present terrors if every regiment could add to its commissariat an ice-making engine.

What effect this discovery may have upon the rapidly growing ice trade is worthy of consideration by those who are interested in it. The ice shipping trade from New England, indeed from Boston alone, engages the capital of numerous companies, and a very large amount of tonnage. It is conducted with such skill and economy that N. Orleans and Havana get their ice for a cent per pound, (never less than half a cent,) and Calcutta for about two and a half cents. But judging from its present success alone, this ice-making machine will furnish ice at those localities for less than a quarter of that price. Since 1842, the trade has increased with great rapidity, and most of the ponds in the vicinity of Boston are used for the purpose. So long as eleven years ago, the shipments from Boston coastwise for one year amounted to 51,887 tons: to foreign ports, 22,591. The export of ice during the year 1856, from Boston, was 125,814 tons; for the year 1854, 115,315 tons. The export of ice from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1853, was over 41,000 tons, valued at nearly $200,000. This is a small sum comparatively, but it will be remembered that the ice trade has been without doubt one of the main stays which preserved the Calcutta trade to Boston.—*New York Post.*

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In a brief history of the magnetic telegraph, published in the Bunker's Magazine and Statistical Register, for April, it is stated that the idea of the employment of electricity as a means of conveying intelligence to a distance appears to have been long entertained; and experiments to ascertain the practicability of electrical communication between distant places were early made by scientific men throughout the world. In 1729 Grey and Wheeler discovered that a current of electricity could be made to flow through considerable lengths of wire. In 1746, Winkler, at Leipsic, and La Monnier, at Paris, experimented on the subject of the transmission. In 1747, Dr. Watson, in England, repeated and extended the experiments, making a current through two miles of wire and two of earth; sending shock across the Thames and New River. Dr. Franklin, in 1748, and De Lor, in 1749, repeated many of these experiments. In addition, experiments bearing more or less on the subject of electric telegraphy were made by Lesage in 1774; Reiser in 1794; Cavallo in 1795; Betancourt in 1798; Soemmering in 1807, and Prof. Oersted in 1819.

"The first electric telegraph actually applied, seems to have been the invention of M. D. F. Salva.

Humboldt says his telegraph was established between Madrid and Aranjuez in 1798—a distance of twenty-six miles.

In 1816, Francis Ronalds, of England, constructed a telegraph eight miles in length.

In 1827, Harrison G. Dyer, an American constructed a telegraph, but used frictional electricity.

The principal cause of all failures, it is now stated, was the application of frictional electricity, which, on account of its high intensity, is confined with great difficulty to conducting bodies; is rapid and inconstant in its actions, and from its nature, differs in toto from the pure galvanic force were invented by Schweigger, De Haer, R. Smith, (Scotland, about 1840,) Bain in 1846, and Morse in 1849."

All the instruments for magnetic telegraphing—Bain's among the rest—discovered and experimented with previous to the discovery by Professor Morse, have gone out of use; and all now employed are the Morse, Hooes, and Hughes instruments.

From an article in the Boston Advertiser, under the caption of "The Honors of the Discovery," we copy the following:

The discovery of the galvanic current, to which we owe the thrill of delight of yesterday, is undoubtedly European; that form of the discovery of its magnetic power, to which also we owe the thrill of delight of yesterday, is undoubtedly American—The first of these discoveries is as essential to the Atlantic telegraph as the other.

But, in this case, we may add what is more remarkable, that the great invention of Prof. Morse, by which he so united Volta's electric current and Henry's admirable use of it, that nation can communicate instantaneously with nation, is in strictness neither European nor American, but an Atlantic invention. It was on a packet ship, on the bosom of the Atlantic Ocean, nearly thirty years ago, that Morse first formed and thought out into detail the grand conception, whose grandest result is to-day buried, in its majestic activity, beneath that Atlantic's waves.

It is impossible to conceive the excitement which must have thrilled every heart on board the Niagara as she approached the land on Wednesday. After so many disappointments, every hour of continued success must have made the anxiety more and more intense. And at the last, not John Cabot himself, when he first saw those very cliffs of "New Found Land" from the sea, and gave them and North America to England, as he saw them, can have felt the high wrought gratitude and exultation of those who united in the enjoyment of this great victory. One man felt that triumph who deserved all that he enjoyed. Mr. Field is the man to whose untiring zeal we owe this special success as we owe it to no other. Most great advances in the civilization of the world have a like history. They come, because some one man, whose name is Columbus, or Franklin, or Washington, or Watt, determines that the world shall gain one step forward. He will die rather than have it fail. To the little list of men determined men Mr. Field's name is to be added. He did not invent the telegraph. He did not first suggest the Atlantic telegraph. But he was determined that it should be—He seems to have pledged life, fortune and honor that it should be. To-day it is. And it is—because he made that pledge and determination.

An Incidiary Discovery.—Professor B. F. Greenough, of Boston, has discovered a new process by which burning fluid and camphene are made non-explosive, thereby saving the risk of accidents, which have become so frequent in our vicinity. The process by which this desideratum is attained consists in the complete saturation of the camphene or fluid with carbonic acid gas. This gas, it is well known, is unable to support combustion, (and, indeed, in considerable quantities, it is as effective as extinguishers of fire as water itself) and when combined with burning fluid utterly destroys its explosive quality, without in the least impairing its illuminating property.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 24, 1858.

Complete Success of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The following dispatch was received in Columbia on the evening of the 17th:

To Magnetic Telegraph Office, Columbia:

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1858.

The Queen's Message in Full.—At ten minutes before 11 o'clock, this morning, the following message was received from Trinity Bay, for Mr. Archibald, one of the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 17, 1858.

Mr. Archibald, New York:

The Queen's message was completed at 5 o'clock this morning. It was commenced yesterday, and during its reception, Valentia desisted sending it in order to make some slight repair in the cable. Through a mistake, the part received was sent South, as if it constituted the whole message.

DESANTAY.

The following was immediately sent to Washington, with that for Mr. Archibald:

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

To the Hon. the President of the United States, at Washington:

I beg leave to transmit a message, this moment received from Trinity Bay, explaining the cause which prevented the whole of the Queen's message being telegraphed from Valentia yesterday. Shall we consider your message to Her Majesty a full reply, and date it this day accordingly? The operations at Trinity Bay await your answer.

PETER COOPER.

The Queen's Message.

To the President of the United States, at Washington:

The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now connects Great Britain and the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations, whose friendship is formed upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and of renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President's Message to the Queen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her Majesty the Queen on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph, under the blessing of Heaven, prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religious civilization, liberty and love throughout the world. In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to the places even in the midst of hostilities.

These messages were looked for with great anxiety by the whole people, and fully confirms the complete success of the Atlantic Telegraph and bestows upon the originators and executors of this great work, which may be without any doubt considered the eighth wonder of the world, the greatest honor.

The following message was received from the Directors of the Telegraph in Great Britain.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

Europe and America are united by telegraph! Glory to God in the highest! On earth, peace and good will towards men.

DIRECTORS OF ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GREAT BRITAIN.

On the receipt of this message along the line, great rejoicing was manifested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

President Buchanan to-day received the following dispatch from Trinity Bay:

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 19.

To the President of the United States:

Your message, in reply to that of the Queen's, was transmitted to Valencia at seven o'clock this morning. The transmission has been delayed until this time for some cause occurring at Valencia, with which I am not yet acquainted.

DE SANTY, Chief Electrician.

The following message was sent by Mayor Tiemann of New York to the Lord Mayor of London:

"CITY HALL, New York, Aug. 17, 1858.

"I congratulate your Lordship upon the successful laying of the telegraphic cable, uniting the two continents of Europe and America and the cities of New York and London; the work of Great Britain and the United States, the triumph of science and energy over space, uniting more closely the bonds of peace and of commercial prosperity, and introducing an era into the world's history pregnant with results beyond the conception of a finite man. To God be all the praise.

DANIEL F. TIEMAN,
Mayor of New York.

A telegraphic report to New York to the 21st, states that the cable is now working beautifully. Mr. Field is going to resign his position on account of ill health.

An Editor in Luck.

We learn that Wm. E. Mann, Esq., Editor of the Elizabeth City *Sentinel*, has been elected sheriff of Pasquotank county. We congratulate him on his success, and hope he may have no cause to regret seeking the office.

In a Strait.

The Democrats of the 8th District are so taken aback by the election of Z. B. Vance to Congress, that they are assigning every sort of excuse for the defeat. One is that reports relative to Mr. Avery in the case of Mr. Fleming was industriously circulated to his injury. And the *News* says that Mr. Vance pledged himself to support the Administration. Now, we do not believe a word of the latter, because at the counting of the votes at Asheville on the 12th Mr. Vance addressed the people and "ran over briefly the positions he had taken in the canvass and stated that he should abide by the principles he there enunciated throughout his official course." The *Spectator* does not in the least intimate such a promise from Mr. Vance.—The following is the official vote in the District:

	Vance.	Avery.
Rutherford & Polk,	900	725
Cherokee,	715	471
Macon,	414	284
Jackson,	193	472
Haywood,	321	405
Henderson,	853	414
Buncombe,	913	751
Madison,	384	239
Yancy,	506	482
McDowell,	400	425
Caldwell,	562	534
Watauga,	481	299
Wilkes,	1191	494
Burke,	538	567
	8321	6272
Vance's Maj.	2,049	

Douglas and the Washington Union.

The Washington *Union* and Senator Douglas are down upon each other like a thousand of brick. The *Union* has said some hard things of the Hon. Senator, and he in return is equally severe. Hear him:

"*This man, Wendell, and his hirelings, whose whole object is to filch money from the public treasury by their lobby operations,* are attempting to control the politics of Illinois with the view of securing the election of men who will act in harmony with them in their speculations to the exclusion of the Democratic party."

This would seem to confirm the remarks made in Congress by several members, at the last session, that our government was the most corrupt government on earth—Hear what he says relative to following the lead of the *Union*:

"Follow the lead of the Washington Union, and the corrupt gang who control it, and you will tread the Democratic party asunder, and not only break down those against whom its denunciations are hurled, but disgrace the Administration which it professes to support, while it covertly makes war upon the leading declarations and recommendations of the President and his Cabinet."

It appears that the Hon. Senator has never noticed the *Union* before, and we suppose he would not now have done so, but to explain away the force of recent attacks upon him:

"I have never noticed the Washington Union before, *because I have had such loathing, such contempt, such disgust for the* corruption that hangs around it, and the corrupt purposes for which its columns are used by the men who rule and control it, that I did not wish to trust myself in an expression of my opinion in relation to it before an audience.

Doing away with the Lawyers.

At a late meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association they adopted a policy which must be alarming to the lawyers of that city. They adopted resolutions for the appointment of a committee of arbitration, before whom the members of the Association, and all others who may wish to have their personal differences settled, in obedience to Christian rules may bring their matters of controversy. A Pittsburg correspondent of a religious paper, writing on the subject, says:

"The object of this movement is to open the way for a more general observation of the injunctions plainly given by Paul, in the sixth chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians. It has long been a disgrace to those calling themselves Christians, that, instead of an attempt amicably to settle their differences, as those who have renounced the world and become brethren in Christ, they "go to law" with each other, and that before unbelievers."

A Good Sign.

The following letter is copied from the Charleston *Mercury*. We are gratified to learn that the people of the South are acting as they should do, and keep from encouraging people disposed to force you and then abuse you for the peculiar institution of your section. If this course is continued our word for it, abolitionism will be completely starved out:

SALISBURY, N. C. Aug. 1—

MR. EDITOR:—As an item of news, I write to mention that a Northern gentleman engaged in business in this place, has just returned from Saratoga, N. Y., and reports but a single Southerner at that place. He further reports our Northern friends as rather disturbed at this absence of many of their best customers.

As I come over the Railroad an immense flood of travellers pass on their way to the Virginia Springs. I hope this straw shows that the wind is settled for a steady blow, in the right direction.

Professor Morse's Prediction.

In 1843, when Prof. Morse was informing the Secretary of the Treasury of the entire success of his electro-magnetic plan, he made the following prediction:

"*The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on the electro magnetic plan may, with certainty, be established across the Atlantic Ocean; something as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized.*"

The success of the Atlantic cable proves to a demonstration the far-seeing ken of the great electrician.

Mansion House.

By reference to our advertisement columns it will be seen that a change has taken place in the management of this House.—Mr. Young having retired, Mr. W. W. Elms takes control. Of the new landlord we can confidently say, that if a desire to please will secure patronage the Mansion House will receive a full share.

Mr. Boyden.

This gentleman it appears has brought himself under the displeasure of the *Democrat* of this place, because he says some hard things of the Democratic party. And to endeavor to pay him back in his own coin he retorts back by saying this is the gentleman who voted while in Congress against supplies to the army in Mexico.—Does not the *Democrat* remember that a similar charge was made against Mr. Mason. He voted in favor of the war of 1812 and then voted against supplies. His friends endeavor to explain this away by saying he was opposed to spending the people's money. And so Mr. Boyden can relieve himself from this charge by saying he was also opposed to spending the people's money, more especially as the war was the President's.

Gen. B. M. Edney.

From returns received from the 49th Senatorial District, we learn that Gen. Balis M. Edney is elected. He runs as a Democrat and beats Yancy, Democrat, and Henry Whig. We are not surprised at this result, for the General is a most untiring electioneerer. We were once a great friend of his, but because on a certain occasion we chose to prefer another gentleman before him for Congress, he went about the District rousing us and stating that we could be bought with two or three subscribers.—We are still advocating our old principles, but where is the General? Sold to the enemy. We are sorry for this, for many a time have we listened with pleasure to him in our electioneering campaigns. Wonder if the General now recollects the snake whose track he used to picture as worming about so that he could not tell whether it was going South or coming back. Who is bought now?

Health of Charleston.

A report has been put in circulation that the Yellow Fever is in Charleston, to a considerable extent. This we are enabled to state is not correct. We have before us the Register's Report, from the 8th to 14th instant which states that there was only 6 deaths of that disease during that time. The *Courier* states that it learns from authentic sources that there has only been ten or twelve deaths from Yellow Fever since the 18th July, and [illegible] the case of recent attaction. There is no sickness among the shipping, where the fevers of epidemic character generally originate or prevail, and no cases have appeared at the Marine Hospital.

A Disclaimed Letter.

The New Albany *Ledger*, the organ of Mr. English, declares that the letter recently published, purporting to have been written by the President to Mr. English is a forgery. It adds, however, that the President *did write a letter* expressive of the "hope that Mr. English would be renominated and re-elected." Now, if the President could so far forget his high position as to do even this much we believe he is capable of doing what is charged on him.

The Crops, &c.

Since our last, we have had a fine rain, but the drought continued so long, that rain can do but little good now except to late corn. The complaint is very general and with a sufficient cause, that there will be a short crop. Some sections have suffered very much, others again have had fine seasons, but upon the whole there will not be any thinglike a full crop.

TEXAS SENATOR.

We learn, that the Governor of Texas has appointed Mathew Ward, U. S. Senator in place of Hon. J. P. Henderson, deceased.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—Arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuit:

Edenton Circuit,	Judge Shepherd.	
Newbern "	"	Dick.
Raleigh "	"	Caldwell.
Hillsboro' "	"	Heath.
Wilmington "	"	Saunders.
Salisbury "	"	Manly.
Mountain "	"	Bailey.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.

FROM UTAH.—The Utah mail of the 24th ult., arrived here to-day.

All the Mormons who left the city on the approach of the army, have returned to their homes, except a small portion who have not the means to do so.

Brother Brigham is reported to have shut himself up in his residence from fear of assassination.

Col. Johnston intended moving immediately to the place designed for winter quarters.

It is reported that a severe battle was fought in Big Blue region, between the Pawnees and Camanches, and the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

GEN. QUITMAN'S FAMILY.—Gen. Quitman, in 1824, married Miss Eliza Turner, the only daughter of Henry Turner, Esq., of Virginia, and niece to Chancellor Turner, of Mississippi. Mrs. Quitman still survives him, with an interesting family, consisting of one son and five daughters.

The mill is never more attractive than when it puts on a "rye" face.

Cyrus W. Fie'd.

We extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., the following interesting relation of the labors of Mr. Field, which have so recently been crowned with success:

Let me derive from this great subject a humble instruction. The two great countries of which I have spoken—I presume I may say all countries—are now ringing with the praises of Cyrus W. Field, who chiefly has brought this great enterprise to its glorious and beneficent consummation.—You have never heard his story. Let me give you a few prominent points in it as a lesson, that there is no condition of life in which a man endowed with native genius, a benevolent spirit, and a courageous patience, may not become a benefactor of nations and of mankind. Cyrus W. Field, a few years ago, was a merchant's clerk in Broadway, and after a time became, as every capable merchant's clerk may become, a retail and then a wholesale dealer. Telegraph communications were already perfected in all directions, across and throughout this broad land and the nations of Western Europe. The practicability of submarine cables was successfully established by telegraphic lines across the Irish Channel and the German Ocean. All that remained to do to unite severed continents and bring together disjointed portions of the world, was to stretch a cable on the bottom of the sea, from the Bay of Valentia in Ireland, to Trinity Bay, on the coast of Newfoundland.

This unknown and obscure merchant volunteered and appointed himself to the mission of effecting that great and difficult enterprise. Without eloquence, without any of that faculty for making political combinations such as statesmen are understood to possess; only the qualifications of faith, energy and patience, this obscure merchant brought into being an association of Americans and Englishmen, which contributed from surplus wealth the small capital necessary as a basis for the enterprise. It remained to engage the consent and the activity of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. That was all that remained. Such consent and activity on the part of some one great nation of Europe was all that remained needful for Columbus, when he stood ready to bring a new continent forward as a theatre of the world's civilization. But in each case that effort was the most difficult of all. Cyrus W. Field, by assiduity and patience, first secured the consent and conditional engagement on the part of Great Britain, and then, less than two years ago, he repaired to Washington. The President and Secretary of State, individually, favored his proposition, but the jealousies of parties and sections in Congress forbade them to lend it their official sanction and patronage. He appealed to me. I drew the necessary bill. With the generous aid of others, and the indispensable aid of the late Thomas J. Rusk, a Senator from Texas, that bill, after a severe contest and long delay, was carried through the Senate of the United States by the majority, if I remember rightly, of one vote, and escaped defeat in the House of Representatives with equal difficulty. I have said the aid of Mr. Rusk was indispensable. If any one has wondered why I, an extreme Northern man, loved and lamented Thomas J. Rusk, an equally extreme Southern man, [illegible] to do any thing which, as it seemed to me, I could not do in Congress with his aid.—When he died it seemed to me that no good thing could be done by any one. But so vehement were the prejudices entertained against Mr. Field himself, for what was then regarded as presumption and officiousness on his part, although he is the most modest of all men, that the great bill was only saved by his withdrawing, at the request of Mr. Rusk and myself, from the Senate Chamber, from its passages and lobbies, and even from the Capitol grounds, and remaining unobtrusive and unseen in his own lodgings. Such was the position of Cyrus W. Field, thus at last furnished with capital derived from New York and London, and with the navies of Great Britain and the United States at his command, has, after trials that would have discouraged any other than a true discoverer, brought the great work to a felicitous consummation. And the Queen of Great Britain and the President of the United States stand waiting his permission to speak, and ready to speak at his bidding; and the people of these two great countries await only the signal from him to rush into a fraternal embrace which will prove the oblivion of ages of suspicion, of jealousies and of anger.

A PERSONAL INVITATION.—The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from Old Point, Va., says:

"Last Saturday's Richmond Enquirer makes a strong bid for the support of that infamous paper, Bennett's New York Herald, for Governor Wise for the next Presidency. The Enquirer is published by Ritchie, Dunnavant, Tyler & Wise,—the latter being a son of Gov. Wise, and the paper the organ of that erratic functionary. It introduces a long editorial article with the following outrageous puff of the Herald:

"'The great industry and energy of the proprietor of the New York "Herald" has made that paper second only to the London "Times," and but little inferior to even the "Great Thunderer," in all the essentials of a first-rate newspaper.'"

Such a puff is an insult to the Press of the country, and of all countries. The "Herald," instead of being but little inferior to the London Times, is beneath a vast majority of the press of this country in all except industry and energy.

"Besides this, there is a long letter in the Enquirer, from a man who had business with Bennett, and spent a night and day with him at his "beautiful private residence" on the Hudson, about 12 miles from New York. What the "business" was, we are not informed, further than that it was of a "political" character; but from the fulsome adulation of Bennett, and the numerous anecdotes of Wise, with which the letter abounds, we have but little doubt that the business was to arrange for (that is, purchase) the support of Bennett for Wise as the next Democratic candidate for President.

THE FIRST SHERIFF.—Wm. Flynt, Jr., Sheriff of Forsyth county, is to-day (Friday) settling his tax-account with the Comptroller. Mr. Flynt, for several years past, has stood second, third, and fourth on the list, but this year he leads the column. He is a good officer and a clever gentleman; and the people of his county appreciate him, as is shown by the large vote by which they elect him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA IN 1813.—The following is from the London Times, of March 13, 1813:

"The public will learn with sentiments which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection—this and the fact stated in our paper yesterday that Lloyd's list contains notices of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months by the Americans. Five hundred merchantmen and three frigates! (Aye, and three sloops of war.) Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had condescended to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would have been swept from the sea, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet, down to this minute, not a single American frigate has struck her flag.—They insult us and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience, they traverse the Atlantic, they beset the West India Islands, they advance to the very chops of the Channel, they parade along the coasts of South America—nothing chases, nothing intercepts, and nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.—It is reported in the Northern journals that the President has offered the Spanish mission to Senator Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, and that he has "so far" declined it.

The New Orleans Picayune has reason to know that the report is correct. Mr. Mallory has not decided to accept, for private reasons, which it is to be hoped will be overcome. The Picayune says that the main purpose of his mission will be to carry out the President's plan for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and Senator Mallory is particularly and eminently qualified for the trust. He is an enlightened, capable and discreet man, a very thorough Spanish scholar—not only familiar with the history, geography, resources and capabilities of the island, but from his residence of Key West, within a day's sail of Havana, personally acquainted with the people, their dispositions and opinions. It would be an excellent appointment, and we believe it is one that personally he would be glad to undertake. We hope the difficulties may be surmounted that obstruct his acceptance.

STEAM IN SIX DAYS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—At a recent meeting at Newark, N. J., on the matter of steam communication across the Atlantic, Capt. Nye, one of the commanders of the Liverpool line of steamers, is said to have advanced the opinion "that the passage from New York to Liverpool by steam power would never be made in six days, as had been anticipated. He thought that the success of the telegraph would have a tendency to make the commercial world careless as to any increase of speed in steamers, and that they would soon be constructed with less regard to this point.

A correspondent of the New York Express, in reply to this statement, says: "Mr. Winans, a wealthy locomotive builder of Baltimore, is now building an iron steamer (not steamship,) which he is confident will run from New York to Liverpool in *less* than six days. He has been several years in perfecting the plans, which he has now accomplished, and has procured a patent."

A CHEST OF OLD COIN UNEARTHED IN ENGLAND.—A most extraordinary discovery which for obvious reasons is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Iriel. An immense chest, full of gold and silver coin of English stamp, has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained likewise in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by Bolingbroke, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters, he mentions that "his retreat is convenient to the Scots." And the house in question is found to possess a subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is evidently the result of the subscription raised by the party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive blow.—*Court Journal.*

AHEAD OF TIME.—The announcement of the successful laying of the cable, delivered at the office of the New York and New Orleans Southern line at 12½ o'clock, p. m., yesterday, was received by our telegraph news reporter at 11:50 a. m., being forty minutes ahead of time.

If the Trans-Atlantic line shows an equal degree of promptness with the Southern line, a dispatch left at the London office at 9 a. m. would reach as before 5 o'clock the same evening, or over four hours ahead of time.—*N. O. Commercial Bulletin*, 7th.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—It is known to our readers that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the British Colonial Minister, recently carried a bill through the House of Commons to erect the land through which Fraser River runs into a new Colony, by the name of New Caledonia. This title has been objected to, particularly as there already is a Nova Scotia in British North America. The objectors have prevailed, for when the bill reached the House of Lords, instead of New Caledonia, the Territory was designated as British Columbia.

SINGULAR DEATH.—We learn that Mr. Branch, section-master on the lower end of the Seaboard and Roanoake railroad, started in a hand car from Suffolk, Va., on Tuesday last, for the purpose of going to Portsmouth to procure a metallic coffin for a friend who had just died in the neighborhood, and had gone but a short distance when, by some means, he fell out at the front end of the car, the wheels passing over him and killing him instantly.—[*Rich. Enquir.*

☞ The Boston Post perpetrates the following "apostrophe" to the Atlantic Telegraph, which it styles *collosstic*:

John Bull and Brother Jonathon
Each other ought to greet;
They've always been extravagant,
But now "make both ends meet."

Vote for Governor of N. Carolina.

	1856.		1858.	
	Bragg.	Gilmer.	Ellis.	McRae.
Alamance,	916	645	825	616
Alexander,	466	411	430	350
Anson,	934	772	925	771
Ashe,	734	708	796	683
Burke,	523	459	525	521
Buncombe,	969	786	980	701
Bladen,	698	481	683	219
Bertie,	479	545	450	321
Beaufort,	539	833	585	759
Brunswick,	404	468	336	435
Cabarrus,	426	665	490	578
Catawba,	968	158	990	181
Craven,	784	585	759	559
Cumberland,	923	791	854	652
Chowan,	291	230	307	184
Columbus,	580	306	000	000
Camden,	107	474	112	454
Carteret,	498	502	417	261
Cherokee,	632	574	600	000
Caswell,	1120	211	996	184
Chatham,	1166	1062	1077	1113
Caldwell,	438	425	371	500
Currituck,	556	146	638	142
Cleaveland,	1199	138	1091	208
Davidson,	823	1199	971	1064
Davie,	953	586	832	587
Duplin,	1113	155	1257	132
Edgecombe,	1562	189	871	108
Forsythe,	1080	926	882	634
Franklin,	744	934	825	372
Gaston,	759	133	845	97
Granville,	1225	994	1089	783
Guilford,	571	2059	409	1819
Greene,	432	989	929	150
Gates,	459	393	600	609
Haywood,	537	254	527	215
Halifax,	736	584	712	401
Hertford,	335	393	309	325
Hyde,	332	561	660	699
Harnett,	652	929	629	201
Henderson,	665	617	526	672
Iredell,	951	1349	383	1359
Jackson,	570	112	587	99
Jones,	261	189	238	182
Johnston,	1036	817	917	739
Lenoir,	447	263	469	263
Lincoln,	614	224	691	222
Madison,	576	247	497	391
Martin,	706	349	646	151
McDowell,	536	395	429	368
Moore,	733	677	948	655
Montgomery,	211	725	325	581
Macon,	567	396	565	337
Mecklenb'g,	1024	623	998	455
Nash,	1107	93	748	321
N. Hanover,	1522	570	1410	493
Northampton,	995	428	648	965
Onslow,	771	108	777	141
Orange,	1119	1045	1012	1067
Pasquotank,	330	592	324	436
Perquimans,	304	348	324	436
Pitt,	775	716	733	723
Person,	678	284	636	198
Robeson,	773	669	764	519
Rockingham,	1168	439	1128	522
Rowan,	885	905	1226	852
Rutherford,	1070	781	805	778
Randolph,	561	1281	492	1259
Richmond,	246	556	358	529
Sampson,	990	497	1020	487
Surry,	877	579	768	464
Stokes,	709	498	786	399
Stanly,	106	797	139	831
Tyrrell,	124	360	229	144
Union,	835	275	824	308
Wake,	1693	1124	1659	778
Warren,	819	161	752	169
Washington,	261	377	288	208
Watauga,	257	322	246	301
Wayne,	1329	274	1226	764
Wilkes,	609	1261	562	1081
Yadkin,	633	888	797	737
Yancey,	810	329	720	190
	57,605	44,961	60,000	60,000
	44,961		60,000	

Bragg's maj. 12,594 Ellis' maj. 12,000.

VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE AND THE WHIG PARTY.

"But one political party has survived the Slavery struggle. The Whig party then went down before it—the noblest party I have ever seen except my own—hoist, open—with its banners all to the breeze, and its principles all on them."

It is a fashion with small-beer Democratic politicians (observes the Lynchburg Virginian) to indulge in extravagant, but hypocritical, eulogy of the Old Whig party—but we scarcely expected to see such a compliment on the lips of the Vice President of the United States. Yet, such is reported to be the language of Mr. Breckinridge at a recent Democratic celebration in Kentucky.

We cannot understand how any Democrat can have the conscience to speak thus of the Whig party. If the memory of the opprobrious terms by which that party was formerly designated were not so recent, there might be some policy in it, perhaps—but it is passing strange that Democratic memory should be so short as to forget the infamous terms in which it was their wont to speak of the Whigs, when the latter were contending with them for the control of the Government.

At their National Convention in Baltimore in 1852, it was deliberately resolved and made a part of the Platform, that the Whig "considered no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity." Such were the words with which they characterized the Whig party *then*—and yet they now have the boundless impudence to repeat day after day, the most extravagant eulogies upon the old Whig party. Can the "*father of hypocrisy* further go?" In view of the circumstances, would it not be a perfectly legitimate conclusion that there is no "imposture" which the Democracy consider "too monstrous for the popular credulity?"—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mr. James W. Shaw, of our town, died on Tuesday morning under a most sudden and painful deprivation. He was at his plantation, three miles from town, and at an early hour in the morning went out with a servant, to capture a sheep to be killed. In his struggles to escape, the sheep made a vigorous butt, striking Mr. Shaw under the throat with such force as to cause him to fall. He arose, however, and walked to his house, with the support of his servant. The physician was immediately summoned and his family from Winsboro, but the wound baffled medical skill and proved mortal. He died about 9 o'clock. Mr. Shaw was a valuable citizen, and his death will prove a public calamity. He was enterprising, and by his [illegible] had acquired a property of some sufficiency. He had qualities of heart that commanded the esteem of his fellow citizens. A wife and two children are left to lament bitterly his untimely end.—*Fairfield Herald.*