THE SUEZ CANAL.—The project of piercing the Isthmus of Suez is pronounced abroad the crowning enterprise of the nineteenth century. The originator of it, M. Lesseps, has just been banqueted on board the Russian steamer Vladimir, a fine ship of the line of the Caspian and Black Sea company. In reply to a sentiment, he said:

"The august sovereign of Russia has dictated from the outset of his reign that the strength of his vast empire could only be founded upon the prosperity, the well-being and the progress of its population; and that it was by speedy means of inter-communication that his generous and civilizing designs might be accomplished. His predecessors, and he too, have found, in time of need, illustrious Generals to command the armies of Russia; but the Emperor Alexander has discovered that, above all, he requires in his benevolent and pacific task the aid of those valiant and able leaders of modern industry whose victories cost no tears. We are now the guests of one of those earnest and intelligent spirits, full of order for the advancement of his fellow-men, and who has written upon the glorious banner of his peaceful campaigns, "Russian Steam Navigation Company"—a noble enterprise, which, under the Imperial patronage, already shows itself emulous of more ancient and powerful maritime associations. There is also written upon this flag, "Steam navigation of the Caspian Sea, and its union with the Black Sea, by the junction of the Don and the Volga," which latter mean great commercial artery of Russia, with its canals and tributaries, annually bears from St. Petersburgh to Astrakan six millions of tons of merchandise."

A QUARREL ABOUT A CHINESE HAT.—While one of the largest fleets which the United States ever dispatched on a hostile purpose is flying round the ports for service against Paraguay, the President of this republican republic has got himself into trouble with Great Britain, or rather with the British minister, because he persisted in wearing a cocked hat in the presence of that very facetious functionary. According to the account given, Mr. Christie, the British minister, called upon President Lopez to present his credentials. At his first visit he found Lopez dressed in a preposterous medley, half military, half equestrian, and some parts of it too grossly exaggerated to be taken for extremely fashionable. As a part of his uniform, Lopez wore an immense cocked hat all fringed with swan and down, and bedizened with gold lace; and this ornament he persisted in keeping upon his head during the whole interview, at which diversatory Mr. Christie took occasion, and, he says, he felt much vexed at the manner of his reception. He retired from the interview rather abruptly, and made official complaint of the affront the President had put upon her Majesty's representative, wearing his hat at an official interview, whereupon the Paraguayan minister replied to the indignant remonstrating that her Majesty, the Queen, always wore her crown and other of State while the foreign ministers, and even the President of Paraguay are in propriety in wearing his hat, which, with him, was the gift of the president himself, and highly dignified by the Queen. Mr. Christie, however, seems not willing but indignantly to the contrary, and getting his passports without delay, took passage in a French English steaming steamer, in which he sent his despatches to before his little terrors came to addition with a Paraguayan man-of-war, and Mr. Christie's dignity suffered the further infinity of having to make the voyage on board Paraguayan vessel in a rough sea. The Minister's anger of course was not public. By this adventure, and the attempt is made to prove that the collision was brought about by design. The last, however, England wants a score of quarrels with Paraguay, it is hardly possible she will change so trivial one as to have had been the wearing of a cocked hat.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TURKEY A REPUBLIC.—A Spaniard in an excursion steamer, carrying a piece of the earth to a relic, declared to have a piece of Turkey, which he had acquired if there was enough. The artist having measured himself, declared insufficient, and the requested to have the rest of it.

"Take care," replied the customer, "as the price and offering the quantity that I want at all dear."

The table passed a moment.

"I am a beginner in the trade," said he to the other, "and money is at a great price. Give me two reals and I will show you how you may save three in this affair."

"I agree," said the other, and the money was produced and paid.

"It is all," said the man of the needle.

"I am a person of my word. This cloth belongs to a requisite, and I have promised to give you three. Take it to your other tailor, and A. ask directly you to one of more experience—for I have never made such a thing as you want, and if I attempt it, it will be spoiled."

This dialogue is of all sorts into related at Philippa, who gave to a hair dresser to cut a wig. On being measured, the barber, who was a clever man, commenced the wig to take some refreshments to so the time come. He showed him so many genuine hospitality that Sheridan's heart was touched. When they came from the table, and were engaging, the latter, pressing the barber in the face, said:

"Sir Sheridan, I don't intend that you shall wear my wig."

Sheridan, and with a blank visage, the other exclaimed—

"Good Heavens! Mr. Sheridan, how can I have displeased you?"

"Why, look you, Mr. Sheridan, if you are so nice, I suppose you should make the wig that I never intend to pay for it. I go to another one every one of the craft."

INTERCOURSE TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—One of the courts of the State of Indiana recently made a decision which is of interest to all newspaper proprietors throughout the Union. A controversy existed relative to a charge for advertising between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the Fulton newspaper. It was held by the Judge that the "published terms of newspaper constitute a contract. It work is given to a newspaper publisher, without a special contract concerning the price, the publication terms, the publisher can charge and be paid according to the terms of publication. It is not necessary to prove what the work is or was worth; the publisher has a right to fix the estimate value of their labor, and if no fraud, no other question need be asked but the price that charged was in good faith."

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 19, 1858.

More about Cotton Picking.

Since our last we have received the following from a friend. It will be seen that Steele Creek still bears the palm:

Mr. Editor:—I see in your last paper, Rocky River asks permission to speak in regard to cotton picking. Now allow Steele Creek to speak again. A few days since, J. G. Price picked 402 lbs., R. B. Lowrie, 370 and negro boy Hilliard 370, and stopped half an hour before sunset. Rocky river will have to try again. M. N. HART.

Oct. 14, 1858.

Cumberland Agricultural Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland Agricultural Fair will please accept our thanks for an invitation to attend their Fair on the 3d, 4th and 5th November next. Nothing would afford us more pleasure, as we have still a few friends in Fayetteville we should be pleased to greet, but we have to forego that pleasure.

Celebration at Statesville.

We were unable to attend the celebration at Statesville on last Thursday, but learn that every thing passed off as "merry as a marriage bell." Between five and ten thousand persons were supposed to be present. Gen. Young and Ex Gov. Northend addressed the crowd. There were also present to grace the occasion, four volunteer companies from abroad—2 from Salisbury, the Artillery and Rifle Guards, 1 from Orange, the Orange Guards, and 1 from Charlotte, the Hornets' Nest Rifles, and the Iredell Blues joined with the others. The table literally groaned under the good things prepared for the crowd by the citizens of Statesville, and as far as we have heard, there was nothing wanting to mar the festivities of the occasion. We intended giving a more extended notice of this celebration, but the Express did not reach us as we expected.

State Elections.

Elections took place on the 12th instant, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Florida.

Pennsylvania elected 25 Congressmen, a Supreme Court Judge and a Canal Commissioner. As far as heard from the opposition has elected 20 Congressmen, the anti Lecompton 4, the Democrats 2. The State Senate is in doubt, but the State House of Representatives will be strongly opposition.

Ohio elected members of Congress only. From returns it appears that the opposition have carried the State—Republicans 7 members of Congress, 3 Democrats and 2 anti-Lecompton men.

Indiana voted for Secretary of State and other State officers and Congress. Returns enough have not been received to state which party has carried the State.

In Iowa, Mr. Lofflingwell, the anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress has 600 majority.

In Florida, Hawkins, Democrat has been re-elected by 2000 majority. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

Wilmington, C. & R. Railroad Company.

The stockholders of this company met in Wilmington on the 14th instant. Gen. A. Dowdy in the chair. 10,343 shares of stock were represented. The report of the President and Directors with that of the Chief Engineer and also a report from F. Gardner, Esq., giving details of a survey of the route across the mountains, at Bently Patch Gap, and the estimate of the cost of constructing the road at that point were read and referred to a committee consisting of Col. John McRae, of Wilmington, and Messrs. Robeson and Ross, of Roden, who subsequently made a verbal report concurring in all the suggestions of the President and Directors, and recommending their adoption. The Herald then says:

A committee of ways and means was then appointed, who, after a full and free conference with the officers of the company upon the subject of finances, reported a plan to meet the wants of the company, which we trust they will be enabled to carry out.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of Directors, and the old Board was re-elected without opposition. The Board consists of H. W. Guion, R. H. Cowan, Thomas D. Meares, A. H. VanBokkelen, R. S. Payne, Jno. A. McDowell, W. L. Steele, S. W. Coit, R. S. Washington, Jas. Walker, C. C. Henderson, G. Dickson, and ——— Logan.

After the usual complimentary resolutions to the Chairman and Secretaries, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Directors assembled immediately after the adjournment of the Convention of Stockholders, and passed a very long and laborious session in the service of the company. We understand that action was had in very many important matters to the company but their proceedings have not been made public except in part.

Hayward W. Guion, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. The Treasurer's office was divided. A Secretary and Treasurer was appointed to reside in Wilmington, and have charge of the books of the office in Wilmington, and an Assistant Treasurer is resident in Hamilton, and have charge of the books of the western division. Mr. David S. Green, of this place, who ex-

pointed to fill the former office; and Mr. Vardrey A. McBee, of Lincolnton, to fill the latter. Mr. Thos. J. Slade—the former Treasurer—was not an applicant for re-election. These Secretaries have, also, been charged with the duty of collecting the subscriptions due to the company—the former plan of having a collecting agent for each different county was not found to answer the purposes desired.

We understand that arrangements were made for procuring the iron, locomotive, &c., for the first section of 25 miles from Walker's ferry; and the Directors confidently expect to commence laying the track about the 1st of April next, and to have that section completed within a few months thereafter.

This meeting of the Stockholders of this road seems to have excited a much greater interest among our people than any which has preceded it. We were much surprised, and most agreeably too, by the showing which was made in the reports of the officers of the company. We had no idea that they accomplished such an amount of work as is exhibited in the report of the Chief Engineer; but the work has been pushed steadily though quietly on, and we begin to feel now, that the building of the road is secure; and that the time is not far distant when the mountains and seaboard will be connected by the only thoroughly North Carolina Railroad which has ever been chartered by our Legislature.

Where did it freeze.

A correspondent of the Pendleton Messenger, in reporting a trip to North Carolina, gives in the extract below what he terms "Illustrations of election times" in the old North State:

"Arrived at the election ground, there was a sight worth seeing. Apple brandy ruled. There were about as many women as men on the ground. This is a peculiar feature in North Carolina gatherings—the women nearly all attend, and it results beneficially sometimes. I once saw a fellow get into a fight at one of those elections, while his wife was along with him. The front yard of the doggery had been gravelled with very coarse gravel. Our hero pulled off his shirt and pitched in, but was soon made to bite the—gravel. Hero No. 2 jumped on him, but was no sooner on than off, for our first named hero's wife gathered a hoppole, and such a launning as hero No. 2 got it has not been my fortune to see since. All hands stood off and saw it well done. Hero No. 1 was a sight. Imagine a man's back full of coarse gravel—gouged in through the skin.

"In approaching the election ground, young men and women could be seen sitting on logs in the woods, eating ginger cakes and drinking cider and brandy. Heap of land to the acre there. One fellow jumped out of a shanty there where they kept their apple brandy, and swore that he could whip the man that had anything against him.—Everybody seemed too drunk to take much notice of him. Two fellows got to scuffling on a large scaffold, and down it came, causing a general row. Some were knocked down by the falling of the scaffold, and, supposing somebody had knocked them down, pitched in promiscuously. I thought it was time for a peaceable man to leave, so I took the road."

Now, as the correspondent does not give this scene "a local habitation or a name," we rather imagine that he has drawn largely upon his sympathetic imagination, and therefore doubt the truth of his statement. As far as this section is concerned we know it is not true. It has become very common for many persons to flout the old North State, but we think if they would look at home they would find enough to amend without looking abroad at their neighbor's faults.

Bark Term.

The American Missionary Association held its annual meeting recently, at Worcester, Mass. Delegates from various parts of the country were present, and the anti-slavery sentiment was rampant, entirely overshadowing the religious. It appears that there were at least two delegates from slave States—Rev. Mr. Worth of North Carolina and the Rev. Mr. Fee, of Kentucky. To give our readers some idea of the part they took in the proceedings of the meeting, we give the following extract from them:

"The evening session was devoted to remarks from missionaries and others employed in various foreign and home fields. Rev. Mr. Worth, of North Carolina, gave an interesting account of his labors in that State, and read a portion of a sermon, lately preached, for the purpose of illustrating the plainness of speech in regard to the subject of slavery, which could be safely used in some portions of the South. Rev. Mr. Fee bore testimony to the same fact, as coming under his own observation in Kentucky; and both of these gentlemen urged the importance of publishing and circulating anti-slavery tracts in the South, saying they would be widely and thoroughly read."

As far as North Carolina is concerned, we warn our friends to be on the look out for these incendiary publications and destroy them at once should the attempt be made to circulate them. We know not the field of labor of the Rev. Mr. Worth, but suppose it to be, from the name, in Guilford or Randolph counties—but it matters not where it is, the people should give him early notice to leave or they will treat him as an incendiary deserves to be treated. The Rev. Mr. Fee should be served in the same way.

☞ Capt. Pearson, of the Pacific steamship, John L. Stevens, has commenced a discipline at sea, which in case of an accident will be of important service. He assigns to each passenger a position in one of the life boats, and the men are enrolled into a boat guard and drilled each day in all the scientia of launching the boat, &c. The idea has proved a popular one, and passengers have been known to wait at both ends of the route for this ship.

☞ We learn from the Savannah Republican that a disease has made its appearance among the Crabs, similar to that among the Oysters, and that a number of persons had been taken sick after partaking of this shell-fish.

☞ The news from Mexico is interesting. A battle had been fought between Gen. Miramon and Gen. Vedaurie, and the latter was defeated with the loss of 1000 prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Subsequently Vedaurie blew out his brains in despair.

The American minister will leave Vera Cruz on the 18th instant.

Charlotte Hotel.

Attention is called to the advertisement of friend Kerr of the Charlotte Hotel. As he is afraid his trumpeter is dead he intends to blow his own horn hereafter. Call on him and you will find good fare, good beds and good humor.

Peterson for November.

This periodical was received last week but in the hurry we omitted to notice it.—It is a very interesting number and the Plate a "Mother's Dream" with the Fashion Plate for this month is richly worth one-fourth the subscription price.

☞ Mr. R. A. Ross of this county, showed us a sample of Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup, which upon comparison with other specimens, has been pronounced the best that has been produced.

Frost.

Since our last, we have had several heavy frosts, but notwithstanding their severity the effect is hardly perceptible. The weather is most delightful and bracing and health is beaming in every countenance.

☞ A proposition is on foot to start in New York a "Bullion Bank," with a capital of $1,000,000. It is feared that it will create a feeling of mutual antagonism between the managers of the present banking institutions of the city and the proprietors of this bank.

More New Goods.

Look at Messrs. Henderson & Ahrens' advertisement. They have received their Fall supply and will sell low for the cash. Call and see them.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Dr. H. M. Pritchard has sold out to Messrs Hutchison & Gibbon.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

CONVENTION OF DENTISTS.

The third annual meeting of the North Carolina State Dental Society was held in this place on the 29th of September.

Members present: Drs. E. H. Andrews, R. P. Bennent, West Harris, J. W. Howlett, Jno. Henry Wayt, D. P. Gregg, W. S. Tate and D. W. C. Benbow.

The President, Dr. E. H. Andrews, called the Society to order. On motion of the Examining Committee, Jno. F. Howlett, of Greensboro, was admitted to membership.

The reading of Essays was next in order, as follows:

"Dentistry as a Profession," by Rufus Scott, of Washington. "The injurious effects of Tobacco upon the Teeth and Gums," by W. S. Tate, of Statesville. "Mechanical Dentistry," by D. W. C. Benbow, of Fayetteville.

On motion the President appointed Drs. Howlett, Gregg and Benbow a committee to select subjects for discussion at the evening session, and the convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee reported the following subjects for discussion:

"Mechanical Dentistry" and "Sensitive Dentine." These were discussed at considerable length, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the next day.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Society being called to order, the following topics pertaining to the Profession were introduced and discussed severally:

1st. Use and effects of Chloroform and Ether upon the system. 2d. Electricity for the extraction of Teeth. 3d. Best material for the insertion of Artificial Dentures. 4th. Treatment of diseases of the Antrum. 5th. Alveolar Abscess. 6th. Treatment of diseased and exposed Gums. 7th. Filling of Teeth.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society met and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President, D. P. Gregg, of Greensboro; Vice President, R. P. Bennent, of Salisbury; Secretary, W. S. Tate, of Statesville; Treasurer, Rufus Scott, of Washington.

On motion, the President appointed the following committee to select subjects for discussion at the 4th annual meeting in 1859, viz: Drs. Harris, Tate and Benbow. Subjects: 1st. Treatment of Teeth with exposed nerve. 2d. Best method of inserting lower Dentures. 3d. Irregularity of Teeth, and Treatment. 4th. Diseases of the Gums and Treatment. Drs. Wayt, J. F. Howlett, Tate, Harris and Benbow were appointed to prepare papers for 4th annual meeting.

Drs. Tate, Benbow and J. W. Howlett were appointed delegates to the next annual meeting of the National Convention.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Andrews for the able and efficient manner in which he presided over the meetings of the society.

It was then resolved that the place of our next annual meeting be in Salisbury, on the last Wednesday in September. A motion to adjourn was then carried.

☞ One of the most curious sights in Paris is said to be afforded by a visit to the vast atelier of M. Bourguignon, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy-looking sand into a diamond of the purest water is daily going on with the avowed purpose of deceiving everybody but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the forests of Fontainbleau, and enjoys so great a reputation in the trade that large quantities are exported. The coloring matter for imitating emeralds, rubies, and sapphires is entirely mineral, and has been brought to high perfection by M. Bourguignon. Many operators are employed whose business it is to polish the colored stones and line the false pearls with fish scales and wax; the scales of the roach and dace are chiefly employed for this purpose. They must be stripped from the fish while living, or the glistening hue so much admired in the real pearl cannot be imitated.

From the Wilmington Herald.

WHY A. A. BROWN WAS REMOVED.

It is pretty generally known through the State, that Judge Biggs, of the District Court of North Carolina, lately removed me from the office of Clerk of said Court for this District. The true cause of such removal may not, however, be as well known; therefore, I deem it proper to say, in this public manner, that it was for the reason that my political sentiments are not in accordance with those entertained by the Judge.

The proceeding was not unexpected by me, for I was aware that an intrigue to effect my displacement was sent on foot in Raleigh in May last, when a term of the Circuit Court was held there.

I was absent from Wilmington when the removal was made. On my return, not finding any communication from the Judge apprising me of his action, and assigning reasons therefor, I addressed him a note, of which the following is a copy:

"WILMINGTON, Sept. 24, 1858.

HON. ASA BIGGS:

Sir:—Mr. John L. Cantwell has to-day exhibited to me a paper, signed by yourself, dated August 11, 1858, appointing him Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Cape Fear. As this is the first official information I have received of my removal from the place of Clerk of the said Court, I take the earliest proper opportunity of addressing you, and respectfully asking for the reasons of my removal. Your obd't serv't,

A. A. BROWN."

To this he replied as follows:

"WILLIAMSTON, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sir:—Yours of 24th instant is received, in which you say that Mr. Cantwell had that day shown you his appointment as Clerk of the District Court, dated 11th August; and asking me for the reasons of your removal.

I infer, Mr. Cantwell had not an opportunity before to show you his appointment, in consequence of your long absence from Wilmington; an absence which, in one case at least, threatened a serious inconvenience to one of the suitors in Court. The appointment of Mr. Cantwell was made, as I suppose would have been your conclusion without inquiry, for reasons entirely satisfactory to the appointing power; and, with all proper respect, I do not recognize your right to call for those reasons.

Very respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

ASA BIGGS

A. A. BROWN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C."

There is one part of the Judge's answer requiring a little explanation—fitting commentary on other parts will be readily furnished by the public. It is that part where he says that my absence "threatened serious inconvenience to one of the suitors in Court." This is an altogether gratuitous assumption.

This is the case to which reference is made:—Shortly before leaving home, there came into my hands several hundred dollars, the proceeds of an Admiralty sale. The money was deposited in Bank, in conformity with law. To prevent any "inconvenience to the suitor, I made an arrangement with his Proctor, entirely satisfactory to both, that the suitor should receive the proceeds of the sale, deducting the probable costs of Court, which could not then be ascertained, whenever the Judge should send a check for the amount, and certified to the Judge the facts of the case, and that the money was on deposit, subject to his order.

Moreover, previous to leaving, I appointed a Deputy Clerk,—a person to whom the Judge could not object, as he had then recently appointed the same individual a Commissioner of the United States. It is true the Judge had expressed doubts of my right to appoint a Deputy, but men as learned in the law as himself, if not more so, advised me that I had the right.

In the general estimate of affairs, the simple act of the removal of the Clerk of a Court may be considered as a circumstance of little moment, but the principle involved is one of some importance—it is, whether a Judge shall have license to gratify the ruthless animosity of his partyism on the bench. So far as I am informed, this is the first instance of the removal of a Clerk of a Federal Court for political opinion's sake. The Judges of those Courts have heretofore had too high a regard for the dignity of the Judicial office, to go mousing after the party affinities of the Clerks. On Judge Biggs' brow alone rests the ignoble wreath won in such a service.

I may add, that this act of the Judge is condemned, in unmeasured terms, by men of all parties. A. A. BROWN.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 9, 1858.

WHY THE DEMOCRACY SHOULD GO FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—We can perceive special reasons why the Democratic party may now consistently advocate such an increase of duties on imports as shall suffice to meet the wants of the Government, without reducing it to the necessity of twice a year going into the market to borrow money for its daily support. For we remember that it was the precept of Democracy, in the days of President Jackson, that "they who trade on borrowed capital *ought to break*;" and as we are sure that no lover of his country can willingly see her reduced to a condition which looks to bankruptcy as its natural and deserved retribution, we can readily understand why all true Democrats, of the Jacksonian school, should deprecate such a catastrophe as well in its causes as in its effects. At present the condition of the Federal Treasury exposes it, and with it the credit of the country, to the disastrous fate invoked by Jackson, and all who hold to the justice of that sentiment should naturally be the most eager to remove the grounds on which it is affirmed. So long as the Government continues to borrow, the believers in this Democratic dictum may well tremble for its honor and safety, the loss of which, under the circumstances designated, would be attended by the aggravating thought that that loss had been the result of a criminal folly, against which the nation might have guarded if it had kept constantly before its eyes the just penalties of "trading on borrowed capital."—*National Intelligencer.*

BAD ON THE TELEGRAPH WIRE.—Quite a crowd was attracted to Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, on last Wednesday to witness the antics of a rat which had by some means or other got on one of the telegraph wires and was making his way along the line. He would occasionally stop and look very shyly at the crowd below him, and hurry on to the next cross piece and again contemplate the upturned faces which were watching his movements.

A DRY GOODS PRINCE.

Stewart's Palace has been enlarged within a few days by the addition of what is equivalent to three first-class stores—that is, a building 75 by 100 feet, so that the entire dimensions are now 150 feet on Broadway, by about 157 on Reade and Chambers streets. We thus have a structure which is a just object of pride, and is believed to have no superior in any country among houses devoted to commercial purposes.—The fact is remarkable, simply as an instance of individual success; or of great achievement from small beginnings. Of the great number who choose the mercantile profession, by far the largest proportion are doomed to disappointment, and disastrous failure, and of those who succeed, a number insignificant in comparison rise to a position of permanent affluence.

With regard to the latter class, the secret of their success is an enigma which the inquisitive always seek to unravel. Mr. Stewart, relying on his own unaided resources, opened a store in Broadway in the year 1823, occupying a floor jointly with another shop-keeper, from whom he was separated by a board partition—leaving the space of *twelve by thirty feet* available for the incipient "marble palace." By previous years of study for the ministry, principles of honesty were inculcated which, applied to mercantile pursuits, have commended themselves for secular use. Any misrepresentations as to the character of goods or any resort to "tricks of trade" among employees, has always been a sufficient cause for dismissal. One price is adopted, and that governed by quality. Branch houses are established at Paris, Lyons, Manchester and Belfast, the great centres of the manufacturing interest abroad, through whom orders are filled, without the intervention of commission houses, so that goods are procured on terms the most advantageous as to cost and kind; and with regard to American manufactures, a liberal course is pursued, by substituting their fabrics for foreign, so far as they are adapted to the demands of trade. These principles and arrangements, with thorough system in the several departments and close observation, have thus far produced their good results.

After two removals, Mr. Stewart, in September, 1846, located his store on its present site, in contravention of strong existing prejudices against that side of the street, and in disregard of the prediction that failure must ensue. The building, so large and costly, was described in a public journal as a "monument of folly and extravagance." Notwithstanding, two enlargements have since been made, the second and last being completed September 20th, 1856, the twelfth anniversary of the original opening. The value of this building is said to be at least $1,000,000, and we are assured that the owner would not sell it for $1,000,000. It would easily bring a rent of $100,000 per annum. The value of the stock on hand is rarely less than $3,000,000. The present working force comprises 400 persons, exclusive of a still larger number, mostly women, employed outside in making clothes and other similar articles made necessary by the changes of the season.

The new addition affords a fine display of "magnificent distances," and the several floors, lighted from the roof, through openings in the centre, have the effect of a series of galleries, extending upward to a dizzy elevation. The walls are tastefully panelled and decorated in frescoes. Of other features it is needless to speak more in detail. The building constitutes one of the chief architectural attractions of the city.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

WHY THE CABLE FAILED.—An explanation of this has been given by Maj. Jno. H. Rion of our town, that appears to us to be entirely satisfactory. The cable has a copper wire, with six other wires twisted around it, passing through the centre of the cable in a *straight* line. This is enveloped by a thick gutta percha covering, around which pass *spirally* similar twists of iron wire.—Upon the cable being brought under the great strain consequent to its being paid out in the ocean depths, the spiral iron twists, by compressing the yielding gutta percha within, *elongated*; while the straight copper twist, the centre wire being unyielding to the others, could only stretch and then break. The extent to which the copper twist would stretch before breaking, at the low temperature of the ocean bottom, would be small, and by no means sufficient to compensate for the additional length given the cable by the elongation of the spiral iron twists, and their also stretching. From this it follows, that the copper twist must have parted in *thousands* of places along the deepest portions of the cable track.

Why currents of electricity were *not now* transmitted through the cable, Maj. R. thus explains. The copper wires on breaking, parted in such a manner as to oppose *sharp points* on each side of the breake. Those from well known laws of electricity, transmitted the current as long as they remained "*bright*" or unoxidized, but as soon as they oxidized or "*rusted*," they became insulated one from the other, and hence no longer allowed the passage of the electric current. The causes of ordination arising from the gutta percha itself, and the moisture which the immense pressure of the water at the ocean bottom must bring to bear upon the copper wires, are amply sufficient to produce the effect in the time in which the current ceased to be transmitted.

Maj. R. suggests that the cable should have been constructed with a gutta percha cord passing straight through the centre, and the copper twist passed *spirally* around; and then out side of this the gutta percha covering, enveloped with the spiral iron twists, making *proportionately fewer curves* than the copper wire twist within.—*Wilmington Register.*

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A romantic marriage came off at Beaufort, N. C., on Wednesday evening. A coasting steamboat put into that port, and the captain being taken sick, took rooms at one of the hotels. The landlord, it seems, had an interesting daughter, who, from sympathy, woman like, took an interest in the captain, and probably administered to his wants among strangers. The gallant captain was not callous to such divine attributes. Sympathy ripened into friendship, friendship into love, and, as above stated, on Wednesday evening, while the parents of the fair Sonnetian were in blissful ignorance of what was about to take place, they were married, and after an acquaintance of but a few days. A "nautiro" who had long wooed the fair maiden, in vain, hearing of the good fortune of his rival, got gloriously *how come you do*, broke all the glasses in the bar-room of the hotel, tore up things generally, and it was feared he would commit suicide.—*Southern Progress.*

HOW TO GET CUBA.

The New York *Albany Atlas and Argus*, one of the leading Democratic papers of the State, contends that the stopping of the African slave trade would be the most effective method of acquiring Cuba. It believes if the supply of labor from Africa was cut off, the severe treatment of slaves thereon, and the far less number of females than males, would cause a decrease unless a supply be obtained from some quarter. For salvation, the Cubans would have to look to the United States. It would then follow, it says:

"1. A large 'slave trade' would at once spring up between the *State* of Cuba, on the one hand, and the *slave breeding* border States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, on the other, equal to the present Cuban African one, and amounting, in dollars, to the annual trade of, say $8,000,000 or $10,000,000.

"2. This new demand for the slaves of the border, *agricultural* States would gradually but surely *facilitate* the operation going on for the supply of the Southern ones. The augmented diminution of slaves in these border States would be supplied by free white labor, and just as much slave would be the period of their final deliverance from slavery, which, if it has any special *focus*, is in the tropics and amid tropical productions. Indeed, it never would have existed in the Northern States at all, but for exactly that want of labor which is now experienced in Cuba, and which, in those States, has finally been supplied by the swelling volume of European immigration, which (as has already been done in all the Northern States, including New England) will continue to drive the black race before it until it reaches those warmer latitudes where the white and black man can not well labor side by side, and where the labor of the former is, relatively, as unprofitable as that of the black is in the North.

"While the consummation of the scheme herein suggested would not be wholly agreeable to either the North or the South, there would be common ends accomplished and reciprocal benefits attained, which, in a fair spirit of compromise, should make them, as a totality, acceptable to all. These would be as follows:

"1. The last remnant of the African slave trade, by the co-operation of England and the United States, on the coast of Africa and Cuba, would be abolished.

"2. The South would, in the 'Gem of the Antilles,' gain additional territory, but as a national compensation.

"3. The North, by the gradual but inexorable law of demand and supply of slave labor, would gain free territory in the border States which have been named.

"4. Cuba, so long the apple of discord, and a disturbing element in our relations with the maritime powers, would, by our own volition, and in the only possible and peaceful way, cut the Gordian knot—sever.

"5. The equilibrium of slave and free territory would be more perfectly and naturally adjusted according to the laws of climate, race and peculiar production."

THE LATE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The destruction of the Crystal Palace is a cause not only for local but national regret. Inaugurated five years since with pomp and ceremonials, at which the representatives of foreign lands, the President of the United States, and others in authority, assisted, it assumed a rank and a position as an institution without parallel in the history of the country. It was the first office here which invited and received such special sanction and honor from abroad; it was the only one in which the highest officer in the land did homage to the spirit of personal liberality and enterprise on a scale of cosmopolitan importance worthy to the age and country. The Crystal Palace was as beautiful as a fairy dream; as light as fancy could make it; as original as the age of invention could devise; as perishable, alas! as the grass of the prairie. It appears to have dissolved at once under the flames; to have gone into nothingness like a substance committed to the fiercest elements of the element. No sooner had the fire begun than it jumped to a conclusion. So ferocious was its action, that nothing but the amazing *sole* ventilation could have saved the lives of many, for at the time of the conflagration there were some two thousand persons in the building. The loss is estimated at considerable above a million of dollars. The miscellaneous objects on exhibition at the time by the American Institute, all of which were destroyed, are an immense loss in money and industrial value. To these must be added such admirable works of art as Thorwaldsen's Twelve Apostles, Kiss' Amazon, and kindred works, which had a worth beyond the estimates of dollars and cents. All gone! The devastation utter and remediless!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

All the statuary and paintings in the Palace were, of course, destroyed. Some of the statues were very fine, and ranked high as works of art.

The most striking object in the statuary department was the Thorwaldsen group, representing our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, which was greatly admired by all the visitors to the Palace. The figure of Christ was represented with outstretched hands, as if in the act of blessing—the head slightly inclined. The statues of the Apostles stood on smaller pedestals, and were ranged in the form of a semi-circle.

Kiss' equestrian statue of the Amazon attacked by a lion, attracted very general attention, and was usually surrounded by a group of persons. It was a splendid work of art, and its loss will be regretted.

An equestrian statue of Washington, likewise, by Baron Marochetti. An imposing group and much admired colossal statue of Daniel Webster; in marble, by Carew, of London.

Lion and boa-constrictor in death struggle.

Colossal group of a man struggling with a bear, a very fine piece of statuary. In addition to these were a large number of life-sized busts of O'Connell, Moore, Father Mathew, and Washington, in marble and plaster. Together with a number of nymphs, nymphs, satyrs, goddesses, &c.

The group of the Lovers Going to a Well.

Altogether, in the matter of statuary there has been a serious loss. The destruction of Kiss' famous statue is especially to be regretted.—*Herald.*

KNOXVILLE, OCT. 12.

THINGS BY REV. J. R. GRAVES.—The visit of this gentleman, a distinguished Minister of the Baptist Church, and editor of a Baptist newspaper, is progressing before the Church in Knoxville, and is occasioning great excitement.