From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS—DOUGLAS AND SEWARD.

Some of the more sagacious Southern Democratic leaders, fearing the disasters ahead for them in 1860, and foreseeing the inroads that abolition Squatter Sovereignty has already made upon the Northern portion of the party, have concluded to abandon any thing like a vigorous encounter of the "Little Giant" and his dogmas at Charleston. They have discovered all at once a new panacea for the ills that afflict their party, and they profess to have found it precisely where it is not—that is, in the Cincinnati platform. According to these tacticians, they would have the party meet at Charleston, re-enact the Cincinnati platform, perhaps nominate Douglas, and adjourn. Then, they apprehend, they would have an easy road to victory. At the North, Douglas' Squatter Sovereignty is already esteemed, even by a portion of the Republican party, as the most "practical means by which to resist the extension of slavery," and of course he would stand some chance of making inroads on the Republican vote in some of the States that went for Fremont in 1856, while in the South, could not the leaders of the Democracy adopt the same old way of vote with Democracy and save the South?—an expedient which operated so successfully in 1856? Indeed, the same scheme has already been commenced. Already we are told by these false prophets that Seward is to be the only opposition candidate in 1860—and that the salvation of the South consists in rallying to the support of the Cincinnati platform and Douglas! But these worthy gentlemen are mistaken if they suppose they can again deceive the people by the Cincinnati juggle. Do they forget that it is this same Cincinnati platform that Gov. Wise professes to stand on with his intervention doctrine?—And does not Douglas claim to get his free soil squatter sovereignty from the same source? And is there really any difference between the doctrine of Black Republicanism, as to the territories, and that now so zealously contended for by Douglas? We have time and again shown that there is not—that whereas under the Republican Congress would exclude slavery from the territories by special legislation, by the Douglas scheme, the squatters would do the same thing through their territorial legislatures; so that, in either event, the Southern people would be prevented from holding their slaves in the territories of the Union.

Nor are we at all singular in this view—Black Republican journals have confessed that Douglas' scheme for "resisting the extension of slavery" is "more practical," besides being more certain in its operation, than their own. The Richmond Enquirer, and a large portion of the Southern press, have avowed the same thing. The Enquirer, in its recent review of the late manifesto of Douglas, repeats its views of the visionariness of Douglas' doctrine, and among other stringent comments, says:

"As we have already repeatedly urged upon the attention of our readers, *this doctrine is even more practicably and effectively subversive of the constitutional rights of slaveholders, than is the doctrine avowed and held by Mr. Seward and his adherents of the Black Republican party.* Mr. Seward holds that Congress may rightfully exclude slave property from the territories. Mr. Douglas contends that this power resides in the local authorities of each territory—So far, then, as the great question of principle involved is concerned, *there is no material difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Seward.* Both deny the inalienable right of the citizens of each State to enjoy, on territory belonging to all the States, every species of property which any citizen may lawfully hold within the limits of any one of the States. Mr. Seward attributes the power to abrogate this right to a federal legislative body, where to attempt would be met with the strenuous opposition of a full body of Southern representatives, whose action and deliberation are constant subjects of watchful attention and jealous comment to the whole people of the Union. Mr. Douglas attributes the power to isolated and obscure local authorities, among whom the slaveholders of the Union may be altogether excluded from even a partial representation, whose members and constituencies are comparatively irresponsible.

"Certainly, Mr. Douglas' doctrine is equally obnoxious in theory with that of Mr. Seward, and much more easily reduced to practical adoption.

And further on the Enquirer says:

"This is the doctrine of Mr. Douglas' essay, fully expressed. So far as the practical interests of the South are concerned, it is *much worse doctrine than that of Mr. Seward.* The Democracy of Virginia steadfastly refuse to yield to either.

We are glad to see the Enquirer so outspoken on this subject. We regard Douglas' squatter sovereignty doctrine as he would wound apply it to territories, as the most dangerous heresy ever broached. It is as specious and deceptive—so visionary in principle and so pernicious in effect—that even some Southern men have been deceived into a partial acquiescence in it. The attention, however, which has lately been drawn to the subject has served in a good degree to open the eyes of the Southern people to the alarming tendency of this doctrine. Prominent among those who have labored for this object, we recognise the Enquirer.—On this subject it has given forth no uncertain sound. It has called things by their proper name, and while other Democratic journals would mislead the people by calling upon them to support Douglas and the Cincinnati platform, and thus save the South, the Enquirer spells all their mock patriotic zeal by stating the honest truth, that "so far as the practical interests of the South are concerned," Douglas' squatter sovereignty "is much *worse doctrine than that of Mr. Seward.*"

We commend the honest, out spoken language of the Enquirer, to our Democratic friends generally, and particularly to those who have entertained an idea of supporting Douglas for the Presidency. Will they support a man who is confessed to be a worse selection for the South than Seward, even should he get the Charleston nomination? Douglas has made his own platform. That platform is justly declared to be "much worse than that of Seward!" He professes to find a warrant for the dangerous doctrine he advocates in the Cincinnati platform—Now, how can any Southern man, professing to be loyal to his section, and fair in politics, urge the re-enactment of a platform capable of such varied constructions, or agree to vote for a man who is declared by the "acknowledged organ of Virginia Democracy" to have advanced a doctrine "much worse than that of Seward."

What poet is least distinguished for brevity? Long fellow.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 4, 1859.

Mr. R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

The Ladies in connection with the Methodist Church in this Town, and those who are friendly to the cause, are respectfully requested to meet at the Town Hall, to-morrow afternoon, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock.

October 4, 1859.

Ourself.

Our readers will recollect, perhaps, that sometime last year we published several communications relative to a change in the polity of the M. E. Church. We should not now have referred to the subject, but it has come to our ears that it is believed by some that the publication of the communications on this subject were discontinued by a direct mode to us by the Minister in charge of the station, that if we did not discontinue publishing such articles, he would have us turned out of the Church. We are sorry that the individual who gave currency to this report has so poor an opinion of our independence; we can, however, safely say that not a word ever passed between the Minister and ourself relative to their publication. We declined inserting the articles because it was likely to lead to a religious controversy which we have always discountenanced.

Executive Committee.

The following notice we find in some of our exchanges:

In consequence of the illness of several members of the "Executive Committee" of the Opposition party in this State, the meeting of the Committee appointed for to-day, is hereby postponed to Thursday the sixth day of October; at which time a full attendance of members, at the place, is earnestly requested.

GEO. LITTLE,
Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1859. Chairman.

The following gentlemen, we are informed, constitute the committee, viz: Geo. Little, Esq., of Wake, Chairman; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; Hon. R. Dickson, of Beaufort; Hon. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Orange; James A. Long, Esquire, of Guilford; Chalmers Gwynn, Esq., of Rockingham; Rufus Barringer, Esq., of Cabarrus; Thos. G. Walton, of Burke, and Jas. A. Patton, Esq., of Buncombe.

New Goods.

We omitted in our last to call attention to the advertisements of Messrs. T. H. Brem & Co., and Messrs. Fisher & Burroughs. They have received fine stocks and those desiring goods should call and examine them.

Mr. R. H. Beck with has also received a splendid variety of Fine Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Articles. Persons desiring such articles can be handsomely supplied by calling on him. And last, though not least, he wants fifty young men to peddle Jewelry, &c. There is a chance for some one, rich and sen him.

Military Institute.

The North Carolina Military Institute in this place, opened on Saturday last, commencing in pleasant weather. It has opened under every prospect of success, having enrolled some fifty young men on their list, and many others are coming.

The Weather.

Since October has opened upon us, we have felt a change. On Sunday morning we had rain and the air has since been quite cool, verging very nearly to frost, and we look for nothing else but a continuance of this state of things previous. Fire is agreeable and comfort seats make a person feel more comfortable.

Bank of North Carolina.

The Stockholders of the Bank met in Raleigh a few days ago for the purpose of organizing—They created a number of Branches, which were directed to be put in operation by the 1st of November next. Although the Bank of the State was not re-chartered this institution seems to take its place, as all the officers of the old Bank is continued in office. The following is a list of the Directors and officers of the parent Bank and Branches, viz:

Parent Bank at Raleigh.—*Directors*—G. W. Mordecai, President, Charles Manly, B. F. Moore, John H. Bryan, Geo. E. Badger, D. M. Barringer, K. P. Battle, J. W. B. Watson, W. R. Ford, O. W. Norris. *Officers*—Charles Dewey, Cashier, (previously appointed;) W. E. Anderson, Teller; Junius Wilmore, Jr., Book-keeper, and Dickson Chas., Messrs. Gales, Clerk.

Wilmington Branch.—*Directors*—John Dawson, President; Gilbert Potter, J. H. Dickson, E. P. Hall, D. A. Innes. *Officers*—Wm. Beston, Cashier; W. D. Smith, Teller; Jas. H. Wright, Book-keeper and Dickson Clerk.

Charlotte Branch.—*Directors*—Jno. Irwin, President; A. C. Steele, J. H. Caldwell, W. J. Hoyt, W. F. Phifer. *Officers*—T. W. Dewey, Cashier; Samuel E. Beck, Teller and Clerk.

Fayetteville Branch.—*Directors*—A. W. Shaw, President; Geo. McNeill, Ed. J. Pemberton, S. J. Hounsell, Geo. Lander. *Officers*—H. C. Lord, Cashier; Wm. Hawes, Teller; W. L. Rose Book-keeper.

Tarboro Branch.—No Directors yet appointed. *Officers*—R. Sugden, Cashier; W. S. Rasp, Teller and Clerk.

Washington Branch.—*Directors*—John S. Taylor, President; Peter Outlaw, T. K. Fanning, Lewis Thompson, Tom. A. Wright. *Officers*—L. S. Wright, Cashier; Edward Webb, Clerk.

Morganton Branch.—*Directors*—Saml. Wittkowsky, President; Geo. A. Smith, M. McGehee, Jno. Wilson, George W. Thompson. *Officers*—W. R. Hill, Cashier.

Richmond Branch.—*Directors*—T. Geo. Wright, President; Jno. Wood, Tyler, W. M. Watson, John Kilpatrick, W. O. Fearn. No officers appointed at present.

Late Foreign News.

The steamship Hungarian, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st ultimo, passed Partridge Point on Island.

The sales of cotton for three days amounted to 18,000 bales. All qualities are slightly declined—the inferior grades declined most. Breadstuffs quiet—all qualities have slightly advanced. Provisions steady. Consols 95½.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in Constantinople on the 6th of Turkey.

Journal of Education.

The October number of this work has been received. It contains many interesting articles.

Justice to America.

We call attention to an article in another column, from an English paper, which gives an account of remarks made by a gentleman who had been residing for ten years in this country, principally in Charleston, to his English friends. It is so seldom that we see any thing like justice coming from an Englishman on the other side of the Atlantic that we cannot but give it a prominent place in our paper. Hear what he says, "There is no Slavery in America," speaking of the Southern States; but the Slaves of America are "better off than the ploughmen and shepherds of England." What will the abolitionists of the North say to this? They know that it is true, and although they pretend to be great lovers of the slaves, yet they will not give a free negro employment enough to enable him to support himself, thus clearly proving that their sympathy is a false one; but we hope the time is coming when all agitation on this subject will cease.

Russell for October.

We have received this periodical for October.—The publisher contemplating a protracted absence from the country, offers the work for sale. He says the investment may be made a profitable one. The following is the table of contents of the October number:

The Dual Form of Labour; Who took it; Epistolary Gossippings of Travel and its Reminiscences; An Old Story; Patriotism; The Marble Bust; To a Friend; A Voyage in search of the Man in the Moon; A Fragment; The Asphodel; Reminiscences of the Revolution; The Finale of the Flirt; Actress in High Life; Soul Music; Fragment; Editors' Table; Literary Notices.

War Renewed.

By recent accounts from China, we learn that the war between the Chinese and the English and French had re-commenced, and that in an attack on a fort by the combined forces they were defeated with considerable loss. It is supposed that Europeans were with the Chinese and that enabled them to repulse their opponents. See account in another column.

A Fine Potato.

Mr. Wm. D. Taylor presented us with a potato which weighed 3¼ lbs. and measures near 17 inches. It is of the African species and is a real Whig Potato. He still says he will produce larger ones if any Democrat can beat this.

☞ The election in Georgia for Governor, &c., took place on yesterday. There is a prospect that Allen, the opposition candidate for Governor will be elected.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

CURIOSITIES IN LOGIC AND IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Editor: Having occasion to meet a friend at a depot on —— Railroad, I reached the place at 10 o'clock, on a lovely moonlight night. While I yet a hundred or two yards in the distance I was startled by the sound of loud talking. I stopped to listen, and found that an angry quarrel was going on in the pump-house near the depot building. Venturing a little nearer, I heard the word Baptism, and was surprised to ascertain that this boisterous contention had reference to a sacred ordinance. The gladiators turned out to be a little German Jew, and a drunkard who resided in the neighborhood.

The German Jew, whom we shall hereafter designate by J., was the immersion champion, and the drunkard—whom we shall call D.—was the advocate of sprinkling and pouring as the most approved modes.

J. did not believe in Christ, yet he thought that Christ was baptized by immersion, because he was baptized in the river Jordan.

D. could not endure to hear an important doctrine of the Bible called in question, and hence took up the cudgel to trounce his opponent for his skepticism in regard to Christ's divinity.

J. admitted that Christ had come in a direct line from David, on the paternal side, but he did believe that the descent was legitimate materially. The great question with was—who was the mother of Christ?

D. replied that Mary Magdaline was his mother.

J. did not question the truth of this statement, but vociferated. Who was Mary Magdaline? Where did Mary Magdaline come from?

D.—Where did the A B C's come from? I will tell you where they came from; they came from a rock in Asia.

J.—But where did Mary Magdalene come from?

D.—Where did the niggers come from—thats the question.

At this the little German Jew ran out of the house in disgust; evidently feeling that his antagonist was no match for him in dialectics, and seemingly regarding it as a waste of ammunition to shoot at such small game. Towards the close of this fiery debate the negroes—(hands in the employ of the Company)—who had been lying about asleep—were awaked by the previous contest, and when D. asked where the niggers came from—they raised a general whoop, and thus was wound up the most remarkable discussion I have ever heard on the mode of *Baptism*.

I will now, Mr. Editor, give you a

LITERARY CURIOSITY.

It is a letter which I received some years ago, and which I have kept in my Portfolio as something worthy of preservation.—Omitting names and date, I give it *verbatim et literatim*:

I have not Red enna Paper yet I send yo thee few linieos to let yo no Befor yo start to Conference I thot Prehapes yo made a mistake in the Post Office I want yo to send me a few lines Befor yo start I dont want yo to think that I am a fede that I will lose my money at tall But I thot I wood get a paper B-for this time I did not no wher yo wod gow next yer and will not no for some time I send my Bes Reescets to —— I want you to Remember me in your Prays Be shor to right to me if yo please Nothing more at Preasent But remin yours ——

With this literary specimen, I close. In the wide, wide world.

OBSERVATOR.

September 29th, 1859.

Look out for Counterfeits.—In one week's time a gentleman in Richmond had the following notes, all counterfeits, presented at his counter either for change or to pay for small purchases:

Merchants' Bank of Newbern, N. C., $10; Bank of Wilmington, N. C. $5; Bank of Cape Fear, N. C., $5; North Western of Virginia, $5 and $10; Bank of Commerce, $5.

If persons will be particular in taking notes, they will save themselves the trouble of having them returned on their hands—Counterfeit gold $1 pieces and 25 and 50 cents counterfeit pieces are circulating freely about the streets and in large quantities. Look to the money you receive or you will find it worthless.

Severe on Douglas.—A Democratic member of Congress from Alabama, the Hon. Eli S. Shorter, is severe enough upon Douglas, as the following extract from a letter of his will show:

"Douglas," he says, "is a great man in many senses of the word; great, in oratory, in ambition, and *in treason to the South* and his old party, which has showered its honors upon him. But he will find that the State Rights Democratic party is far greater than himself. He stands not a shadow of a chance for the nomination at Charleston. *I would as soon expect to see that Convention nominate Seward, Hale or Giddings, as Douglas.* I WOULD VOTE FOR ONE OF THEM AS SOON AS I WOULD VOTE FOR HIM."

No doubt of it. The nomination of "the party" would make either all right.

Rates of Travel Sixty-two Years Ago.—The Alexandria *Gazette* furnishes the following: On the 20th of February, 1797, Thomas Jefferson set out for Philadelphia to enter upon his duties as Vice President of the United States. The following time and fare table, taken from his "Pocket Account Book," will be deemed curious in this fast age: "Left Alexandria after dinner, February 22d, and reached Baltimore on the 26th. The fare $4 75. Thence reached Philadelphia, March 2d. Fare $7. Whole amount of travelling expenses from home, including $12 to send home Jupiter and the horses from Alexandria, $45 03." Fare table now: from Alexandria, to Philadelphia, time 4½ hours, fare $4 50.

Masonic Statue of Washington.—Gen. Washington was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., and was initiated November 5, 1752. The fact is interesting to the old lodge at Fredericksburg. It has been deemed proper to procure a statue of Washington, by Powers, and an order to that effect was given some time since. The statue arrived at New York from Leghorn a few days since. It is the property of the Fredericksburg Lodge, and has been paid for by voluntary contributions of the Masonic order generally. It cost $5000, and is somewhat larger than life. It was proposed also to erect a building at Fredericksburg suitable for the statue, and to inaugurate it with appropriate ceremonies.

A Most Melancholy Accident.—We find in the Raleigh (N. C.) Register the particulars of a most distressing accident, which happened in Franklin County. Two gentlemen named Samuel Clifton and Sherwood Denton, neighbors on the most intimate terms of friendship, went into the country to shoot rabbits. After a while a rabbit was started on a creek, and Mr Denton went on one side and Mr. Clifton the other. Shortly after Mr. Clifton caught sight of the rabbit and fired, one of the shots entering Mr. D's. breast near the heart, and another in his legs. Mr. D died in about fifteen minutes. He leaves a wife and four children, who were dependent on him for support. Truly a melancholy end to a pleasure excursion.

Small Pox in Boston since January.—The small pox commenced in Boston in the month of January last, and has continued until the present time. From the first of January to the middle of September it caused sixty four deaths. Since the first of April, deaths have been reported from small pox every week, with two exceptions. Eight deaths have been reported since the 1st of September. It may be safely intimated that every death from small pox represents five cases which recover, and twelve cases of varioloid. If this be true, there have been in Boston nearly five hundred cases of small pox, and nearly eight hundred cases of varioloid during the present year.

The Two Commanders in Chief.—One of the New York papers says that the Duke of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's cousin, and commander in chief of the British army, was about being sent to the Island of San Juan, whither General Scott is bound, with a view of personally settling the American and British dispute there in an amicable manner, if possible. We know not on what authority this was stated, but the London *Times* of August 29th officially announces that the Duke had left England "for a few weeks' tour in Germany." This does not look as if he was to be sent across the Atlantic.

A Use for the Great Eastern.—The British public have been devising uses to which the Great Eastern may be put that will be profitable to her owners. The war in China presents such an opportunity, for this enormous vessel could carry out a large body of troops more speedily than any other conveyance. We should not be surprised if the British government should yet charter this ship for that purpose. In that event there would be considerable disappointment on this side the Atlantic, for curiosity is very strong and widely extended to see this monster of the deep.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

☞ The New Hampshire papers state that the effect of the recent frosts has been very severe, all the crops having been killed. On Thursday and Friday the White Mountains were covered with snow apparently as fully as in January, and the occupants of the Tip Top and Summit Houses, descending Mount Washington on Friday, found snow to the depth of six inches with drifts of considerable magnitude. The old residents say that never since 1816 and '17 has there been weather of equal severity at so early a period in the season. There has been a frost in that locality every month during the season.

An American Minister Gone to Pekin.—The battle between the English and the Chinese was fought on the 25th of June—On the 29th, two large junks came out to the United States steamer Powhatan, loaded with produce, and bringing a Chinese official with a letter in answer to one sent by the American Minister. This answer was very favorable, and stated that 4,000 cavalry had been waiting seventeen days at the North Bend to escort Mr. Ward to Pekin. The produce, present for our Minister, consisted of nineteen hogs, nineteen sheep, thirty three sacks of flour, nineteen of rice, besides ducks, chickens, geese, eggs and vegetables in great quantities. The answer to his letter stated that the commissioner would meet him whenever convenient; that he would send a pilot to bring his ship up the river eight miles. A great deal of correspondence had since passed between the officials, the English squadron lying in close proximity.

INTERESTING FROM AMERICA.

Mr. William King, son of the late and much respected W. King, Esq., of Winterslow, paid a visit after an absence from Salisbury of twenty five years, and England about ten, having been located the latter term in America. Mr. King, with his brother George (who now occupies the Winterslow farm where his father lived seventy-five years), put up at the Coach and Horses, Winchester street, where, being market day, many old familiar faces became recognized, although the lapse of time had removed that of youth to manhood, and of the latter to that of the furrowed and wrinkled brow. Still, the pleasure of meeting, and the pleasures of the evening cast aside gloom, and a feeling of pleasure and harmony pervaded.

About a dozen sat down to an excellent supper, after which the cloth was removed, and Mr W King was requested to take the chair, which he did, and was faced, at his request, by Mr. Poor, an old citizen of Salisbury, some four score years having passed over his head; still the good old man was hearty, and sang his song with the accustomed jollity.

The chairman requested each gentleman to fill his glass for a bumper when he arose and said: Gentlemen, after an absence of many years from you all, it gives me pleasure in arising to propose a toast, which, to you all, is ever welcome, and to myself will be held dear to my heart, "The Queen of England, Victoria! God bless her!"—Drank with enthusiasm, loyalty in every countenance. Mr. K. then sung one of Bandsforth's songs—"The Oak and the Ivy"—followed by an old one from the Cropier, Mr. Poor, who sang "The Downhill of Life," after which, the old gentleman, in proposing the health of the chairman, begged him to tell them a little about America. They had heard this and that about slavery; had read Mrs. Stowe's works, &c; but had never seen any one who had travelled and spent some years there, and who had been amongst the people of that country.

The chairman arose and briefly returned thanks for the honor done him in proposing his health, &c., which he was satisfied every one present drank with sincerity of heart, that is, if he could judge from the enthusiasm displayed. He had been asked a little about America by his old and much respected friend, Mr. Poor, as every one present seem interested also to hear what I have seen, I will tell you:

Gentlemen—I left England's shores ten years ago, and landed at Charleston, S. C. After a pleasant passage of thirty days we made land as described in the national song, "The land of the free and home of the brave." But, doubtless, many of the sturdy yeomen of this country would say, how could it be "the land of the free" where there is slavery? Gentlemen, I will tell you. When I landed in South Carolina (a slave State) I expected to see, probably like yourselves, slaves working, if not in chains, more like horses—if not in yokes, next to it. As I walked through the streets I asked my friend the Captain who were these people, pointing to the colored folks. The answer was, "Slaves!" "What, *all* slaves?" "Yes, all belonging to different parties." The description to appearance of these slaves gentlemen, I will give you. [Here the greatest quietness prevailed, and each eagerly scanned Mr King's countenance to catch every point.] One black fellow is going along driving a dray; as the horse trots he stands roakingly easy, with reins in hand, whistling a tune merrily until he recognizes a brother darkie, when he politely bows: "Good morning, sir, how's all de folks?" "Well, thank'ee, how's all yours?" "All well—all well"—and on he goes. Next I meet a group of half a dozen standing at a street corner, and who did not perceive our coming until we were just upon them; one of them hastily sweeps the others on one side, thrusting them half off the sidewalk to make room for us, saying, "Make room for de gentlemen," politely lifting his hat and bowing to us. I said, "Are these slaves?" "Yes," was our Captain's reply. These slaves, or more properly called servants, were well dressed, according to their occupation, one with as good clothes on as I had—he probably was a house servant—others with equally good, according to their vocations. Their hearty, jolly laugh—yah! yah! yah!—happy faces, &c., seemed a great contrast to the talked of yoke of slavery, and its barbarities.

Mr. King continued—Gentlemen: I have seen what is called slavery in America; I have dwelt in cities and visited plantations in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and other parts, and I have not merely passed through for a day, not only beheld them, but half my ten years in America I have been located in the South. I have visited real shot over plantations, with their owners; for weeks together, and months in some instances, and there found what slavery is in the country. After their work in the field is done (and I assure you their work is not half so toilsome as the daily laborer's here), you will hear the fiddle and banjo in their cabins, and each grinning face is as merry and joyous as possible. They have money abundant, raise and sell their own poultry, &c., and altogether, I assure you, gentlemen, are far better off than the ploughman or shepherd of this country.—They have nothing to fear—no care, no anxiety—are well clothed, well fed, well cared for, and if sick are well nursed, and have the family physician to attend their wants. If a bad fellow exists among them on an estate, and he cannot be reformed (as frequently is the case with the white population), he is sold far away, and properly, too, for frequently "one scabby sheep infects the whole flock." Therefore, gentlemen, don't speak of "slavery"—there is no slavery in America.

Mr. King then added: I will now endeavor to give you my opinion of the American folks themselves. Well, gentlemen, the American is the Englishman. I have travelled in most parts of the United State, I have in some instances been conspicuous, having shot many matches against some of the best American shots—and of course, a rivalry would exist, for we all like to excel in our particular enterprise, whether we be gifted as a billiard champion, a chess champion, or what not; any manly science possessing skill, and more especially when they contribute to recreation, health, and vigor—are not only sought after, but appreciated. I have, therefore, visited certain localities for the above competition in sport, and always received from all ranks the greatest civility, courtesy, politeness, and attention—in fact, from the higher class each seemed to vie with one another in their hospitality, without show of effort, without a desire to be seen, purely with a free courtesy, congenial to their nature, which exists generally in the character of an American, and particularly in the South; and in making this distinction I will here say, at Louisville, Ky., Savannah and Augusta, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., I have much cause to remember their warm hearted generosity.—The last named place, Charleston, I consider my "home of America," having landed there, and remained one third of my earliest time in America, until death deprived me of a beloved wife, child, and brother, who now lie there. I therefore, gentlemen, would say to you, that in reviewing the American people—in the higher circles you will find dignity, courtesy, and purely unsophisticated manners; the medium class, merchants, and tradesmen, are deficient in their mode of conducting business to the London school, but then there is the contrast of experience in years. The bulk of the lower classes are honest laboring men, though some rowdies may be found among them, as in other countries. If England were at any time invaded by a despotic power, America could raise in one week a million of men, who would fight for their parent country; the homes of their fathers are here, the hearths are remaining, the embers are out but the fire would be rekindled, and Jonathan seated again by its side.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I give you a toast from my heart, and each of you who feels the foregoing remarks in accordance with your own sentiments, drink to the toast as you feel. Gentlemen, I give you—"*England and America*—May they ever be united; and as one branch from one stem, may they ever flourish under the protection of Divine Providence, throughout all ages."

The toast was received with rounds of applause, each face betokened a happiness of satisfaction; another cheer, and another, was given for Mr. King, with success to his enterprise which brought him back amongst them again.

The evening terminated in a very pleasant and agreeable manner to all. Mr. K. was listened to most attentively, and the company were much gratified.—*Wiltshire (Eng.) County Mirror, Aug. 17.*

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The English papers by the Arabia contain full accounts of the monster steamship Great Eastern upon her trial trip. The correspondent of the Times, writing from Purfleet, September 7th, after describing the busy scenes connected with the closing preparations, the stationing of officers at various points, &c., says:

Then was order given to go ahead slowly, and for the first time the Great Eastern started into motion, and with the slow, majestic beat of her huge paddles moved grandly down the river. Then ensued an extraordinary scene. Thousands upon thousands of people were seen rushing to the river side from all points. Boats of every kind and size were launched, crowded to the water's edge, and the stream and its banks seemed suddenly instinct with life.—There were not so much cheers as continuous shouting—a genuine outburst of enthusiasm and delight. Even the wan and sickly inmates of the Seamen's Hospital ship turned out upon the deck or crowded the ports with their worn faces to give one shout or wave a cap to the vessel which swept so grandly by.

The noble vessel now seemed to be instinct with life. She had cast off her little incumbrances, and was gradually putting forth her own powers in cleaving the waters. The screw now worked thirty revolutions a minute and the paddles nine and a half, the force used being about two thirds of her maximum power. Under these circumstances she gave thirteen and a half knots; so that, taking into consideration her insufficient immersion, and the consequent imperfect working of the paddle and screw, *her maximum speed may be calculated at nineteen knots, or twenty three measured miles an hour, being double the average of any of the subsidized steamers.*

During the time that the vessel was going at the speed of thirteen and a half knots, or fifteen miles, the engines worked with an ease that, when their size and power are considered, was perfectly astounding—There was scarcely any vibration on the vessel, and, as far as could be gathered from outward objects, one might much easier have imagined one's self writing in a Parisian saloon than in the state cabin of the Great Eastern, flying down the Nore. One thing connected with the vessel is as remarkable as her other characteristics—Even when going thirteen knots an hour there was an utter absence of "swell in" her wake—even less, so far as could be judged from the deck, than is made by the ordinary penny steamers, and not one half as much as was thrown up by our own tugs. Even a pail of water standing on one end of the paddle-boxes did not show the least symptoms of vibration.

The Manchester Guardian is not altogether satisfied of the success of the ship. It says:

It is now asserted that the length of the Great Eastern being only equal to the shortest line between two waves, and a ship's course being usually in an oblique line from one wave to another, she will not glide through the water as quietly as has been calculated, but will often roll in an exceedingly disagreeable manner. The demonstration by experience who is right and who wrong in this matter will be looked for with interest, not only on account of the principle involved, but because on it depends the future passenger traffic of the Great Eastern.

It appears that to the latest moment an endeavor was made by Mr. Lever to secure the charter for the first trip of the Great Eastern, and that although the terms offered were advanced to £30,000, the directors considered it desirable to decline the proposal.

A Novel Method of Catching Ducks.—As the night train coming west over the Great Western Railway, a few nights since, was moving along the shore of Lake St. Clair, just at daylight in the morning, a heavy fog prevailing at the time, a flock of wild ducks came rushing against the cars, four of them entering the open door of the baggage car, which was quickly closed and the game captured. The spoils were divided between the conductor and baggageman.—*Det. F. Press.*

Mammoth Remains Found.—Ellenville, in Ulster County, New York, appears to have been a favorite resort for the largest Mastodons, when those animals lived and moved upon the earth. On Friday, a fossil trunk, eleven feet long, and two and a half feet round at the largest end, was taken from the swamp at Ellenville, Ulster County, owned by Mr. John McEllons. About a year ago, bones were dug out of the same swamp, larger in their dimensions than any found previously in this country.

Walking on the Water.

The announcement, although made by a well known resident of Toronto, that he had invented an apparatus whereby he was enabled to walk upon the water, was received with some caution. Since then, in presence of several members of the press, Mr. Hickok has given evidence of his ability to do all that he promised. On Saturday afternoon, the party invited proceeded to the Don Station, with some amount of doubt upon their minds as to the result of the trial. None of them expected that Hickok would travel at a great speed, or that his new fangled invention would enable him to dance to the music of the waves, had there been any wherewith to dance to; but, on arriving at the spot indicated, the best possible evidence was furnished that it would enable him to walk upon the water, for there he was in the middle of the Don making his way against the current, which at this place runs rather quickly. He soon neared the party, and when within speaking distance turned round with the greatest possible ease. He had in his hand a small pole, scarcely large enough to afford him any assistance, so far as preserving his balance was concerned. That he could do without it was soon proved, for he threw it from him, receiving in lieu thereof from a man who accompanied him in a boat a walking stick of ordinary size. He commenced his return down the river, proceeding very steadily, and almost as quickly as a pedestrian upon dry land when walking at a moderate pace. Before going far he threw the stick from him, but shortly afterwards resumed the pole. To the lookers on, he appeared to do quite as well without it. When nearly out of sight, he retraced his steps, and again came opposite to the party. In reply to a question asked, he said he was not at all fatigued. After promenading for a few minutes more, having been on the water at least half an hour, he got into the boat and rowed to land.

The apparatus used by Mr. Hickok is the first he has made; so that, as in all new things, there is room for improvement. The fact is established that a man may, with his invention, walk upon the water, and there is nothing to indicate that the feat is attended with any peculiar difficulty. It appears quite as easy as walking on snow shoes, the motion of which it somewhat resembles. Any body can do it. The invention is doubtless capable of being put to useful purposes—The shoes are of tin, we understand, about four feet long, and can be easily packed in to a small space. We have no information as to the mechanism employed, and we presume that it will remain a secret till it is patented.—*Toronto Globe*, 19th instant.

The Kentucky Millionaire.—The late Robert Wickliffe was a poor unlettered boy. He commenced his career as a day laborer at fifty cent a day, became an eminent lawyer, and was the largest capitalist in Kentucky at the time of his death, his property being estimated at four millions. The Paducah *Herald* remarks of Mr. Wickliffe that as a laborer, he was noted for his faithfulness, his industry and the amount of work which he could perform. At the whipsaw he was unequalled, and on many occasions he cut the timber and split out five hundred rails a day. In the palmiest day of his popularity and wealth, he never seemed so fond of his achievements as a laborer. He studied law while a laborer at night, by the light of the fire; and when first admitted to the bar, he gave but small promise of attaining the position which he afterwards won. But industry and perseverance never fail of success, and it was verified in a signal manner in the case of Mr. Wickliffe.

More Nice Than Wise.—An unmarried man by the name of Phillip Fenton, residing about a mile this side Newlonton, Orange county, came to his death, a few days since, by the adoption of a singular and extraordinary freak. He lived with his mother, a widow woman, and about a year ago, he again took a notion that his hands were so dirty that he ought not to eat bread, and water he would not drink, only as he inspected it in the bucket as it came from the well, and sometimes he would require that a number of pails full should be drawn before he would drink. For forty three days before his death he ate not a mouthful, as his mother is positive. He would wash his hands frequently for an hour at a time; whilst he lived on bread, he would require that his part should be baked to suit, and then he would break off and eat as he wanted it. When he became so weak that he could not go out, he would carefully inspect the fresh water brought him. It was a singular freak. He was doubtless partially insane, although he talked pretty well on other subjects.—*Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

Don't Take a Hint.—Scene, depot, 27th street, New York—waiting for cars to leave for Hartford. Up drives the coach from the new and splendid Fifth Avenue Hotel—Passengers alight. Porter tags away at three big trunks, gets them checked, and hands the checks to a gentleman standing by, who, without so much as a nod, drops them into his capacious breeches pocket, and walks up in front of the depot, taking a survey of all going on. Hotel porter follows—tries to get his eye—this way and that way—no go—finally plants himself plump before him, hat in hand, a pleasant smile on his countenance, and touching the gentleman's elbow, says: "Sir, I am the porter of the Fifth Avenue House." The gentleman looks at him all over: "Are you? Glad to hear it—a first rate situation—hope you will be able to keep it," and, with eyes elevated, moves off. Not a muscle stirred—porter perfectly petrified—train leaves.—*Hartford Free.*

Method to Increase the Size of Fruit.—A solution of copperas applied to apples, pears, &c., it is said by a French author, will cause them to grow much larger than usual. It should be employed three or four times during the season, commencing when the fruit first sets, and being repeated at periods before the fruit begins maturing—The applications should be made after sunset—never in a sunshiny day. Sulphate of iron, (copperas,) is well known, influence rapidity of absorption. The use of sulphate of iron has been prescribed as a specific against the black-knot in plum trees. It must be applied after the knot has been removed by excision.

A Singular Sort of Appetite.—The superintendent of the West Philadelphia Rail Road exhibited to us, the other day, a horse whose hoofs the rats had gnawed until their teeth reached the quick. When lying down the rats had also gnawed the warts upon the inside of the horse's legs. The rats are so savage in these parts, that every morning some of the horses are taken out with feet bleeding from wounds inflicted by the nocturnal prowlers.—*North American.*