRae. For the Senate—A. H. M. Dixon Amer. elected without opposition, in Jones and Onslow. For the Commons—John Shaw, Dem., 748; Richardson, Whig, 647. Shaw elected by 26 majority—a Democratic gain. For Sheriff—K. B. Koonce, Whig, 823, [illegible] Barrett, Dem., 676—majority [illegible] 269.

Gaston—For Governor—Ellis, 845; McRae, 99. Ellis gains 118. Bragg, Ind., Dem., 363; McRae, 496.

Lenoir—For Governor—Ellis, 631; McRae, 327. McRae gains 18 votes in this county. Cutler, Dem., elected to the Commons.

Cleveland—For Governor—Ellis, 1246; McRae, 568. A gain for McRae of 218 votes.

Iredell—For Governor—Ellis has about 100 majority in this county. A gain of 249 votes for him. For the Senate—J. H. Cleary, Amer., no opposition, 449. For the Commons—Col David Gaither, Amer., 484; Dr. P. T. Henry, Amer., 340. The American candidates had no regular opposition, and were of course elected. For Sheriff—H. B. Taylor, Amer., 32 majority, over no opposition.

Anson—For Gov.—McRae, 685; Ellis, 576. A gain for McRae of 134 votes. Amer. for Congress has 195 majority over Avery in this county—a gain of nearly five.

Orange—For Gov.—McRae, 15 majority. For the Senate—John Pool, Amer., 26 majority. For the Commons—Nathan Newby, Amer., 111 majority. For Sheriff—Jos. White, Amer., 36 majority.

Pasquotank—We have not full returns from this county, but there is no doubt of Pool, Amer., being elected to the Senate by over 300 majority, and Morgan is no doubt elected to the Commons.

Perquimons—For Governor—Ellis, 1041; McRae, 485. A gain of 63 for Ellis. McKay, Dem., elected to the Senate, and Forbes and Kelly, Dems., to the Commons.

Hertford—For Governor—Ellis, 750; McRae, 332. A gain of 123 for Ellis. Blount and Walton, Dems., elected to the Commons. For the Senate—Steele, Dem., 775; Alford, Amer., 571. King re-elected Sheriff.

Duplin—For Governor—Ellis, 1257; McRae, 132. 167 gain for Ellis. For the Senate—Houston, Dem., 1163—no opposition. For the Commons—Stanford, Dem., 721; Ward, Dem., 613; Smith, Dem., 569; Moore, Dem., 416. Stanford and Ward elected. For Sheriff—Outlaw elected.

Randolph—Senate—Worth, Amer., elected over Lane, Amer. Commons—Craven elected. Poll; Senate—Worth, 978; Lane, 559. Commons—Patterson, Dem., 325; Craven Amer., 1,133 Thornburg, Amer., 1,025; Elliot, Amer., 964. Small elected Sheriff without opposition.

Northampton—Gen Thos. J. Person, in the Senate, and Gen M. W. Ransom and Marcus W. Smallwood, in the Commons, are elected in this county.

Bertie—Senate—H. T. Clark elected; no opposition. Commons—Messrs. Bridgers and Dancy elected; no opposition. Jenkins elected Sheriff.

In the Senatorial District composed of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus McDowell Dem is reported to be elected over Jones, Amer., by 3 votes.

Bertie—McRae beats Ellis a few votes. For the Senate—Miller, Whig, beats Dickson, Loco, 75 votes. No doubt of his election. For the Commons—T. R. Caldwell, Whig, elected by 80 majority over J. H. Pearson, Loco. For Congress—Vance, Amer., 110 over Avery, Dem.

Union—Ellis, 824; McRae, 309. A gain of 47 for McRae. Senate—Medly, Dem., 694; Walkup, Amer 505. Walkup is elected in the Senatorial District, composed of Anson and Union by 233 majority. Commons—Wilson, Dem., 742; Timmons, Dem., 244; Beasly, Dem., 111. Wilson elected. C. Austin re-elected Sheriff without opposition.

Stanly—McRae, 821; Ellis, 139. A gain of 51 for McRae. For the Senate—Davis, Amer., 793; Kirk, Dem., 125. For the Commons—Waddill, Amer., no opposition, 707. For Sheriff—Marshall, Amer., 580; Nash, Amer., 519. Well done, for Stanly!

Lincoln—McRae, 587; Ellis 482. A gain of 75 for Ellis. Senate—Ramsey, Amer., 193 majority, which elects him by 16 majority over Wiseman, Dem. For the Commons—E. Gaither, Amer., 528; J. D. Clark, Dem., 452.

Jones—McRae, 774; Ellis, 325. A gain of 11 for McRae. For the Commons—James A. Leak, Amer., 1026; A. J. Bargan, Amer., 623. Messrs. Bargan and Leak had no opposition and are of course elected. For Sheriff—Threadgill, 598; Kendall, 325; Ratliff, 223; Hunsley, 27; Gaddy, 11.

Alexander—Ellis, 430; McRae, 356—A gain of 25 for Ellis. Carmichael for the Senate, 348. For the Commons—Boyle, Dem., 402; Teague, Whig, 373. A Democratic gain.

Cumberland—Ellis, 996; McRae, 181—Senate—Hinchcardt, Dem., elected without opposition. Commons—Sherrill, Dem., 736; Rose, 513. Sherrill elected.

Tyrrell—Ellis 220; McRae, 114. A gain of 270 for Ellis. For the Senate—Bowright, Dem., 221; DeCees, Amer., 158. For the Commons—Bunbury, Amer., elected without opposition.

Washington—Ellis 288; McRae 206—election in Martin and Washington. Commons—Norman, Dem., 330; Downing, op., 274. For Sheriff—Darden, Amer., beats Latham, Amer., 11 votes.

Montgomery—Ellis, 825; McRae, 581. A gain of 258 for Ellis. Senate—McDonald, Amer., 649—no opposition. Commons—Chambers, Amer., 679; Dr Crump, 257. Sheriff—Sanders, 511; Wooley, 490.

Pitt—Ellis, 737; McRae, 747. A gain of 235 for Ellis. Senate, D. Leon, Dem., Bryan, Amer., 832. Commons—Spier, Amer., 830; Williams, Dem., 731—Lilley, Amer., elected Sheriff.

Jones—Ellis, 258; McRae 182. A gain of 25 for McRae. Senate—Ward, Dem., elected to Catteret and Jones, over Scott, Ind. Commons—Cox, Dem., elected over Hyman, Ind., by 50 majority.

Richmond—McRae 525; Ellis 258. A gain of 13 for Ellis. O. H. Dockery, Amer., elected to the Commons without opposition. Senate, Stone, D., 490; Allord Amer., 399.

Pender—Senate—J. W. Cunningham, Dem., re-elected. Commons—R. H. Hatcher, Dem., re-elected. Sheriff—Smith, elected over Long.

Brunswick—Ellis, 980; McRae, 701. Ellis gain 90. Senate, Edney, D., 712; Yancy D., 466; Henry Amer., 484. Commons, Baird, D., 951; Godfrey, Amer., 711. Young elected Sheriff over Hampton, in contest. For Congressman, Vance, Amer., 918; Avery, Dem., 751.

Henderson—Ripley, Dem., elected in the Commons. A gain. Senate, Edney Dem., 748 Yancy, Dem., 390. Aldridge re-elected Sheriff. Congress, Vance 853, Avery 414.

Gates—R. Gatling, Jr., Dem., elected in the Commons over Morgan, Op., by 31 majority. Eure Amer., Sheriff over Hill, Dem., 8 votes.

Buckingham—Col. G. D. Boyd, Dem., elected to the Senate without opposition—vote 1780. Commons, Settle, Dem., 1220, Simpson, Dem., 1155. Roberts, D. Sheriff.

Hampton—Congress, Avery, Dem., 465, Vance, Amer., 321. Senate, W. H. Thomas 617, Roland 24. Commons, D. S. L. Love, 578—no opposition, and very few scattering votes.

☞ See Mr. D. Shoup's Card. He comes with a new kind of *type* for the people.

In a Snarl.

The result of the election in this county appears to have taken some of the politicians all aback. Before the election various were the combinations said to have been formed to defeat the regular nominees of the Democratic party. Now, as we have had nothing to do with any combination, we cannot disapprove of the opposition to the action of the convention, because we heard it asserted as coming from a respectable gentleman, and he a member of the convention, that he knew the names of the persons to be nominated before the convention met in the afternoon to make the selection. Now, this of itself, was enough to make any man, who had a mind of his own kick up at the action of the Convention.—This is, to our mind, one cause of the party's defeat. Another reason is, that from the day Dr. Pritchard declared himself an independent candidate to the day of the election, it was studiously charged that the Doctor was brought out by the Know-Nothings, and the charges were rang so continuously on this key that many of the Know Nothings themselves, who cared little and intended to do less, relative to the election, determined, as long as they were branded with the offence, to throw their aid in favor of the Doctor—and although the party organ says that in the canvass Mr. Hutchison did not prove himself equal to the others in electioneering tactics, yet we have no doubt that the course of Mr. Hutchinson's own friends, especially about Charlotte, drove many from his support, who preferred him to either of the candidates, and that accounts for so many single votes for the Doctor.—We have no doubt Mr. Hutchison has exclaimed before this, "save me from my friends," for certainly he cannot feel under any obligation to the Editor of the *Democrat* for saying that there are twenty-five men in the county more acceptable than himself. That's a pretty way to snub a man after he is defeated.

The Eighth District.

We give below the majorities from the counties heard from in the 8th district for Vance and Avery, as follows:

	Vance's Maj.	Avery's Maj.
Macon,	159	
Jackson,		279
Haywood,		84
Buncombe,	132	
Henderson,	439	
Madison,	89	
Yancy,	24	
Rutherford,	105	
Cherokee,	239	
Burke,		25
McDowell,		25
Caldwell,	239	
	1546	417

Vance's Maj. 1129

Vance's present majority is 1129, but the Asheville *Spectator* says his majority will be increased by the counties to be heard from to 2,000. The result in this District consoles us for my unpleasant reflections we may have at the ill success of our party in securing a majority in the next Legislature. Mr. Clingman's course has been so reprehensible that any defeat of his political aspirations would be highly gratifying to us. As Mr. Clingman's popularity with the Democratic party was based entirely upon his influence in his District, may not the present result, in some degree drive them from his support. We hope it may have this effect and that the next Legislature will not elect him to the Senate.

The President in the Field.

In this week's paper, we insert a statement that Vice President Breckinridge had taken the stump in defence of Democracy and Democratic principles, which was in direct opposition to President Buchanan, which is copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in which he attempts to meddle with the nomination of a candidate for Congress. Read it:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1858.

HON. WM. H. KNAPP:

Dear Sir:—Aware that the convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress in your District, will convene in a few days, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that you may be the unanimous nominee of that convention. If I lived in your district, and had a thousand votes, you should have them all. Occupying the position you do, I consider it essential that you should succeed in obtaining the nomination. A failure to this would be regarded by me as a rebuke of my Administration. There may be some aspirants for the position in your way. If so, you may say to them that by giving you a clear track they will gain my favor, and may expect to be provided for in a suitable manner. If nominated, I will throw as much influence into your district as you desire.

Our friend Hughes, I see has a hard row to hoe. He will be liberally sustained. Of this you may be assured.

Your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

This is not the first attempt that Mr. Buchanan has made to meddle in elections. He attempted to have his parasite Forney elected to the U. S. Senate by trying to intimidate the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—But thanks to the independence of that body, it did not avail anything. The Baltimore *Patriot* remarks, "if therefore, so great a breach of prudence was perpetrated in one case—which is not denied—we have good reason to infer it was in the other and are consequently reluctantly, constrained to believe the above letter is genuine."

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

We omitted to notice sooner the sale of the valuable real estate which took place in Charlotte on the 7th instant. The two brick buildings sold for about $2000 each, and were bought by A. B. Davidson and —— Springs, Esq., neither building bringing half its first cost. The Mill was purchased by J. Wilson, Esq, at $2,200. The original cost we believe was above $40,000. Since the sale, the mill has been undergoing a thorough cleaning up and is now in full operation, and the proprietor is ready to purchase good wheat, for which 90 cents will be readily paid.

Appointment of Judges.

A meeting of the Council of State took place in Raleigh on the 20th instant. Patrick Murphy, Esq., of Sampson, was appointed a member of the Council in place of A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, resigned.

Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, appointed Judge of the Superior Courts for the 5th district, in the place of the Hon S. J. Pearson, resigned, and Robert B. Heath, Esq., of Chowan was appointed Judge of the Superior Courts for the 1st Judicial Circuit in place of the Hon. John W. Eure, resigned.

Kansas Election.

We have returns from eleven counties in Kansas. The people at this election, seem to be against the Lecompton constitution very decidedly, as the majority in these counties are 6,207. The high waters have prevented in some degree, the early reception of returns. What has the loudmouthed Democrats, (who were ready to brand every man as a traitor, who went against Lecompton,) to say to this? Are the people of Kansas all traitors? Not at all. It shows clearly that the people of that State believes that the adoption of the Lecompton constitution was perpetrated by fraud.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MR. EDITOR:—Having noticed in the *Democrat* an article over the signature of "Blue Eye," on the subject of consistency and Temperance, which was intended as an appeal to, and to rally to the support of one of his candidates, a party who, in days gone by had supported his present candidate on Temperance principles in the municipal elections. Now, I would like to know where "Blue Eye" stood, when this party which he appeals to for aid was battling for Temperance principles and was supporting his present candidate? where was he? and the balance of the Junto, on that occasion. Was his present candidate not abused and vilified by the said Junto for being the candidate against Democratic nominations, did are you at all surprised after this Mr. Editor, or any way astonished at the beauty of the consistency of that ellipse, who claimed to be the Immaculate Democracy of Mecklenburg, when after bringing before the people a young gentleman who was in a strange land at the time of the setting of the April convention, as a candidate for the Commons, should wheel about and denounce him as unworthy and unfit to be a *footer*, because forsooth he was not preferred by a majority of the people. Great consistency that "should not wonder if the world would sag on as usual."

GREEN EYE.

THE SEPTEMBER ECLIPSE.

The eclipse of September next will begin on the earth at 11h. 31m. A. M. (Greenwich time) of the 7th in latitude 74. 1m. north and longitude 84d. 48m. west; the central eclipse at 0h. 40m. P. M. in latitude 54. 46m. south and longitude 92d. 54m. west. The latter will end at 3h. 28m. P. M. in latitude 62d. 6m. south, longitude 23d. 21m. east, and the whole eclipse will cease on the earth at 4h. 44m. P. M. in latitude 49d. 31m. south, longitude 11d. 9m. east.

Thus it will be seen that the central line of the Moon's shadow will cross the South American continent in a direction nearly S. E.; where it will fall upon the coast in latitude 5d. 41m. south, and near to Payta, in Peru, the Sun will be totally obscured to a belt 32 miles wide and during 3m. 4 second of time; where it will leave the continent in latitude 23d. 40m. and near Paranagua bay, in Brazil, the belt will be 47 miles wide and the obscuration continues 114 seconds. Astronomers there will consequently have a longer period during which to observe the remarkable non-colored protuberances and other physical phenomena then those in Peru. But it now seems quite doubtful whether any one has gone from Europe to observe the eclipse, and thus the labors of those pending observers will be many times upon, will probably still longer so—is an open question. A publication from the British Admiralty and others from the Royal Astronomical Society led us to believe that astronomers from England would assuredly go to Brazil, and their abandonment of the proposed enterprise at last is especially to be regretted. No portion of the eclipse will be visible in the United States to the northward of Florida.

Under the belief that an expedition would go from England, the Smithsonian Institution promptly made arrangements for sending an astronomer to the business region of Peru, being aided thereto by the liberal courtesy of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Great Britain, the United States Mail Steamship Company of New York, and the Panama Railroad Company, each of which most promptly and freely offered every luxury and accommodation at its command.

Suitable instruments have been obtained by similar exercises of liberality. Prof Bache, of the Coast Survey, and Commander Maury, of the Naval Observatory, have each lent portions of the equipment, and Mr. Henry Fitz, an accomplished astronomical instrument maker at New York, constructed, especially for the occasion, a 4½ inch equatorial telescope, which he tendered to the Smithsonian Institution. Meteorological instruments have been furnished by the Institution, which also has provided a liberal fund for transportation inland and incidental expenses. Knowing nothing of the liberality which had been exercised by the steamship and railroad companies, and fearing that the expense might prove an obstacle, our countryman, Mr William Wheelwright, volunteered to assume the entire cost of an expedition from the United States, but the arrangements mentioned obviate the necessity for trespassing upon him.

In the hope of adding to our knowledge respecting the great source of light and heat, and of enhancing our national reputation among physicists abroad, Lieut. Gillis has most readily undertaken to make this long and tedious journey. He will embark on board the steamer of the 5th instant, from New York, and reach Payta on the 19th, returning home late in the autumn.—The station he will probably select is an eminence of the Andes, about 100 miles to the S. E. of Payta, and from whence the earliest phase of the eclipse will be visible.

Mr. C. Raymond, a son of S. W. Raymond, Esq., of New York, will accompany him as assistant, and goes provided by the Smithsonian Institution with every essential for the preservation of specimens of natural history intended to form part of its already magnificent cabinet. The field offered to Mr Raymond has never been explored by naturalists.

M. Liais, of Paris, is the only astronomer of whose departure from Europe information has been received by the Smithsonian Institution. Lieut Gillis will meet him at Payta and confer with him upon the most advantageous plan for securing all the facts sought.—*Nat. Intel.*

NEW JERSEY DIAMOND.—The Middletown (N. J.) Point Times says that Mr. Charles Malcolm, who owns a farm a few weeks since found a transparent stone about the size of a large bullet, which competent judges say is a diamond worth some $10,000 or $12,000.

CURIOSITIES OF COMMERCE.

Turning over the pages of the Cyclopædia of Commerce, just published, a few matters attracted our attention as curiosities, which we propose to transcribe for our readers.—We were looking for the small things in commerce—matters that, in taking a magnificent, broad, and comprehensive view, would be overlooked—just as the invention of the greatest importance for domestic purposes would be overlooked and unnoticed in its homely attire when placed in exhibition and surrounded by works of polished art, costly machinery, and gorgeous furniture. An humble inventor once placed in such an exhibition a few bunches of friction matches. They were unnoticed. Visitors went there looking for some great thing, not realizing that the despised package of splints, tipped with chemical fire, was the greatest thing in that proud collection, destined to work a revolution in the means of procuring artificial light, and to become a universal necessity, to be deprived of which would be one of the greatest inconveniences that could happen.

It is not more than twenty years ago since the tinder-box was in universal use.—It is abolished now. The invention of the friction match spread slowly; but who at this day would venture to say they could do without it? Insignificant as they appear to be, single factories, with expensive machinery, cut up large rafts of timber annually for matches.

Under the head of pin we find that the manufacture of this indispensable little instrument was commenced in the United States between 1812 and 1820, since which time the business has extended greatly, and several patents for the manufacture of pins have been taken out. The manufacture in England and other parts of Europe is conducted upon improvements made in the U. States. Notwithstanding the extent of our own productions, the United States imported in 1856 pins to the value of $40,255.

Still keeping our attention directed to small things, we find that the imports of needles into this country for 1856 amounted to $246,000. It is said that needles were first made in England in the time of the bloody Mary by a negro from Spain; but he would not impart his secret; it was lost at his death, and not recovered again till 1566, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when a German taught the art to the English, who have since brought it to the greatest perfection. It is stated that the construction of a needle requires about 120 operations, but they are rapidly and admirably executed.

The temperance people will find an unusual to enforce their doctrines in the fact that 41,071,666 bushels of grain, paying $25,000,000 duty, are annually converted into malt in Great Britain for ale and porter.—It may reasonably be inferred that a great quantity of these beverages is drunk there.

Ground nuts are quite an institution with Young America. 800 tons having been imported into the United States from Gambia in one year. We, however, discent from the encyclopedist when he says they are most used here as dessert, roasted as chestnuts are elsewhere. But Fryam is the great market for ground nuts, where they are used for oil, of which they contain large quantities. The insignificant hazelnut, so agreeable to the palate, but so difficult to get, is exported from Tarragona to the extent of 25,000 or 30,000 kegs, of four to the ton. A kind of chocolate is prepared from them, and they sometimes have been made into bread. The pressed oil of hazelnuts is little inferior to that of almonds.

Strike original inventor of the Ayrshire the power was a cripple, hardly pitiesing of—and, administration. They are made variables, and were first discovered, and by sixty years ago. Instead of taking a patent, the inventor bequeathed his secret to a joiner in the village, who in a few years amassed a great fortune, while the other died, as he had lived, in the greatest poverty. Speaking of snuff-boxes, snuff taking took its rise in England in 1702.

Under the head of hair, the Cyclopædia says that 200,000 pounds weight of women's hair is annually sold in France, that the price paid for it is usually six cents an ounce.

One hundred thousand ounces are required to give a yield of 1[illegible] grains of silver or gold of roses.

There are, doubtless, in this compendious work, many curious, interesting, and instructive facts, if one had time to search them out. And now, as we are closing, we take quite a number of items, such as that a bale of Sea Island cotton weighs 333 pounds and measures 36 cubic feet, while a bale of East India cotton weighs 363 pounds and only measures 15 cubic feet—a fact of great importance in the question of transportation. What makes this great difference in cubic proportions?—Ed.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF GOV. CUMMING AT UTAH.

Extract from a Private Letter to a Gentleman of New York.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 29, '58.

"You will have heard how our corpulent Governor has been "disgusted" by the Mormons. He seems to me to be almost insane. He takes pains to quarrel with every Gentile within his reach, even Judge Johnson, the Commissioners, and Judge Eckels, down to your humble servant, and to affiliate with the worst enemies to the whole Mormon community. He is alienating the only persons on whom he can expect to lean when he finds that he has been fooled by Brother Brigham.

"The very table on which I am writing has on it evidence of the enmity of the Mormons, in respect to the man (I am scrawling this to you in the post-office.)—Directly in front of me is a pile of letters, all of which have been opened by steaming them until the gum on the envelope loosened to stick, or by cutting open the side of the envelope and sticking them carefully together again.

"They call the present condition of affairs, "harmony" or at least the Governor calls it so, but there is not a Gentile in the city who does not sleep with a revolver under his pillow.

"The vanguard of the army is expected to arrive to-morrow, and then we shall breathe freer. If Gov. Johnston had the supreme civil power of the Territory in his hands, as he has the military, we might have a durable peace. As it is, this patched up mess of Gov. Cumming's will cease to stick as soon as it is steamed.

Yours, ——.

LIFE HAS FEW CHARMS FOR THE DYSPEPTIC.—Which is not to be wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily sufferings which he endures. By the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright side of life appears.

Vote for Governor of N. Carolina.

	1856.		1858.	
	Bragg.	Outlaw.	Ellis.	McRae.
Alamance,	912	615	876	613
Alexander,	468	411	431	359
Anson,	934	752	825	778
Ashe,	764	795	706	958
Berks,	523	459	560	591
Buncombe,	850	766	950	791
Bladen,	604	414	653	719
Bertie,	470	545	559	511
Beaufort,	530	848	575	779
Brunswick,	394	458	436	555
Cabarrus,	420	665	455	571
Catawba,	968	164	980	181
Craven,	714	525	759	509
Cumberland,	923	704	854	842
Chowan,	291	230	302	194
Columbus,	589	306	600	600
Camden,	107	474	660	0
Carteret,	493	502	600	0
Cherokee,	652	574	600	0
Caswell,	1120	211	956	18
Chatham,	1196	1062	1027	1115
Caldwell,	198	499	311	54
Carathuck,	506	140	600	0
Cleveland,	1169	138	1091	204
Davidson,	823	1180	971	1164
Davie,	338	580	432	587
Duplin,	1149	135	1257	132
Edgecombe,	1562	189	871	54
Forsythe,	1080	200	882	624
Franklin,	744	304	825	371
Gaston,	759	123	845	99
Granville,	1225	974	1184	732
Guilford,	571	2059	409	1819
Greene,	292	280	429	250
Grice,	459	892	400	600
Haywood,	507	224	527	5
Halifax,	936	554	712	4
Hertford,	335	383	300	0
Hyde,	352	501	400	0
Harnett,	652	229	630	0
Henderson,	645	617	520	0
Iredell,	954	1349	983	1400
Jackson,	519	112	587	0
Jones,	261	180	300	0
Johnston,	1098	847	847	0
Lenoir,	447	303	494	0
Lincoln,	614	374	651	0
Macon,	520	257	502	0
Martin,	7[illegible]0	314	840	0
McDowell,	531	255	600	0
Mason,	753	621	618	0
Montgomery,	211	725	225	0
Moore,	893	308	600	0
Mecklenb'g,	1[illegible]24	612	1087	0
Nash,	1157	96	748	0
N Hanover,	1[illegible]2	519	1410	0
Northampton,	805	428	648	0
Onslow,	724	1[illegible]	577	11
Orange,	1119	1[illegible]	1012	0
Perquotank,	631	402	924	0
Perquimons,	804	348	834	0
Pitt,	773	710	743	0
Person,	613	584	650	0
Robeson,	714	602	764	0
Rockingham,	1168	420	1120	0
Rowan,	805	1[illegible]	1350	0
Rutherford,	1170	701	953	0
Randolph,	501	1[illegible]	402	0
Richmond,	249	568	350	0
Sampson,	993	497	1040	0
Surry,	577	578	720	0
Stokes,	769	438	780	0
Stanly,	195	797	130	0
Tyrrell,	124	300	220	0
Union,	825	273	924	0
Wake,	1559	1424	1859	0
Warren,	812	161	820	0
Washington,	281	377	288	0
Watauga,	957	303	600	0
Wayne,	1232	574	1226	0
Wilkes,	909	1261	800	1200
Yadkin,	603	673	731	0
Yancey,	810	325	520	0
	57,653	44,961	59,000	
	44,961		60,000	
Bragg's maj.	12,694	Ellis's maj.	12,000	

DR. BOB [illegible] A RATTLESNAKE.—We have frequently heard of persons killing a rattlesnake by throwing a blanket or other gar