received, with parties so equally divided and the strongest opposition that could be arrayed against him.

He has never asked the people for office which they did not confer; indeed, he never sought office, but has often served in public positions at the sacrifice of his individual interests. And when partisan feelings shall have subsided and the revilers and private traducers of his just fame and great name shall have mouldered into dust, and been forgotten, posterity will cherish the name and memory of J. M. Moorehead and rank him with North Carolina's most gifted statesmen and benefactors.

But I did not intend "*currente calamo*" to be led so far from my purpose, which was to invite public attention to the unjust and partial legislation on the subject of internal improvements in North Carolina.—This I must reserve for some future occasion. JUSTICE.

Prize Fight between Two Frogs—Details of the Combat.

A few weeks since some masons were at work repairing Hollis' Oil Factory, at Somerville, when they became the witnesses of a singular combat of about an hour's duration, between two monster bull frogs, inhabitants of two pools in the rear of the building.—They came forth from their respective puddles about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and approached each other cautiously, each eyeing the other, until they were about a foot apart, when they jumped at each other and commenced the fight. They struck, bit and clinched furiously, and when a fall decided a round, both would draw off and puff for a moment, when they would renew the combat.

After about an hour spent in uninterrupted fighting, with the exception of two or three brief respites, each crawled off to his pool and disappeared. Neither was "exactly dead," but both were "kinder gin erst." Neither could claim the victory, as one was terribly lamed in the shoulder by a brilliant "left hander" from his antagonist, while the other could claim the honor of drawing the "first blood," he having drawn the "claret" from his opponent's "mug" on the first or second round. The fight itself was singular enough, but the fact that it was witnessed, but not interfered with, by some thirty or forty frog spectators, of all kinds and sizes, adds to the novelty of the incident.

Our informant says that at the beginning of the fight, the frogs assembled about the fighting ground from the surrounding pools, attracted doubtless by the noise made by the combatants, and that they continued peaceable spectators of the "mill," occasionally interrupting it by exciting croaking, but at no time approaching the parties engaged in it nearer than within two or three feet.—When the contest was ended they nearly simultaneously departed. The whole arrangements seemed to have been modeled after modern pugilistic encounters between animals *genus homo*, with the exception, perhaps, of the absence of ring-master, seconds, and bottle holders. We can only speculate as to the cause of the quarrel, but can readily imagine that one called the other 'toady,' and that frog number two, not accepting the term as one of endearment, retorted by applying the epithet 'hopper' to frog number one. Of course, reconciliation was then out of the question.—*Boston Traveler.*

MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS.—The art of making fireworks, which is styled pyrotechny, is of modern date, and is one of the results following the discovery of gunpowder. The finest inventions of this kind are due to the celebrated Preggieri, father and son, who displayed their works in Rome, Paris, and other capitals of Europe. This art is mainly a chemical one. It takes advantage of the chemical affinity between certain substances, of their susceptibility to ready ignition, of the rapidity and showness of the combustion produced by different proportions of the ingredients, and of the production of beautiful colors by burning them together. The chief ingredients are three in number—nitre, sulphur and charcoal. The secondary ingredients are filings of iron, steel, copper, brass, antimony, camphor, nitrate of strontia, and the salts of some other metals. In the colored fireworks numerous oxides, acids, chemicals and salts are used to produce varied colors by different modes of combustion. In the choice and preparation of the materials used in these colored works great care is especially required. Common gunpowder is used somewhat, chiefly in a crushed or finely ground form.

THE PEACH CROP IN NEW JERSEY.—There is something of a prospect of a peach crop in some of the counties of New Jersey. A meeting of peach growers in the vicinity of Woodville, Mercer county, was held a few days since to consult together in regard to arrangements for transporting their peaches to the market by railroad, at which the peach growers, for a space of about three miles square, were mostly represented, and it was ascertained by the meeting that in that space of country there would be the present season at least 200,000 baskets of peaches for shipment. In these three miles square they found there were over 92,000 trees planted, 22,000 of which were in bearing, and 70,000 not in bearing. One grower has 15,000 trees, but none are yet in bearing condition.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—Old topers may get a hint towards relief in the following passage of an address by Professor MILLER to the Scottish Clergy:

Every drop of alcohol went to the brain, hardened it, and produced a determination of blood thither. He had read in books of travel that some of the tribes of the North American Indians were well aware of this, for when they failed in procuring a supply of alcohol, they were wont to stand for some time on the crown of their heads.—This was a mere matter of engineering on their part, but it produced the desired effect, and served as a solution for the loss of their whisky. Now he would take the liberty of suggesting to those fathers and brethren who were in the habit of taking a tumbler of toddy occasionally to assist them in inditing their sermons, if it would not be a much better plan to adopt the idea of the North American Indians, and stand for a quarter of an hour or half an hour on the crown of their heads before they sat down to write.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Prof. Wise made an ascension from this city this morning with the intention of descending at Lafayette, Indiana, when he will readjust and again ascend and proceed eastward.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 9, 1859.

ABSENT!

The editor left home on Saturday morning for the purpose of visiting Lenoir. As he will be absent a week or more, the readers of the Whig must overlook the small quantity of editorial matter in this and the next issue.

The Election.

On Thursday last, the election for members of Congress took place in this State. The day here passed off quietly and the result in this county and District will not be very far different from what is usual. Yet, so far as the general result is concerned, we hope to see Gilmer, Leach and Smith triumphantly elected.

Below, we give the vote four years ago between Craige and Stowe, at the different precincts in

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

	1855.		1859	
	Stowe.	Craige.	Craige.	Wilkins.
Charlotte,	335	330	390	180
Steel Creek,	80	46	49	31
Rea's,	22	78	12	29
Providence,	42	57	90	5
McLeary's,	9	39	51	11
Long Creek,	79	19	40	96
Dowese's	94	86	47	33
Hill's,	39	50	35	3
Harrisburg,	54	16	4	54
Hart's,	5	145	68	32
	769	978	777	411
			411—1,188	
Majority for Craige,			366	

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Craige,	350
Wilkins,	494—848

The returns from Lentz not heard from

ROWAN COUNTY.

Craige,	853
Wilkins,	760—1,613
Majority for Craige,	94

ANSON COUNTY.

Wilkins,	765
Craige,	255—1020

UNION COUNTY.

Craige,	664
Wilkins,	353

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Majority for Craige,	247

STANLY COUNTY.

Craige,	69
Wilkins,	171

GASTON COUNTY.

Craige,	802
Wilkins,	26

Next week we will publish the returns for this district in full.

Fine Peaches.

Mr. Davis M. Lee has the thanks of the Journeymen, Imps, and His Majesty, the DEVIL, for those fine Peaches left by him at our office on Monday. They are large and luscious; and while the editor and his better-half are absent, we the bethers-half will go our length on peach-pies and apple-dumplings. Long may this kind gentleman live to enjoy many such crops—may his kindness never grow less.

Street Improvement.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that our city council have commenced a decided improvement on some of the back and cross-streets. The supervision of the work is under the control of that energetic and enterprising gentleman, Mr. Samuel McNinch, of Chester, S. C. Mr. McNinch has a super-natural art in McNinching streets. The authorities could not have made a better selection than that of Mr. McNinch.

Rain by the Quantity.

Since our last issue we have had any amount of rain. On Saturday afternoon the rain fell to such an extent as to raise the streams near the city to a considerable height. We learn that the stream known as Irwin's creek was very full, so much so, that a teamster whilst in the act of crossing, had the misfortune to lose one of his best mules by drowning.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

This man whose misfortunes had enlisted in his favor the sympathy of the whole American people, has forgiven his wife and taken her to his bosom again. This step has driven from him some of his best friends, and the sympathy of the people has changed into contempt for the man. He was a member of the Knights of Malta in New York, and that order has expelled him from its rights, because one of the rules of the order is, that no member shall take to his bosom an unworthy object. And his former political friends and associates have drawn up a petition requesting him to resign his seat. This we consider perfectly right and proper.

Mr. Buchanan not a Candidate.

The following letter, written by President Buchanan, from Bedford Springs, to the Hon. Wilson M. Cauffman, of Pittsburg, Pa., shows that the President declines a re nomination. We think the President might have saved himself the trouble of writing this letter, for we have no fear that the Democratic party ever dreamed of re nominating him again. But here is the letter:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 25th, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your kind note of the 19th inst., with the leader from the "Post." Whilst I appreciate as it deserves the ability and friendship displayed in the editorial, I regret that it has been published. My determination, not under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re election, is fixed and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination point in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my premeditated purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying important measures, and affords a pretext for saying that they have been dictated by the desire to be re nominated. With the kindest regards, &c.,

Respectfully your friend,

Signed: JAMES BUCHANAN

Russell's Magazine for August.

This interesting periodical received as with its accustomed regularity, but not in time for us to notice last week. The following is the table of contents:

Literature in the South; Equestrian Gossipings of Travel; To a Young Girl; Lorna—Two Days O'Sports at the Storm; Webster's Dictionary; The Due Love; Church's Heart of the Andes; The Regiment's Song; Scarriff; The Actress in High Life; Sonnet—"If one whose name"; The Lovers of Bogota; To the Night-blooming Cereus; Correspondence; Attack on Charleston; Sight; Editor's Table.

The New Methodist Church.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the laying of the corner stone of the above named Church will take place on the 17th inst.

The *Bulletin* of the 3d inst. contains the following well-merited remarks:

"We are pleased to state that the foundation of this building is rapidly going up, under the direction of the contractors, Messrs. Taylor and Rudisill.

"The foundation is of granite, and appears to be a good piece of masonry, as far as it has been put down, and we doubt not, that when the building is completed, it will be regarded, very properly too, an ornament to the city, as well as an appropriate monument to the zeal and sterling abilities and christian virtues of its pastor, the Rev'd Elias J. Meynardie, whose efforts in behalf of the construction of the edifice will be crowned, we hope, by abundant success.

"Mr. Thos. H. Brem and Dr. E. H. Andrews, as well as other prominent gentlemen in the community, deserve great credit for their persevering efforts in behalf of this enterprise, and we are sure that future generations will, when referring to the history of the Methodist Church in Charlotte, mention their names with great veneration as pioneers in its advancement.

"The plan of the building calls for a neat and elegant church, free from needless ornament, 35×80 feet. The basement is to be of rock, and the superstructure of brick. Already has the work progressed so far as that the door and window frames of the basement are up, and the contractors have promised that, in the course of the month of October, the Church shall be raised and covered, and the Congregation may make use of the basement, which will be large, well ventilated, and neatly furnished. The plan of the building was drawn by Mr. Sears, Architect, of this place, and is much admired for its simplicity and taste. The contractors are Messrs. Taylor & Allison, Brick Masons, and Mr. James Rudisill, Carpenter, gentlemen who have exhibited their skill and taste upon most of the fine houses lately erected in our town. The members and immediate friends of this Church have striven hard to accomplish their design in erecting a suitable house for the worship of God, and we would bespeak for them the sympathy and aid of a generous community."

Noble Conduct.

The *Daily Bulletin* of the 8th inst. says: "We learn that on Friday night last, three negro men, the property of Messrs. W. E. and J. H. White, discovered that the bridge over the Catawba River had sustained some injury, and without awaiting the arrival of the train or examining how much damage had been done, stationed themselves on the line of the road with torches, to stop the Passenger train, due at the Bridge about midnight. They succeeded, and no doubt prevented the destruction of property and loss of life.

Mr. F. Myers, Conductor on the train, promptly rewarded the negroes, and the passengers gladly made up a purse for them.

As far as we have been able to learn, the damage to the bridge was trifling.—some of the sheeting and timning had been blown up and thrown across the track, during a thunder storm late on Friday afternoon. The only annoyance was a detention of about two hours consumed in clearing the track.

Peterson for September.

We have received Peterson's Lady's National Magazine for September, nearly a month in advance. The present number is certainly a capital one; it contains thirty-nine articles and forty-four embellishments. The embellishments are very handsome and will bear the inspection of the most fastidious. For $3.25c. we will furnish the Magazine in connection with the Whig to new subscribers.

"The Superiority of the Present Age."

This is the title of an address delivered before the Franklin Literary Society of Mr. Hornet's School, Oxford, N. C., May 27, 1859, by Frank I Wilson, Esq. Printed by Messrs. Holden & Wilson, Raleigh.

N. C. Journal of Education.

We have received the Aug. No of this work.—It is filled with its usual quantity of useful matter. Subscription price, $1.

GOLD FROM THE GRAVE.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES IN PANAMA.—About the first of last month some parties exploring in an Indian burial-ground at David, Chiriqui, found an earthern pot at the left hand side of a grave. The pot contained several small images of gold, roughly cast, and about 20 carats fine. Further excavations showed that a similar pot was placed at the side of every grave, and in five days over $100,000 of gold images were taken from one huaco or tomb. The news spread like wild fire. A thousand persons were soon on the ground, and it is expected that millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places, as there are hundreds of huacos at Chiriqui.

The images are small, rude imitations of animals and birds, and probably were originally made for idols. One is a human figure about three inches high, with the head of a monster; another a frog; and there are a variety of nondescripts that will make a highly interesting study for the lovers of Indian antiquities. Some of the images are gold mixed with copper alloy; but the greater part are of gold. There was considerable excitement on the subject at Panama, and on the 15th of July, three clipper schooners were advertised to sail for the diggings with passengers and freight.

Chiriqui is the name common to a river, lagoon and archipelago in New Grenda, in the department of the Isthmus. The river, after a northward course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Carribean Sea by the Chiriqui Archipelago. The Chiriqui Lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 miles, and 40 to 50 miles inland.—David is one of the small towns on the Archipelago.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—An English paper, the Stamford Mercury, narrates the following singular incident:

"An extraordinary instance of somnambulism occurred in Stamford shortly after midnight on Monday last. About one o'clock Sergeant Harrison, while on duty at the lock-up, observed a person clothed in white walking toward St. Paul street. Supposing it to be some one who had assumed a disguise for the purpose of playing a joke, he walked up to the individual, whom he found to be the wife of Mr. Olive, cabinet maker, having nothing on but her night dress. She was walking about with her eyes wide open, apparently awake, but in reality in a state of perfect somnambulism. She was taken to her home, which was close at hand, and her husband aroused, by whom she was placed in bed. It appears that she got up, unlocked the front door, and went into the street without either disturbing her husband or arousing herself; nor was she conscious of what had taken place when she awoke in the morning. But the most remarkable feature in the case is, that, although she had been unable to walk without crutches or assistance for the last year or two, she was, when discovered, walking as well as any other person, and without either the support of a wall or a crutch."

A LIST OF WONDERS.

Among the thousands of marvelous inventions which American genius has produced, within the last few years, are the following, compiled in an abstract from the Patent Office Report. Read them over, and then say, if you can, that there is nothing new under the sun:

The report explains the principle of the celebrated Hobbs lock. Its "unpickability" depends upon a secondary or false set of tumblers, which prevent instruments used in picking from reaching the real ones.—Moreover, the lock is powder proof, and may be loaded through the key hole and fired off till the burglar is tired of his fruitless work, or fears that the explosions will bring to view his experiments more witnesses than he desires.

Doors and shutters have been patented that cannot be broken through with either pick or sledge-hammer. The burglar's "occupation's gone".

A harpoon is described which makes the whale kill himself. The more he pulls the line, the deeper goes the harpoon.

An ice-making machine has been patented, which is worked by a steam-engine. In an experimental trial, it froze several bottles of sherry, and produced blocks of ice the size of a cubic foot when the thermometer was up to eighty degrees. It is calculated that for every ton of coal put into the furnace, it will make a ton of ice.

From Dr. Bale's examiner's report, we gather some idea of the value of patents.—A man who had made a slight improvement in straw cutters, took a model of his machine through the Western States, and after a tour of eight months, returned with forty thousand dollars. Another man had a machine to thrash and clean grain, which, in fifteen months, he sold for sixty thousand dollars. These are ordinary cases—while such inventions as the telegraph, the planing machine, and India rubber patents, are worth millions each.

Examiner Lane's report describes new electrical inventions. Among these is an electrial whaling apparatus, by which the whale is literally "shocked to death." Another is an electro magnetic alarm, which rings bells and displays signals in case of fire and burglars. Another is an electric clock, which wakes you up, tells you what time it is, and lights a lamp for you at any hour you please.

There is a "sound gatherer," a sort of huge ear trumpet, to be placed in front of a locomotive, bringing to the engineer's ears all the noise ahead, perfectly distinct, notwithstanding the noise of the train.

There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, and sticks them in papers in regular rows.

Another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in leaves and turning out finished cigars.

One machine cuts cheese; another secures knives and forks; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing.

There is a parlor chair patented that cannot be tipped back on two legs, and a railway chair that can be tipped back in any position without any legs at all.

Another patent is for a machine that counts passengers in an omnibus and takes their fares. When a very fat old gentleman gets in it counts two and charges double.

There are a variety of guns patented that load themselves; a fishing line that adjusts its own bait, and a rat trap that throws away the rat, and then bails itself and stands in the corner for another.

There is a machine, also, by which a man prints, instead of writes, his thoughts. It is played like a piano forte. And speaking of pianos, it is estimated that nine thousand are made every year in the United States, giving constant employment to one thousand nine hundred persons, and costing over two millions of dollars.

ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH PRECEDED THE ARMISTICE.—A Paris letter in the Independence of Brussels gives the following account of the circumstances which preceded the armistice:

The Emperor of Austria having caused a demand to be made in the French camp, if it were not possible to obtain the remains of Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed at Solferino, the Emperor caused them to be sought for—and they were recognized, partly by his uniform, and partly by some letters from his newly married wife, which he had about him. The corpse was placed in an artillery wagon, and conveyed, accompanied by an officer of the staff and an escort, to the Austrian head-quarters. The officer expressed to the Emperor the condolence of the Emperor of the French; and his Austrian Majesty, (who was just recovering from a somewhat severe indisposition,) begged, not without emotion, the officer to convey his thanks to the Emperor Napoleon, and to express his sorrow at the death of so many brave men in the French army.—This led to some remarks upon the cruel necessities of war, and from what was said, the Emperor Francis Joseph was able to perceive that those necessities were regretted as much by his opponent as by himself. The Emperor Francis Joseph afterwards sent the son of General Urban with a flag of truce to the French camp, as is known, and the Emperor Napoleon, by autograph letter, proposed a suspension of arms. It is added that the latter has carried his courtesy to the extent of neutralizing, for the signing of the preliminaries of a truce, the town of Villafranca, although the usages of war would have justified him in requiring those formalities to take place at his own head-quarters.

DEATH OF THE HON. RICHARD RUSH.—The Washington Constitution announces the death of the Hon. Richard Rush, at Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, at an advanced age. Mr. Rush was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Rush was appointed Attorney General by President Madison in 1814, upon the resignation of Hon. William Pinkney, of Maryland.—In 1817, he was appointed Minister to England by President Monroe, and he afterwards published a volume of his "Recollections at the Court of St. James." In 1825 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by John Quincy Adams, and made an elaborate report in favor of a protective tariff. He was afterwards nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket with Mr. Adams, who was defeated for the Presidency by Gen Jackson; was afterwards identified with democratic politics, but, we believe, never again entered public life.

DEATH OF JUDGE GAYLE.—Hon. John Gayle, judge of the United States District Court for Alabama, died on the 21st inst. He was appointed Judge in 1849, by President Taylor.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Advices received here from Nicaragua give assurance of a fair prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the transit difficulties, and speak in confident terms of the ability of General Jurez to secure the rejection, by Congress, of the article in the Lamar and Zeladen treaty, objected to by our Government.

There seems to be no doubt that the mission to Central America will be tendered to Bowlin, whose visit to Bedford is on that business, by invitation of the President.

The balance in the Treasury on the 25th was nearly 5,000,000. The receipts for the week, ending on that day, amounted to $2,252,000; Drafts paid $1,191,000; Drafts issued $2,114,000; Amount of increase over the former week $138,000.

A letter from Superintendent Johnson has been received at the Indian Bureau, in which, speaking of the difficulty between the Pawnee Indians and the citizens of Nebraska, he says no white person has been killed, but the whites have killed two Indians and wounded one, the Indians making no resistence when approached by the citizens, who were more culpable in producing the difficulty than the Indians. The newspaper accounts have been greatly exaggerated.

Mr Cushman, recently appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, received his instructions to day, and started on his destination.

HOW THE MONEY GOES

We copied some weeks ago from a Northern paper an account of some flour speculations, in Utah, in which the name of the Secretary of War was used very freely and not very creditably to him. The Utah correspondent of the New York Times furnishes it with another operation of the same kind about to come off at the time of his writing from Camp Floyd, June 29, 1859.

According to this writer, Deputy Quartermaster General Geo. H. Crossman has been ordered by the Secretary of War to sell at Camp Floyd, U. T., on twenty days' notice, 3,000 mules, 500 wagons and 500 sets of (six mule team) harness. No one in the territory, the writer says, has money enough to buy these articles, and it would require at least forty days to bring capitalists from Missouri or California. A purchaser, therefore, has been provided. A Mr. B. Holliday (the same person concerned in the flour speculation) was sent out at Government expense some time ago and "brought with him the money to buy the mules a considerable length of time before the order was issued for the sale. It is extremely probable that Mr. H. & Co. will obtain these mules for about $50 per head, when the government paid for them last year and year before an average of $175 per head; and if a movement of the army should occur, they must be bought back at any price. The Secretary does not leave animals enough in the Department to perform the ordinary garrison and detached duty. All the mules which are very fat and of a superior quality.

"The General Commanding and Quartermaster General deplore the great loss which will befall the Government by these transactions, but the order of the Secretary of War is peremptory and final as they are concerned, and nothing remains as a remedy except an appeal to public opinion."—*Key. Ohio.*

A DIVORCED WIFE A SERVANT IN HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY.—A gentleman living in this city, and well to do, married about ten years ago, and after living with his wife some five years, he concluded to get a divorce, on account of the unhappiness of their domestic relations. The wife assented, and he applied to the Courts and was successful. A year passed, and he concluded to venture once more in the matrimonial market, and see if he could not find one who would make his home happier than the first. In this he was successful, and a short time after his divorced wife applied to him for work in his family in the capacity of servant girl. The situation was given her, and she now does the work in the house of which she was once mistress, and beholds the endearments lavished upon another which were once bestowed upon her.

The husband daily takes his evening ride with his second wife, while the first takes care of the children during their absence. How the husband can endure to see his former wife thus humiliated, and the wife bear up under it, is to us an enigma.—*Cincinnati Times.*

FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated Camp Stockton, July 10, says:

Capt. Brackett, of the second Cavalry, United States Army, had a fight a short time since with a party of Indians near the Rio Grande, in which he defeated them, killing two and wounding several more. He was obliged to go into San Carlos, in Chihuahua, to get provisions for his men, and from there to Presido del Norte. At the latter place the Mexicans killed one of his men, a private named John J Stander.—Corporal Gaffney was wounded at Las Limpias, and private Amer died of sun stroke. After his first scout, Captain Brackett went out again after a large party of Indians, but did not succeed in finding their trail. Lieut. Owens accompanied the captain on his scout. The company has done a great deal of service along the Rio Grande and on the El Paso road.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—We understand that a Committee of the Directors of the Bank of North Carolina have bargained with Mr. John Hutchins, Agent, for the lot (the property of Mr. Love,) known as the Conner's lot, on Fayetteville St., for a site for the new Bank building.

This is, perhaps, the best location for the new Banking house that could have been chosen. The price agreed upon is $7,000.

We presume the Directors will procure the best plans from a competent Architect, and will proceed to erect the building early in the ensuing spring.

We think the Directors have shown good judgment both in the determination to erect a new building and in selecting the site for it. The business of the new Bank will be much larger than that of the old one, and will, therefore, require more room. The location of the new institution is also more convenient to business men than the old.—*Raleigh Standard.*

AMUSEMENTS DENOUNCED.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal has addressed a circular to his clergy, calling upon them, as soon as possible, to pronounce from their pulpits "a strong warning against the opera, the theatre, circus and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present moment are a real scandal to our city any country districts."

WONDERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The difference of level between high and low water mark at Cairo is fifty feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New Orleans is not materially increased yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel by large streams from both the eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what become, of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; of course it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom, water is found as soon as the water level of the Mississippi is reached.—When the Mississippi goes down, the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw-mill, some twenty miles from the Mississippi in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boiler of his engine, during the late flood. When the waters receded, his well went down, till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake to let the water into his well; the lake was drained, and the well was dry again; having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is, that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to the highlands on the other side, rest on a porus substratum which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents the degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New Orleans to the Gulf but for this provision of nature, to which alone her safety is attributable.

In fact if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shore of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans would to-day be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The day fixed for testing the steaming capacity of the Great Eastern is the 4th of August. It is awaited with intense curiosity. If she realizes the expectations of the projector and friends of the enterprise, she will be instrumental in effecting extraordinary revolution in navigation—a revolution in transportation as great as that which the iron rail and locomotive effected on land. Mr. Dudley Mann assures us that he is quite as confident as ever that her final ports of destination, in the carrying intercourse between the two hemispheres, will be the Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven, to which he is unceasingly directing his energies. It has been ascertained by actual experiment that cotton may be conveyed by rail from as great a distance as Memphis to Norfolk, provided it can be shipped from the latter place at reasonable rates to England. It is believed that the Great Eastern can afford to carry it across the Atlantic at two dollars and fifty cents per bale.—*Washington States.*

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR.—The London papers record the death of Lieutenant General Proctor, who played such an important part in the last war between the United States and Great Britain having commanded the 82d regiment at the battle of Fort Erie, and subsequently shared in the campaign along the Niagara frontier. He was colonel of the 9th Regiment. He died a few days since at his seat in Wales, suddenly, from disease of the heart. He had been sixty years in the army. In 1814 he commanded the 82d regiment before Fort Erie, from September 2d throughout the successive operations of the campaign on the Niagara frontier. He received the brevet promotion of lieutenant-colonel for his conduct in repelling the attack on the batteries and position before Fort Erie on the 17th of September, 1814.

LIFE-PRESERVING RAILROAD CAR.—The New York Post notices, amongst the latest inventions, a life preserving railroad car, made at Patterson, New Jersey. It is constructed entirely of iron, of strong iron braces and girders, and of iron panel pieces, so peculiarly and ingeniously put together that it would seem to be impossible, by any amount of force, to bend or break it, or to do injury to it even by rolling it down a precipice. The interior is finished off in the most elegant manner. Every panel has a fine papier mache picture in it representing some famous view or monument; the seats are capacious, and the ventilators numerous and apparently efficient. The car, owing to the greater thickness of the iron sides, is eight inches wider than the narrow gauge cars are usually, and weighs less by a ton than a wooden car of the same dimensions. This is certainly a desideratum, for, in proportion to numbers, the battle of Solferino was not more fatal in the destruction of human nature than some of the late railroad disasters.

Garibaldi, who is now carrying terror to the hearts of the Austrians, is said in the Petersburg (Va.) Express, to be a descendant of Mr. John Johnson Jones, who died at his residence in Blandford, about the year 1767. It is well attested by documents, now in the possession of an aged citizen, that a beautiful young daughter of this Mr. Jones eloped from Petersburg about the year 1753, with an Italian tight-rope dancer named Garibaldi, who, having amassed an immense fortune in this country, returned to his own dear native Italy, where a large family and unalloyed felicity blessed the union between him and his beautiful young Blandford bride. Mrs. Garibaldi corresponded with her father until the day of the latter's death; and letters subsequently sent over by the children of Mrs. G. leave but little doubt of the fact that the warrior Garibaldi now in Italy, is a direct descendant of the Jones family, so well and favorably known in Blandford during the first half the last century.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.—The venerated scene of our Lord's passion is about a third of an acre in extent, and surrounded by a low wall. When Mr. Catherwood was there in 1834, taking the drawings for his beautiful panorama of Jerusalem, the garden was planted with olive, almond, and fig trees. Eight of the olive trees are so large that they are said to have been in existence ever since the time of Jesus Christ, although we learn from Josephus that Titus cut down all the trees within 100 furlongs of the city. These trees are highly venerated by the members of the Roman communion there, who consider any attempt to cut or injure them an act of profanation. Should any one of them be known to pluck any of the leaves, he would incur a sentence of excommunication.—*Witness.*

I am told, said a gentleman to his friend, that Ned has married the girl that discarded you. Oh! I am so glad—I am so delighted! But, no—why should I be?—The poor fellow never did me any harm!

THE TARIFF AND THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.—The New York Courier contends that the warehouse system with the Tariff of 1851, is even more inimical to American interests than the Tariff of 1846. We quote:

"The regular importer does not control the amount of goods imported. Under our ruinous Warehouse system—which we confess with shame that we were partly instrumental in bringing upon the country—the manufacturers of Europe and more especially of England, not only control our markets but have completely at command our commercial prosperity and our entire monetary system. This is a humiliating confession but its truth cannot be gainsayed. When we advocated the Warehousing system, we, and those who acted with us, never, for a moment, believed that even Democratic misrule would dare to introduce among us virtual Free Trade at the expense of every laboring man in the country.

BEWARE OF METALIC SKIRTS.—A thunder storm passed over the Southern section of this County, on Tuesday of last week, which blew down trees and corn and damaged lands considerably by washing. During the raging of the storm the lightning struck a hoop skirt made of brass that stood suspended by an open window in the house of Mr. John Webster, melting it and setting the house on fire; and also knocking down one of the female occupants of the tenement, who received no other damage than a stunning; the fire was fortunately arrested ere it did much damage. It is thought that the brass hoops attracted the fluid, a circumstance which serves as another warning to ladies who "splerge" in brass.—*Milton Chronicle.*

THOUGHT A BEAUTIFIER.—A writer in the Home Journal thinks that mental activity tends to keep the body young:

"We were speaking of handsome men the other evening, and I was wondering why K. had lost his beauty, for which five years ago he was famous. 'O, it's because he never did anything,' said B; 'he never worked, thought, suffered. You must have the mind chiseling away at the features if you want handsome, middle-aged men.—Since hearing that remark, I have been on the watch to see whether it is generally true, and it is. A handsome man who does nothing but eat and drink, grows flabby and the fine lines of his features are lost; but the hard thinker has an admirable sculptor at work, keeping his lines in repair, and constantly going over his face to improve the original design."

A NEW RELIGION.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

"Do you know what is the newest variety among the fashionable religionists here? If not, then I may say, the newest variety is a project of the Rev. Dr. Bellows and some other leading and wealthy Unitarians of his school, to found a new Catholic Church, differing only from the Church of Rome, according to the programme in the Evening Post, by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the rituals, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals, which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character. The name of the proposed organization is the Broad Church."

GREAT HAIL STORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A letter, dated North Sutbrook, N. H., July 27th, says:

"We had a terrific thunder storm, accompanied with hail. About eighty panes of glass were broken in front of the house—all the front rooms were deluged; there were handfuls of big stones and glass flying everywhere. I suppose it did not last more than five minutes. The stones average as large as a robin's egg. Everything of the vegetable kind in our immediate neighborhood is killed. The storm did not extend but a few miles. Our wheat, corn, potatoes, garden vegetables and apples, are all gone. It is enough to make any one feel sick to look out of the windows—the trees all stripped—the grape vines all gone, and everything looks sad and fall-like. It is now the middle of the afternoon, and there has not been heat enough in the sunshine to melt the hail-stones yet."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Late advices from London state that the prospect is now excellent for the eventual establishment of telegraphic communication between this continent and Europe, by means of a sub marine cable. The old Atlantic Company, it is said, is as dead as a door nail. They cannot procure even one fourth of the £20,000 required to raise the shore ends of the old cable. A new company has been formed, under the name of "the British Transatlantic Telegraph Company Limited." Viscount Bury is chairman of the board of this company, and Sir Francis B Head, formerly governor general of Canada, and Coleridge Kennard (of Heywood & Kennard, bankers, London,) are members.

CROSSING THE HUDSON IN WASH TUBS.—We see by the papers that an exciting race for $25 a side, recently came off at the Poughkeepsie ferry dock, across to the Paltz Landing, in wash-tubs, four feet in diameter, without oars; the vessels were paddled by the hand. The river was smooth, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the contestants started. Both men stuck out manfully until two-thirds of the distance had been passed, when one had to give up from exhaustion; the other, having more bottom, came in an easy winner in two hours and fifty-five minutes. The vanquished man was towed ashore.

AWFUL CASUALTY.—We learn through a passenger who arrived in this city yesterday, that on Thursday afternoon last a Locomotive Boiler bursted on the South Carolina Rail Road near Branchville, and that five gentlemen, connected with the Road, were literally torn in pieces. Parts of the bodies were collected some distance from where the explosion occurred, and it was found necessary to tie them up in cloths for transportation to Charleston.—*Daily Bulletin, 6th inst.*

OLD SLEDGE.—The editor of the Warrenton (Va.) Whig writes to his paper from the Red Sweet Springs:

"A few days ago a couple of Southern gentlemen here, rich planters from Red River, played seven games of old sledge, for $5000 a game, and the winner took every game—$35,000 were lost and the money paid, I hear, in a check on the Bank of Louisiana."