THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN CAMP.—It is six in the evening—the Emperor comes down from his room, attended by Marshal Vaillant. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him.—Marshal Vaillant presents several papers to his Majesty. The emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other generals come in. The map is called for several times.—The king arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the bestoring air which some portraits give to Victor Emmanuel; give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of Victor Emmanuel. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he goes a little apart and converse, both making cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by. The conversation is lively and long.—Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at 10 o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retires to his apartment. The Emperor eats a little. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till one in the morning, and is called up again at 3 or 4.—*Letter from Montebello.*

A CHURCH SEIZED WITH A BILIOUS ATTACK.—Last Sabbath was quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, and, as usual on such occasions, the Sacrament was administered. After the meeting adjourned, the members went their several ways—some to dine with friends in town, some to their homes in the country. In about an hour the doctors were in requisition in every direction; the whole membership was seized with a simultaneous "bilious" attack, and the demand for remedial agents was general. The first smell of the sumptuous dinners prepared provoked sudden and involuntary evacuation on the part of all the orthodox members of the respective families. The venerable Peter Cartwright, Presiding Elder, for whom extra preparations had, of course, been made, retired from the prospect as dinner came on, a little bent over, with both hands placed below his vest buttons, declaring that he "didn't feel like eating." One brother is said to have made for his house, half bent, and with a groan tumbled on to the bed, and in reply to his wife's "What's the matter?" exclaimed, in a despairing tone, "Oh! I've got the cholera." The epidemic spread all through the country, exciting considerable alarm, and occasioning a general casting up of accounts. But the panic subsided when it was ascertained that *antimonial wine* had been, by mistake, administered to the whole body of communicants! We understand that "Uncle Peter" said "it was the first time he ever knew an attempt to vomit the devil out of the church." Although it was a serious matter, the sinners, owing to the hardness of their hearts, did laugh.—[*Winchester (Ill) Chronicle.*

SIXTEEN FUGITIVE SLAVES ON THE BACK TRACK.—Yesterday morning the packet *Union* arrived from Port Stanley, Canada, with sixteen fugitive slaves, who had escaped from the South at various periods within the last two years, and who had been living at the negro settlement at Chatham, Canada West. Becoming weary of Canadian freedom, which to many blacks embraces the exalted liberty of going inadequately clothed, and of being nearly starved to death, they were about to return to the South, preferring plantation life to the responsibilities attendant on a state of existence for which circumstances have rendered them peculiarly disqualified.

One family, consisting of a colored man, mother, wife and three children who, escaped from near Paris, Kentucky, about one year ago, after the experience afforded by a hard Canadian winter, began to sigh for their "Old Kentucky Home," and a short time ago they wrote to their master informing him of their desire to return, and requesting him to meet them at Cleveland. When they arrived on the packet, their old master was there to meet them, and they expressed their gratification at the meeting in a manner which denoted a sincere regard for him. "Old Aunty" a venerable negress, whose black and shining face stood out in strange contrast with her hair, white as the driven snow, took occasion to "express her mind" in regard to Canada. "Dey kin all talk about their freedom over dar, pointing with a cane brake finger across the blue water in the direction marked by the Queen's wake), but I'd a heep lever stay with we Gem Down in old Kentuck."

The entire party took the 11 30 a. m. train for Cincinnati, happy in the thought that they were going home.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.*

WALKING THE RAPIDS ABOVE NIAGARA FALLS ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—A letter from Mr. Klam, a Swedish gentleman, to his friend in Philadelphi, dated September 2, 1750, contains the following narrative of a feat which equals M. Blondin's adventure:

"Twelve years ago, two Iroquois Indians, fishing above the Falls, were cast on to the Island. It was seven days before their condition became known. The commandant, when he came to the spot, ordered poles to be made, pointed with iron.—Two Indians determined to walk to the island by the help of these poles, to save the other poor creatures, or perish in the attempt. They took leave of their friends as if going to certain death. Each had two such poles in his hands to set against the bottom to keep them steady. So they went, and got to the Island, and having given poles to the Indians there, they all returned safely to the main land. These two Indians who, in the above mentioned manner, were first brought to the Island are yet alive. The Indians go to the Island now to kill deer, but if the King of France were to give me all Canada I would not."

A CARGO OF AFRICANS.—A gentleman of this city received a letter from Jacksonville on Monday last, post-marked 16th instant, on the back of which was endorsed, "a cargo of 600 Africans has been landed on the Florida coast, near Smyrna." If this intelligence be true, it is to be hoped that the parties guilty of such a high-handed violation of the law of the land may be arrested and dealt with to the fullest extent.—[*Mobile Register & Advertiser.*

North Carolina Whig.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 2, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. S. H. WALKUP,

OF UNION COUNTY.

Election on the 4th of August.

☞ We are indebted to the Editor of the *Bulletin* for the following despatch:

A brief report of the commercial news by the Kangaroo had been previously received, which stated that the sales of cotton for the day was 7,000 bales—the market was steady, with a better tone.

Additional by Steamer Kangaroo.

FROM EUROPE

ALBANY, Gt. July 31.

The steam ship Kangaroo, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st, reaching Father Point, (off Quebec,) yesterday morning, furnishes the following additional particulars:

GENERAL NEWS.

The Peace Conference meets at Zurich in Switzerland, in about ten days.

The Paris Bourse closed on Wednesday at 68.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Thursday noon.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet, sales unimportant.

Provisions quiet.

Whigs and Conservative Men! To the Polls!

This is the last time we can say a word to our readers before the Election, we therefore, urge that every person opposed to the present corrupt and extravagant party turn out on the 4th of August and vote for Gen. Saml. H. Walkup.

Remember that in voting for General Walkup you are aiding to rid the country of a set of office-holders that are like the horse leech, which cries give! give! so long as there is pap in the Treasury.

That the government is extravagant, is evident. Gen Pierce in his Message of Dec., 1853, says that on the 1st of July, 1853, (three months after Mr. Fillmore retired) there was a surplus in the Treasury of $32,000,000. And Mr Buchanan in his Message of Dec., 1858, states the public debt to be upwards of $64,000,000. Thus a debt, over and above the receipts of the government has been entailed upon us by the economy-loving Democrats. Add the two amounts above together and you will have $96,000,000,—this has all been expended with the amounts received from the Tariff, sales of the Public Lands, and from all other sources.

And so reckless is the Representatives in regard to the waste of the public money, that they have permitted the Clerk to spend in one year, $7,217 for Horses and Carriages for the House of Representatives. This is taken from J. C. Allen's report of the expenditures, and it is to be presumed the members of the House must have enjoyed themselves very much, and as Mr. Craige could pocket the $40 a day, he no doubt partook of the free rides. We ask the people with these things staring them in the face if they can vote to bolster up such a party and keep it in power? We hope not.

The tax payers ought to vote against Mr. Craige, for if he and the other Democratic members from North Carolina had used their influence, no doubt we would have received our share of the public lands, and North Carolina, instead of being in debt for her improvements, would have had all paid for, and a surplus in every an other works and would also at the heavy tax the people have now to bear.

The Democratic Party a Sectional and Consequently a Disunion Party.

It is simply absurd to call the Democratic party National? Did they act so in the last Presidential election ignore the resistance of any other candidates than Buchanan and Fremont? Did they not call upon the South to rally to the support of Buchanan as a Southern section? Did they not then defy the North to meet them in the contest? Did not the Governments of the South respond to their call and support Buchanan? Did not the Governors of the two Carolinas and Virginia hold a private—y, secret meeting, at the capital of N. C., contrary to the express letter of the law in at least one of the States? Was it not at the time charged that the object of this meeting was to concert as to the measures to be adopted to secure the South to a dissolution of the Union which was to be the result in case Fremont was elected? And was the public ever informed by the three Governors what their object was? And does not every body know that this defying of the North by the Democracy of the South to a sectional contest, successfully defeat the South in consequence of the numerical strength of the North? And are not many of the democratic papers now in the South openly advocating disunion upon the election of a Northern President?

Reader, remember! the Democratic party could not have adopted a wiser course to lead to a dissolution of the Union, if they had called the wisdom of the world to aid them? They deny being disunionists, but they could not do otherwise. We are to judge by their acts, which plainly tends to inevitable disunion.

And Reader, remember, Mr. Craige was one of the leaders in this sectional movement, in the last Presidential election! he is one of the supporters of the present extravagant and corrupt administration! He was an open advocate for the nullification of the laws of Congress! And when the laws of the government cease to be operative, a dissolution is inevitable. Mr. Craige is a part of this sectional Democratic Party, and as such is not entitled to your suffrages, if you desire to continue to live in peace, harmony and prosperity under the National Government as it is. Though he does not advocate disunion, he advocates that policy, for the sake of his party, which looks on quietly and sees the overpowering North, against us—and is to be avenged for the consequence of his assistance.

Rally, then, votes to the support of Gen. S. H. Walkup, a sound, conservative man, true to the south, true to the Union, true to the continued prosperity of your great and growing nation.

Extravagance of the Government.

We invite attention to an article in another column giving a statement of the expenditures of the government for two years. It is copied from the Baltimore Patriot, a paper published near the seat of Government, and which has as great facilities for ascertaining the truth as what it publishes as appropriated in Congress will.

Excitement in Salisbury.

We heard it reported about town yesterday morning, that Mr. Sinclair, Editor of the North Carolinian, printed at Fayetteville, had challenged J. J. Bruner, Esq., Editor of the Salisbury Watchman, to fight a duel, and on Mr. Bruner, refusing to accept, he posted him as a coward, &c. We have not learned what was the cause of the challenge. This is a strange proceeding on the part of Mr. Sinclair, who, if he is not a professor of religion, has been religiously educated, his father and two brothers being ministers of the Gospel in the Presbyterian Church, and Mr Bruner is an elder in the same church. Mr. Sinclair was bonded over to the authorities, who bound him over to keep the peace. The remark has been made that a man who will challenge or assault a man that they know will not fight, is the greatest coward of the two. Mr. Sinclair has placed himself in rather an unenviable predicament. We learn this affair created a good deal of excitement in Salisbury, and some of the citizens were so exasperated at him that they intended to have him in effigy, but were induced not to do it.

North Carolina Planter.

This work for August has been received to the day. We regret to learn from the publisher that if his subscription is not increased he will have to discontinue it after this year. Having failed in getting the friends of Agriculture to interest themselves in sustaining the work he feels no encouragement to make further appeals. He, however, makes the following liberal inducements to subscribe; and if these fail, the *Planter* must be abandoned—the Publisher cannot afford to lose money by its publication any longer. The proposition is as follows:

"For two dollars, *sent by the 1st day of January* next, the N. C. Planter for 1858, 1859 and 1860 will be sent—that is, three years for two dollars. This is over *one thousand pages* of Agricultural reading, especially adapted to our own State, for two dollars! Surely, no one can refuse to subscribe now, on account of the price.

"And any of our *present* subscribers who will send us four new subscribers, shall receive a copy extra.

"We expect by these propositions to greatly increase the subscription list of the N. C. Planter; and we do earnestly hope that all who desire its continuance, will give us their aid in enabling us to go on.

"All letters to be addressed to

A. M. GORMAN, Publisher,
Raleigh, N. C."

Tennessee Election.

A letter has been received in Washington City from the Hon. John Bell, which states that the Opposition will carry Tennessee in a whirlwind of enthusiasm—nothing like it having been known since the famous Harrison campaign of 1840.—While this is stated of Tennessee, we hope the old North State may prove true to herself and rise in her majesty and show by her votes that she desires a change of rulers. That this can be done we have not the least doubt, if all that are opposed to the present administration will attend the polls and vote.—We hope every man will do his whole duty.

Johnson's Map.

We have received a copy of this Map, and we pronounce it handsome and well executed. It is also full and complete, and gives not only the whole of the States of the Confederacy, but has marked off some new States that has been talked of as being erected out of Kansas, Nebraska and Utah. Also Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, &c.

We would inform our friends of Cabarrus that Mr. Fairchild will express that county in a short time, to give them an opportunity of subscribing for this valuable Map.

Destruction of Sheep by Dogs.

By a report made by the assessors to the Legislature of Ohio, it appears that in 1858, there were 7,604 sheep killed by dogs and 7,849 wounded—their estimated value is $25,342. This was in eleven counties. This shows what a large amount of valuable property must have been destroyed all over the State by that useless appendage in a great degree to every farmer—the dog. This calls loudly for a change and the large amount involved makes it necessary for one.

J. Newton Floyd.

This individual, who was convicted at our May Superior Court for the murder of a free negro in Gaston Co., took an appeal to the Supreme Court to obtain a new trial. By the decisions of this Court lately published, it appears that he has succeeded. He will now stand another chance to escape.

Soda Water.

During the warm weather there has been no pleasanter beverage offered to the public than that of Soda Water, and persons who indulge in this cooling drink, are informed that a fine article can be obtained at E. Nye Hutchinson & Co.'s Drug Store. Call and try it.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

JUSTICE.

MR. HOLTON: In your last paper, under the head "Meeting of the Grand Division," you say the dinner was furnished by the members of White Hall Division. I merely wish to say that some who did not belong to the Order assisted us liberally in the way of provisions, and that the other Divisions in the county deserve our thanks for their liberality. The thanks of a member of White Hall Division are hereby tendered to all who assisted, both in and out of the Order.

WHITE HALL.

July 29th, 1859.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

"GO AWAY FROM HOME TO HEAR THE NEWS."

This is the caption of an article in the last *Democrat*, in which the explosive temperament of the editor is evinced in what is intended to be a severe handling of a letter published in the Wadesboro' *Argus* of the preceding week. The letter was not intended for publication, but in connection with other matter, the writer saw proper to express his views on certain political matters which have recently transpired in Charlotte, and to state what he believed to be facts in regard to the political sentiments of those engaged in them. He does not complain of the publication of his letter, but will remark that, had it been intended for that purpose, its shape, not the statement of facts, might have been somewhat changed.

The editor of the *Democrat* makes the following quotation from the letter, which refers to certain resolutions that were published in the Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 5th or 6th ult., purporting to be a declaration of the dissolution of the Union, viz: "But the truth is, it is only intended to feel the pulse of the community, to see how far it could venture, and the whole matter is exclusively Democratic. The movers in it were Democrats of high position in the party, and some of them open disunionists."

The editor does not object to the first part of the quotation, but his quarrel is particularly with the latter part, which asserts that those engaged in the publication of the disorganizing resolutions were democrats and disunionists; and upon this his fruitful effervescence is so uncontrollable that it flows over his article, making a queer mixture of contradictions and inconsistencies. He says, "the *first* part of the above quotation probably is correct, &c.," and admits that he has heard persons about here speak of it, and, in the sentence immediately following, says, "We do not believe that any meeting of the kind was ever held—we do not know a single individual who was engaged in it." Reader, look back and read the first part of the quotation, and see if the editor does not, by admitting its being probably correct, also admit that there was a sufficient meeting together of individuals to get up the resolutions, and then read his denial that any meeting was held, and see a palpable contradiction in two contiguous sentences. And remember, further, that no such thing as a "*meeting*" is spoken of in the quotation above, or in the entire letter. The "*meeting*" is a matter of the editor's own introduction, which he no doubt found necessary to enable him to magnify the letter into something offensive, that he might issue a blazing article to light the democracy to duty on the eve of the election. The *Democrat* must be alarmed.

The editor calls upon the writer of the letter to sustain his assertion, that the getters up of the resolutions were democrats and disunionists, over his own signature, and demands the publication of the names of the gentlemen concerned, and generously offers the use of his columns. The writer begs to decline the kind offer of his columns, and also the conspicuous position tendered him to figure over his own name, as he desires no such notoriety, and remarks, that he supposes the editor of the *Democrat* understands the courtesies amongst gentlemen well enough to know that he was demanding a publication of names which no gentleman would take the liberty to make. And if he is correct in his estimation of the editor's cultivation, he feels justified in saying, that the editor is himself conscious of having stooped, in this vaporing demand, below the position becoming the conductor of a respectable journal. There must then be a motive for this descending, and the writer can find no other than to deceive his readers, by assuming a bantering attitude, unsuited to the editor's general character, while he *demands* what he knows common politeness cannot grant.

The editor says "he does not know a single individual engaged in it." If he says so, he is of course to be believed, but had he spent half the time endeavoring to inform himself that it required to pen his editorial, he would have been better qualified for the task. He would have found no difficulty to ascertain each and every one "engaged in it," for the gentlemen are not hidden in it; he can yet obtain the information, and he will find that each and every one will support Mr. Craige, and that the assertion that they were *all democrats* is true to the last letter. Will the editor have candor enough, if he should inform himself, to let us know the facts through his columns? In regard to some of them being favorable to disunion, we know that gentlemen are generally not disposed to express sentiments which they know to be averse to those entertained in their social circle, but the writer does not hesitate to express the belief, that if the editor of the *Democrat* will prosecute his inquiries with the view to know the fact, he will have it in his power to inform us that the whole of the *latter part* of the quotation is as truthful as the *first*.

The editor says, "the first thing we knew about it was seeing what purported to be the proceedings copied in some of our exchanges abroad." If it is from his "exchanges abroad" that the editor of the *Democrat* obtains his information of matters that transpire in Charlotte, the caption of his editorial suits him precisely, and he will no doubt receive this as information, viz: that the *Daily Bulletin* is a most respectable sheet published Charlotte, through whose columns the community here receive most interesting intelligence, *daily*, of domestic, as well as foreign news, and we consider extracts from "exchanges abroad," so far as they relate to events that have transpired in Charlotte, as *stale*.

In conclusion, upon this part of the *Democrat's* editorial, the writer will only remark, that the editor seized the opportunity offered by this letter, to deny what he knows to be the growing opinion of the public in regard to his party, viz: that it embraces within it all the destructive and disunion elements of the South, and that it is leading the Government rapidly to ruin.

In regard to the part borne by Mr. Myers in the introduction of Col. Yancey to the audience, on the occasion of his address, the writer did not feel that the mention of Mr. Myers' name was in any way improper, as the part he bore was public, before the eyes of an assembled audience; and he is gratified that an opportunity is afforded for an explanation that will exculpate that gentleman from any sympathy with Yancey's heresies. He knows Mr. Myers to be a Union man, and averse to the African slave trade, and regrets that his impulses of politeness caused him to be in any manner mixed with the address.

But this does not change the fact, that the democratic party and the supporters of Mr. Craige are the only medium through which the advocates of disunion propagate their sentiments and demonstrate their existence in Charlotte.

ARGUS.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE POLITICIANS.

Whigs and honest Democrats, who love your *country* more than you do any *party*. You who love *justice* and hate *iniquity*—who love *economy* and hate *extravagance*—who desire *faithful* officers and detest *plunderers* and *corruption*—who wish for *peace*, and not *discord* and *sectional* agitation—who love *liberty* and hate *tyranny* and *usurpation*—who love the *Union* of George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore and who scorn the *abolitionists* of the North and the *secessionists* of the South, who labor for its *destruction*, *Rally to the polls* on the 4th of August and vote for General Samuel H. Walkup, who has always defended the Union, and advocated economy and peace—who has defended the fame of Old Mecklenburg from the aspersions of her enemies—who has established the birthplace of Jackson in Old Mecklenburg and his own loved Waxhaws, and whose honesty, truth and fidelity none can question.

You have tried the Hon. Burton Craige for six years, ought he not to rest the seventh? Let him have a political sabbath. What has he done? He has permitted your public lands, the common property of us all, to be squandered, in bolstering up the Western and North Western States—thus magnifying the power of the abolitionists at the expense of the property of the South—whilst he has forever *opposed* N. C. in getting any of that common property, to which she is, at least, as much entitled as any other State.

He has *suffered without objection* by speech or motion, the salaries of Members of Congress to be quadrupled, from 8 to 33⅓ dollars per day. Is that the economy and reform that he and his party give in answer to their promises? It was introduced by Mr. Orr of S. C. a democrat who is now the Democratic Speaker of Congress. It passed a democratic Senate with a majority of 15 over all parties. It was sanctioned by Mr. Pierce a Democratic President.—And all the democratic members, having a large majority in Congress, bear it with Christian fortitude and submission and pocket the money.

He defends an administration in the unheard of extravagances of spending from 82 to 100 millions of dollars per annum, which leading members of its own party denounce as being "enormous!" "doubled in 6 years." "The most corrupt government in the uses of public money on earth"—which "from the by ways and high ways the corruptions of government sends forth an insufferable stench" and which a committee, investigating this very subject appointed for that purpose, have detected in its extravagance and its corruptions and have shown that it was brought to the attention and knowledge of the president and was by him approved and recommended, as witness the contract with Merrick & Sons and the Billy Rice contract and others.

Hon. B. Craige also voted against the old war-worn veterans of 1812, and refused to let them share the bounty of government by a pension. He long and bitterly opposed Gen Jackson, the great hero of that war, because he was determined to maintain the Union and execute the laws, and now he seems to be equally opposed to the private soldiers of that war, in refusing a small pension to soften their declining years.

He allies himself with the *ultra Southern* wing of the democratic party, who are acting in concert with the ultra Northern wing, to effect the same *charmed object*, viz: the *dissolution of the Union*—who are *creating* sectional parties and discord, and then turn round and wish to destroy the Union *because three discords exist*.

Then you who are opposed to these things, vote *against Burton Craige*, and you who are opposed to those evils and in favor of Peace—the Constitutional Union—Justice to the old States and to the old soldiers; who hate extravagance and high taxes, and corruption in office holders, just walk up like true and independent men and vote for *Gen. Walkup*.

A WHIG.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. Munford, has now made up, with full reliability, as to its being officially correct. The official report gives

Letcher,	77,229
Goggin,	71,427
Total majority for Letcher	5,802

A question, however, says the Enquirer, may arise about the vote of Portsmouth, which was not returned in conformity with the law, by being included with the county. If, therefore, the Legislature should reject the vote cast in Portsmouth, from the fact of can conforming with the rules, it will increase Mr. Letcher's majority to 5,943.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Milan correspondent of the New York Times, under date of July 2, says:

We met several American officers, a few days ago at Brescia, on their way to the Sardinian camp, bearing letters from Count Cavour. Their names were Major Crittenden, Capt. Todd and Lieut Pegram. A son of Gov. Wright, of New Jersey, was also of the party. Capt Towers and Lieut. Carr have been some days in the Piedmontese camp. Maj. Kearney until now in the staff of Gen Morillon, in the French camp, left the hotel at which I write this morning for Paris.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.—We learn from Mr. John T. West Agent of the N. C. R. R. at this place, that on the 22d instant eleven boxes (4,000 pounds) of *dried blackberries* passed over that Road from Lexington, in this State, for New York City. What next? Maj. Wilder President of the R. & G. Road, informs us that large quantities of *black walnuts* were shipped from this State to New York last fall.—*Raleigh Standard.*

ARRIVAL OF TREASURE—INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT PANAMA, &c.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The steamship Moses Taylor, has arrived, with the California mails and passengers of the 5th inst, and $2,100,000 in treasure.

Much excitement prevailed on the Isthmus, by the discovery of a large quantity of golden images, &c., in Indian graves in the Cherifiqui district. Many hundreds of persons had gone there already, and several thousand dollars' worth had been sent to Panama.

SIGNIFICANT DAY.—It is a remarkable incident that the 15th of August, the day on which the armistice just concluded is to terminate, has always been kept as a holy day in France, it being the day upon which the Great Napoleon was born.

☞ The Washington States says that a rumor comes from the other side of the water that the Hon. Charles Sumner is about to "lead to the hymeneal altar an accomplished and rich widow of downright Black Republican proclivities."

THE POPE PAYS UP TO MR. PERKINS.—A letter from Rome, dated July 2, says: "I learn that Cardinal Antonelli has consented to make the reparation demanded for the losses sustained at Perugia by Mr. Perkins and his family. The U. S. Minister, Mr. Stockton, having so far succeed, left Rome for a tour on Monday last.

☞ Jacob Cobb, a young man of eighteen, was hung at Atlanta, Ga., lately, for shooting a wealthy libertine who had seduced his sister. Cobb was convicted and sentenced last year, but the feeling in his behalf was so strong that Gov Brown was induced to reprieve him for twelve months.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—Another missionary has fallen in Africa. Rev. George McQueen departed this life, after a short illness, on the Island of Corisco, near the western coast of Africa, on the 25th of March last. Mr. McQueen entered on his missionary work in Africa in 1853.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Contributions to the History of Two Years of Locofoco Administration.

The people now in power are an agglomeration of Secessionists, Free-Soilers, renegade Whigs and Douglas-ites, presided over by a renegade Federalist.

From such a compound what could be expected but what has come to pass, extravagance, corruption, and ignorance and incapacity in every department of the Government.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

For the year ending the 30th of June, 1858, the actual expenditures of the Government were, by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, pages 26—30		$81,585,667
And the amount of Mail service as by the Report of the Postmaster General, page 730	$12,724,470	
Less the sums included in the Secretary of Treasury Report	4,679,270	
		8,043,200
Total actual expenditures by the Government and paid by the people for one year's mischief		89,628,867

For the year 1859 it is not possible to tell exactly what will be expended, but the following table will show *what has been appropriated*, and the experience of the past will enable the people to say whether the expenditure is likely to exceed or fall below it.

During the first year Mr. Buchanan spent the following sums in conducting the government and rewarding friends:

1. Amount actual and estimated in the Secretary of Treasury's Report	$74,963,058.41
2. Postoffice charges	14,000,000.00
3. Deficiencies provided for by the last session	8,913,131.30
Aggregate	$97,876,189.72

That sum is all *gone*, paid, consumed by Democratic maws, in great part wasted by incompetency and dishonesty. Which of our readers before had any conception of *such an aggregate!*

We showed that the appropriations for the one fiscal year, 1858-9, amount to the following sums, viz:

Specific sums in bills appeared	$67,067,762,79
Less deficiencies	8,913,131.30
	$58,154,631.48
Indefinite sums	3,382,237.87
Permanent appropriations	6,451,224.43
Former appropriations	16,586,588.35
Post Office appropriations	14,415,529.00
Aggregate for the service of the years 1859 and 1860	$98,854,201.14

Thus without allowing for any deficiency, the appropriations for Mr. Buchanan's second year exceed by about one million of dollars the expenditures of his first year, the nine millions nearly of deficiences included. From bad to worse with a vengeance!

The administration try to shift the burthen from *themselves* to Congress. Congress they say makes the appropriations, and of course we spend them they grant.

Why of course Congress makes the appropriations, and it must make, the appropriations which the incompetent and dishonest men of the administration require to carry on the Government, or else stop certain parts of the administration; and the expenses are so large *because* Democrats *are* in office, and are *incompetent* to discharge their duties with economy and honesty. With honest men—unlike the Secretary of War—and able men—unlike the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Post Office department—the Government would not and ought not to cost more than one-half what it now costs Fillmore administered it *for about one-half*.

But it is *not true* that Congress has forced appropriations and expenditures on the Government. On the contrary the Government asked more than Congress gave.

Mr. Buchanan made the Kansas and Utah wars without the orders and against the protest of Congress.

Congress did not make Mr. Buchanan spend $9,000,000 more than Congress had authorized him to spend; yet such were the *deficiencies* provided for his extravagance.

Congress did not force him to ask a loan of $10,000,000, and add $1,600,000 of interest to the expenses.

Congress did not ask him to increase the cost of collecting the revenue to nearly $6,000,000.

Congress did not suggest to him the building of ten sloops-of-war.

Congress did not propose the scandalous sums to be squandered on the civilization of the Indians—which means gratuitous and discretionary plunder of the treasury to a vast amount.

On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan asked for the mere collection of the customs for one year	$3,600,000
Congress gave him	3,600,000
Less by	2,000,000
Mr Buchanan asked for fortifications, &c	$1,931,000
Congress gave only	662,000
Less than asked by	$1,169,000

Mr. Buchanan asked for five new regiments of the regular army. Congress refused them and give him only two regiments of volunteers for eighteen months. A third one was voted, but for the protection, and at the expense, of Texas.

These are a few samples of the mode in which Congress is responsible for the expenditure.

We think Congress is too liberal, but that is no exculpation for the Administration.—They will spend all that is given them; but incompetency and dishonesty, favoritism, and speculation, so pervade the present and the late Administrations, that the Government must stop, if these enormous demands are not complied with.

While millions are asked for soldiers and ships, there is not a word said about a single harbor, or river, or lake in the United States, in any of the estimates. And the Democrats in the House refused not only any appropriation for those great and beneficient objects, but they also refused all appriations for the great fortification system, which protects the great seats of our commercial wealth, and then gave only $600,000 instead of the reasonable appropriation of $1,931,000 estimated for.

Now suppose the Government had gotten *all it asked* from Congress; and that Congress had added a reasonable amount for the protection of our lake and river commerce, what would the expenses of the government have amounted to?

Why—ads for collecting the customs the	$2,600,000
For fortifications	1,269,000
For three regiments, at the rate of the existing army	3,000,000
For rivers and harbors	1,500,000
And we have	$7,369,000

That is to say—so far is it from being true that Congress—even this Democratic Congress—forces expenditures on the President, the President asked for nearly $7,000,000 beyond what the Congress gave him! And adding to what he did ask only $1,500,000 for the protection of our rivers and harbors, which he had *no right to omit*, and which he grossly neglected his duty in omitting, and we have a scale of expenditure astonishing to behold. The figures are eloquent.

Actually appropriated for the year 1858 and 1859	$98,861,901.14
Some asked and not granted	6,200,000.00
Reasonable allowance for rivers and harbors	1,000,000.00
Whole cost for the year 1858-9	$106,254,301.14
For deficiency on the Buchanan scale	8,000,000.00
	$114,254,201.14

And that sum represents a Democrat's idea of an *economical* Administration!

Where and how this money goes can only be divined by looking into the Fort Sumter report, the Willet's Point report, the Naval Committee's report, the Clerk of the House of Representatives report.

From each of them we append statements, which throw a flood of light on the corruption, the plundering, the incapacity the Government.

For this there is no remedy but a change of *Administration*. As long as the people will be governed by locofocos who are dishonest and incompetent, they must pay.

1. What the real wants of the Government are, and in addition,
2. So much more as they can safely steal, and
3. So much more as they waste by reason of their incompetency.

It is *nonsense* for Congress to refuse appropriations—the Government must go on—the public work *must* be done, and that by the Government officers—and if they plunder and waste great sums over and above what would be actually required for the honest and economical doing of the same work, Congress *must* just appropriate so much more.

It is for this reason that the expenses of the Government are now, *in time of peace*, nearly twice what they were in Fillmore's time.

The only alternatives are either to stop the wheels of government, to turn out the Administration, or to give up to them their plunder and wastings over and above the necessities of the public service.

REPAIRING AT MOUNT VERNON.—A writer in the Alexandria Gazette, who visited Mount Vernon a day or two since, says:

The old tomb, or rather part of it, where the body of Washington reposed till the year 1832, on a beautiful knoll near the river, is still standing. It opens to the Northward and is built of a rather soft sand stone. This also, we learn, is to be preserved, if possible from depredation, by an iron railing. The site of the present tomb was fixed upon by Washington in his life time.

The building appear to be in the style of the reign of George the 2d. The garden is surrounded by a wall, surmounted by a railing, which is in process of renewal—There are at the corners four very pretty small octagonal seed houses, with arched roofs, rounded like a dome—these are now repairing—and with every thing else are to be restored, exactly as Washington designed them, and with the very tools imported by himself, for the purpose of doing the work at Mount Vernon.

FLAG OF A TRAIN.—The exultation produced in France by the news of the victory of Solferino caused the violation of the Belgian territories by a French flag borne by a locomotive of the "Compagnie du Nord." This locomotive, drawing the passenger train which arrives at Chalerroi at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, had left Paris decorated with an immense French flag as a sign of a national rejoicing. It should have been left at Jeumont, but the police, in their enthusiasm, allowed it to pass with out notice. The train reached Erquelinne, the first Belgian station, where the commissary of police had the flag taken off. It appears that it was the intention of the engineer (who was quite a wag) to traverse Belgium and to enter Germany with the French flag of victory proudly flaunting.—*Boston Transcript.*

BUNKER HILL RELICS.—One of the pieces in England, just visited by Hon. R. C. Winthrop, was the old Chapter House of the Chester Cathedral, which is now the library; and here he saw two standards, somewhat tattered and torn, suspended over the doors. On inquiry, he was told that they were the standards of the Cheshire regiment, and that they were used, in America, at a certain battle called Bunker's Hill, where, it was said, that only three of the regiment escaped without injury of some sort. The keeper said it was understood that the Americans got behind some sort of a fence or hedge, where they could shoot others without being hit themselves!—*Pub.*

MILK SICKNESS—*Extraordinary Fatality*—The mysterious disease, popularly known in portions of Central Ohio as "milk sickness," or the "trembles," is prevailing with extraordinary fatality in a portion of Marion county, Ohio. The tenant of Mr. Wm. Fisher, named Gibson, was first attacked and died. Mr. F. was the next victim, and then his wife and two adopted children were taken. The five cases terminated fatally, though the Republican says the best medical skill of this county was exerted in behalf of this unfortunate family. The systems of the victims had become so thoroughly infused with deadly poison that the remedies employed had no effect whatever.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The great plague of summer is the insect tribe, which destroys the fruit of many trees and flowers that adorn our rural homes. The following is presented as a specific remedy. It is worthy of trial:

"A solution of whale oil soap will destroy the numerous insects that infest trees and shrubbery at this season of the year. Dissolve the soap in warm water, making 'suds' of medium strength, and sprinkle the leaves with a syringe. This specific is sure death to the caterpillar, miller, and the army of savages that destroy the foliage. Now is the time for the application."—*Albany Argus.*

A TIGER PAWING AT HIS KEEPER.—A correspondent writes that quite a serious accident occurred to one of the men employed in Sears & Co.'s menagerie at Middlebury, Vt., on the 9th instant. Mr. Reuben Robinson was giving water in a tin dish to one of the tigers, when the animal made a pass at him with his paw and scratched his right hand. Mr. Robinson attempted to strike the tiger with his whip, when the brute seized his hand with his teeth, and with his paw tore his hand completely off, drawing the cords from the arm as far as the elbow. The company's employees raised over one hundred dollars for the benefit of the wounded man.