

GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY.

ROMANTIC ESCAPE OF JAMES, DUKE OF YORK. At the surrender of Oxford to the Parliamentary forces, in 1646, James, Duke of York, the second son of Charles first, fell into the hands of Fairfax, and was shortly afterwards, with the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, sent a prisoner to St. James' Palace.

Having, on two previous occasions, been discovered attempting to effect his escape, he had ever since been watched with great vigilance, which, of course, rendered the third essay the more hazardous.

The Stuart Papers give the following account of the transaction:—

"All things being in readiness, the Duke went to supper at his usual hour, in the company of his brother and sister; and when supper was ended, they went to play at hide-and-seek with the rest of the young people in the house. At this childish sport the Duke had accustomed himself to play, for a fortnight together, every night, and had used to hide himself in places so difficult to find, that most commonly they were half an hour in searching for him; at the end of which time he usually came out to them of his own accord.

This blind he laid to cover his design, that they might be accustomed to miss him, before he really intended his escape; by which means, when he came to practice it in earnest, he was secure of gaining that half hour before they could reasonably suspect that he was gone. His intention had all the success he could desire: for that night, as soon as they began their play, he pretended, according to his custom, to hide himself. But instead of so doing, he went first into his sister's chamber, and there locked up a little dog that used to follow him, that he might not be discovered by it; then, slipping down a pair of back stairs which led into the innmost garden—having found means beforehand to furnish himself with the key of a back door from the said garden into St. James' Park. He there found Col. Bamfield, who waited with a footman ready to receive him, and who brought a cloak, which he threw over him, and put on a periwig. From thence they went through the Spring Garden, where a hackney coach was waiting, which carried them to Salisbury House.

Pretending they had business there, the fugitives alighted from the coach; but no sooner was the driver out of sight, than they proceeded on foot down Ivey Lane to the river's side, where they hired a boat, and landed on the south side of London Bridge. From hence they hastened to the house of Loe, a surgeon, where Mrs. Murry was expecting them with a suit of female apparel, in which she rapidly attired the Duke. Bamfield had hired a large row barge, with a cabin in it, in which they proposed to proceed down the river, below Gravesend, where a Dutch vessel was in readiness to sail with them at a moment's notice. An accident however, occurred, which nearly frustrated their plans.

The owner of the barge, suspecting that the Duke was some disguised person of high rank, peeped through a cranny in the cabin door, when he perceived the young prince with his leg on the table, tying his garters in so unfeminine a manner that his suspicions were thoroughly aroused. Bamfield subsequently discovering, by the change in the man's manner and the disinclination which he expressed of proceeding further than Gravesend, that he was aware of at least a part of their secret, contrived to purchase his silence. Accordingly on approaching Gravesend, they extinguished their lights, and, lest the sound of the oars might discover them floated past the town with the tide. They were fortunate enough to fall in with the vessel which was expecting them, and, after a prosperous voyage, arrived in safety at Middleburgh in Holland."

JAMAICA.—The condition of this island is deplorable. Since January, 1848, there have been wholly abandoned 128 sugar estates, 96 coffee properties, and partially 71 sugar estates and 66 coffee properties; and 390,000 acres of land have been thrown out of cultivation, the rateable value of which has sunk from £98,000 to £33,000. One great cause of the disagreement between the legislature and the governor and council is the matter of high salaries. Think of the Governor of this island receiving \$40,000 a year, \$15,000 more than the President of the United States; a chief justice, \$15,000; a vice-chancellor, \$12,500; two judges, \$10,000; eight chairmen of "quarter sessions," each \$6,000, and so on almost ad infinitum.—N. H. Register

PAYING LIKE A SINNER.—Several years ago, in North Carolina, where it is not customary for the tavern-keepers to charge ministers anything for lodging and refreshments, a preacher presuming stopped at a tavern one evening, made himself comfortable during the night, and in the morning entered the stage without offering pay for his accommodations. The landlord soon came running up to the stage, and said, "There was some one who had not settled his bill." The passengers all said they had but the preacher, who said he understood that he never charged ministers anything. "What! you a minister of the gospel—a man of God?" cried the innkeeper; "you came to my house last night; you sat down at the table without a blessing; I lit you up to your room, and you went to bed without paying to your Maker, for I stood there until you retired; you rose and washed without prayer, and you breakfast without saying grace; and as you came to my house like a sinner, and ate and drank like a sinner, you have got to pay like a sinner."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,064, viz: 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1,264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One-fourth die previous to the age of 7 years, and one-half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity (?) refused to one half the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of age; to every 500, only 1 reaches the age of 80, and not more than 6 in 100 live to 66 years of age.—There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and these 353,333,333 die every year, 91,324 every day, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones! Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age than men, but fewer afterwards.

The number of marriages is in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 individuals.—Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December.

Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

Some of these statements are rather singular, and yet many of them are susceptible of an easy solution. That marriages takes place more frequently in June and December than other months of the year is just what we have always suspected was the case. Those who marry in June do so because they can't help it; while those who contract in December do so doubtless to guard against the chilly plows which distinguish the frost-bitten months of winter. The matches which come off in June are commonly love-matches, and are brought about by green fields, and the contagious influence of bobolinks and yellow birds; while those which happen in December are brought about, in a degree, by mixing plain mathematics with the value of flannel under-garments.—N. York Dutchman.

"DRUMMERS."

The citizens of most other country towns, like our own, have suffered from periodical visits of a class of ultra-fashionable dressed young gentlemen from the northern cities, out hounding their employers with the idea that they are fitted to "drum" up custom by making themselves popular with country merchants. Most of them, however, disgust our business men by their swaggering air on their drumming visits even more than they annoy on their semi-annual dunning visits. Quite a number of them met here some days since, and while they were popping champagne copiously at dinner, the following placard was posted about town:

GRAND CONCERT!!! At Union Hall by the Celebrated Corps of Drummers!!! This accomplished and justly celebrated Company of Artists from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, design favoring our citizens this evening with a Grand Concert at Union Hall. These gentlemen have gained a reputation equal to any of their profession in the country.

PROGRAMME. Part 1st. "Buy a broom," Donizetti. "Come take a drink," Guzzler. "Come round and see," Verdi. "Cheapest cloth in market," Humbuggi. "Buy my ready-made," Gooli. "Five per cent off for cash," Belletti.

Part 2d. INTERMISSION OF 6 MONTHS. Tune entirely changed. "Your note is due," Dunningetti. "That little claim of yours," Gouegi. "Can't you pay your fall bill," Billisti. "Pay me what you owe me."

Chorus by the entire Band. To conclude with the laughable farce of "a scene in some Court-house." Solo on the Bass Drum. N. B.—Old hands admitted free. It is needless to add that the Concert did not come off, but next morning it was found that all the Drummers had quietly gone off.—Stanton (Va.) Spectator.

A writer in a northern paper gives the following cure for hydrophobia:—"I am now in my eightieth year, and have obtained what information I could, both from observation and critical study. It has lately been discovered that a strong decoction made of the bark of the white ash, when drank as a medicine will cure the bite of a mad dog. This undoubtedly is owing to the fact that rattlesnakes can be made more easily to crawl over live fire coals than white ash leaves; and they are never found in forests where white ash grows. Would it not be advisable for druggists in our large towns and cities to keep constantly on hand a medicine prepared from the roots of the white ash? It might be the means of saving some valuable lives from a sudden and painful death."

THE POISON OF RATTLESNAKES.—At a late meeting of Boston Society of Natural History, a paper was read showing that this poison is a most powerful sedative, and that stimulants were its antidotes. Alcohol is designated. In two instances in which this remedy has been applied, the persons have been cured. Brandy was freely given to them until relieved from the usual symptoms, and continued in small doses until the third day, when they went about as usual. Alcohol in these cases did not produce intoxication. The venom of rattlesnakes is now employed as a remedy, and is already found to be a specific for very many maladies.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

Messrs Editors & I send you, according to your request, a sample of the method pursued by Usher and other chronologists, to ascertain the dates of any events. As the scriptures was the only authority, for a long period, it is evident that all the dates were drawn from its pages, with the exception of a few Astronomical data, determining months and days. It is alleged that the creation was on Sunday, 23d of October, 4004 B. C. The year was determined by scripture, and the month and day by Astronomy, and in the following manner. The genealogy of the patriarchs is contained in the 5th chapter of Genesis, and may be thus stated:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Age. From Adam to his son Seth, was 130 years; From Seth to his son Enos, was 105 years; From Enos to his son Cainan, was 90 years; From Cainan to his son Mahalaleel, was 70 years; From Mahalaleel to his son Jared, was 65 years; From Jared to his son Enoch, was 162 years; From Enoch to his son Methuselah, was 65 years; From Methuselah to his son Lamech, was 182 years; From Lamech to his son Noah, was 500 years; From Noah to his son Shem, was 500 years; From Shem (Gen. c. xi. v. 10) to the Flood was 98 years.

The Chronologists set down the Flood at 1656 years after Adam; from whence they obtain the additional two years I know not, but is a question for your curiosity to solve.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Age. From the Flood to Aphaxad, was 2 years; From Aphaxad to Salah, was 20 years; From Salah to Eber, was 20 years; From Eber to Peleg, was 24 years; From Peleg to Reu, was 20 years; From Reu to Serug, was 32 years; From Serug to Nahor, was 29 years; From Nahor to Terah, was 70 years; From Terah to Abraham (Gen. c. xli. v. 5) to Isaac, was 100 years; From Isaac (Gen. c. xxxv. v. 29) to Jacob, was 60 years.

With patience and research, it is possible to bring the several genealogies down to Christ, but, as I only propose to exhibit the method, rather than do the whole work, I trust I have done enough to fulfil my engagement.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM HUME.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—We learn from a gentleman who came up the canal by Friday night's packet, that a most awful tragedy, resulting in the death of two brothers by the hands of a third, occurred in Buckingham county on Wednesday or Thursday. The circumstances, as near as they can be gathered, are as follows: Shelton Farrer displeased in some way one of his sons, who immediately seized a double-barrel loaded gun and attempted to shoot him. A brother interfered, and undertook to wrest the gun from him, when he was shot down. Another brother made a renewed effort to stop the madman, which resulted in the same way—he was instantly killed.

Our information is direct and reliable; but for that we would be indisposed to believe that such a horrid and revolting crime could be committed in a civilized community.—Lynchburg Virginian.

Joshua Anderson, in prison at Washington, on the charge of killing a slave of Mr Sprigg, at Williamsport, and now awaiting the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, the Republic says, was, on Tuesday, married in jail, by the Rev John Scrivener, a local elder of the Methodist church. The bride was desirous of having a bridesmaid, and the groom a groomsman; but, on being assured that such arrangements were not actually required in such delicate matters, the knot was tied in the presence of two of the jail police.

NATURE OF THE HAIR.—An examination of the structure of the hair, says the Quarterly Review, shows that the difference of color is entirely owing to the tinct of the fluid which fills the hollow tube in each hair. This tinct or pigment shows through the cortical substance in the same manner that it does through the epidermis of a negro. Hair, is, in fact, but a modification of the skin. The same might be said of feathers, horns, and scales. Not improbably, the distinguished lady now honoring these pages with her attention, will be shocked at hearing that her satin-soft shoulder is almost chemically identical with the plated and roughened mail of the crocodile; and she will hardly, perhaps, believe us when we inform her, that her bird, when he sets some erring feather with his beak, is acting with the same chemically-composed instrument upon the same chemically composed material as mademoiselle does when she disentangles with a comb her charming mistress' softly-flowing tresses. The fond lover again, as he kisses some treasured lock, will doubtless be disgusted when we tell him that, apart from the sentiment, he might as well impress his fervent lips upon a pig's pettito, or even upon the famous knob Kerry, made out of the horn of a rhinoceros, carried by the king of hunters, Mr Roualiayn Gordon Cummings.

NEW REMEDY—Bowel Complaint.—Dr. E. Snodgrass, of New-York, who speaks from experience as well as observation, recommends for these distressing and now very common complaints the free use of small pieces of ice, swallowed whole. Ice water, he says, is objectionable, as well as allowing the ice to dissolve in the mouth. He calls his remedy the ice-pill, and as it is so simple, it should be tried. He says the first sensation, when the ice reaches the stomach, may be strange, and even alarming, but that there is no danger from it.

Several of the Texas papers suggest that the late false reports of the discovery of gold in that State were put in circulation by land speculators, who expected to make money by the sale of lands in the neighborhood of the pretended mines.

Mr Wise, the arzonat, thinks that with an expenditure of \$25,000 he can construct a balloon with which he can cross the Atlantic in forty-eight hours.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this tribunal:

In Doe ex dem, Woods v Woods from Orange, affirming the judgment; in McLeod's Exrs v Husted & Williams' Exrs, in equity, from Johnston, declaring that the taxes on legacies be paid by the legatees; in State v Thornton from Wayne, affirming the judgment; in Fuller v Williams from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs; in Ward v Ward, in equity, from Onslow, directing a reference to the Master; in State v Tom, a slave, from Anson, declaring that there is error; in DeCoursey, Lafourcade & Co v Barr, in equity from New Hanover, declaring the second mortgage not valid; in State v Wilmington and Manchester R R Co, directing the judgment to be arrested.

In McLean v McDaniel, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below; in State v Locklear, from Robeson, directing judgment to be affirmed; in Wright v Grist, in Equity, from Cumberland, declaring that the motion to dissolve ought to have been allowed.

THE FISHERIES.—We announced on Wednesday morning, through information received by telegraph from our Washington correspondent, that the Executive Government has undertaken, in good earnest, to effect an adjustment of the Fishery question. It is admitted that the question is attended with some difficulties; but we are convinced that the Administration will overcome them, by the promptness, decision, and moderation of their action. The subject has become more complicated by reason of the negligence of former Administrations in regard to it, and it may now be difficult to reconcile measures for the restraint of our fishermen, with a proper enforcement of their just rights. But, the Administration, as we learn, are quite confident of their ability to settle the question, if they are properly sustained in their conciliatory course, by the sense and co-operation of the American people.

The country will duly appreciate the exertions of Mr Crampton, the British Minister, to hasten the adjustment of this question, and to prevent, in the meantime, any irritation which might arise from a too rigid enforcement of Admiral Seymour's orders. It is known that, last season, Commodore Perry, in his report on this subject, stated that Admiral Seymour's conduct was forbearing and conciliatory. There is, therefore, the best reason to expect that our Government will also treat the subject in a most conciliatory, as well as decided manner.

While Mr Marcy is pursuing, with due diligence, a satisfactory diplomatic adjustment of the whole subject, Mr Dublin has put in requisition the best means, which our scanty naval resources will allow, for the protection of our fishing fleet in their proper rights; and, at the same time, has given such instructions to our Commander as will probably prevent the occurrence of any collision.—Journal of Commerce.

DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL.—It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow and regret that we record the death of the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, late member of Congress from this District. He died at his residence in Statesville on Thursday evening the 30th ult., after an illness of forty-eight hours. Mr Caldwell was universally beloved. Kind, affectionate and socially in his disposition, honorable in his dealings, true and warm in his friendship, his death we regard as a public calamity. He leaves a widow and four interesting children.—Rowan Whig.

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—Our advices from the Mountain District leave us no room to doubt that Mr Clingman will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the interminable circular put forth by Col. Gaither. It is actually longer than Hyman's "salutatory," and consequently no one reads it. A private letter from a Whig in that District says: "It is thought by Gaither's best friends that Clingman will beat him worse than he did before in the old part of the District. We will give C. three or four to one here. Gaither's friends have given up the race."

Another letter informs us that the District is flooded with those "circulars." It is the last expiring effort. Federalism cannot breathe the pure mountain air.—Salisbury Banner.

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.—A gentleman from Elizabeth City, N. C., informed us on Monday, that a great fire was raging in the Dismal Swamp, whose intensity and rapid spreading, was very much aided by the long drought that prevailed. Our informant stated that when he left, nearly the whole region from the Moccasin track, to Elizabeth City, was one sheet of flame. It is to be hoped that the idea as to its extent is somewhat exaggerated. We were also informed that the smoke from the Swamp had been wafted to a great distance, and was exceedingly disagreeable. We learn from the Norfolk Herald, of Monday, that that city was much troubled with it and we understand from other sources, that it had been even conveyed to Hampton, and Old Point Comfort, where it was very annoying. The fire was visible at Norfolk, some twenty-five miles distant.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Rev. T. W. Toby having accepted a call from the church at Yanceyville, the Raleigh Church, on Sabbath last, unanimously extended a call to the Rev James McDaniel to supply the Church in this City. We have not heard of his acceptance of the call.—Biblical Recorder.

PROMOTION.—We are glad to see that our late townsman, John W. Cameron, Esq., (only son of Dr. Thos N. Cameron,) has been promoted to the first Clerkship in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department, with a salary of \$1800 per annum.—Observer.

ON WIGS.

The following is from a late number of Frazer's Magazine:

"Many who now enjoy these convenient appendages in uninterrupted tranquility have no knowledge of the fact that at one period they were thought directly antagonistic to the existence of Christianity. St. Jerome and Tertullian hurled thunderbolts at them, the latter insisting that 'all personal disguise is adultery before God,' and when such reasoning failed, suggested the hair used might come from the head of one already damned! This, however, was not such a clever stroke as that dealt by Clewens of Alexandria. That worthy informed the astounded wigwearers that when they knelt at church to receive the blessing they must be good enough to recollect that the benediction remained on the wig, and did not pass through to the wearer."

"When Henry I. of England was in France, Seron, Bishop of Seez, told him that heaven was disgusted at the aspect of Christians in long hair, or wearing on a manly head locks that had perhaps come from woman's brows; that they were sons of Belial for so offending. The King looked grave. The Prelate indignantly invited the father of his people, who wore long, if not false locks, to set a worthy example. 'We'll think of it,' said the sovereign. 'No time like the present,' rejoined the prelate, who produced a pair of scissors from his episcopal sleeve, and advanced towards Henry, prepared to sweep off those honors which the monarch would fain have preserved. But what was the sceptre of the prince to the forces of the priest? The former wearily sat down at the entrance to his tent, while Bishop Seron clipped him with the skillful alacrity of a Figaro. Noble after noble submitted to the same operation; and while these were being docked by that more dignified clergy, a host of inferior ecclesiastics passed through the ranks of the grinning soldiers, and cut off hair enough to have made the fortune of all the periwig builders who rolled in gilded chariots during the palmy days of the Grand Monarque."

"Under James II. wigs became stupendous in their architecture: 'The beaux who stood beneath them carried exquisite combs in their ample pockets, with which, whether in the mall or in the route, in the private box, or engaged in the laborious work of making love,' they ever and anon combed their perukes, and rendered themselves irresistible. Wisdom was then thought to be under a wig. 'A full wig,' says Farquhar, in his 'Love and a Bottle,' (1698.) 'is as infallible a token of wit as the laurel'—an assertion which I should never think of disputing. Tillotson is the first of our clergy presented in a wig, and that a mere substitute for the natural head of hair. 'I can remember,' says he in one of his sermons, 'since the wearing of the hair below the ears was looked upon as a sin of the first magnitude, and when ministers generally, whatever their text was, did either find or make occasion to reprove the great sin of long hair, and if they saw any one in the congregation guilty in that kind, they would point him out particularly, and let fly at him with great zeal.'"

THE SAFEST SEAT.—In these days of collisions, submersions and derailments generally, it is worth one's while to know where he can expect the greatest security in a railroad train. We expect that if any opinions should be given that the indicated car will be at once crowded beyond its capacity, but that result had better follow than that the safest car should go nearly or quite empty.

It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least dust, and that the rear car of a train is generally safer than the front car. The safest is probably the last car but one, in a train of more than two cars;—that is, there are fewer chances of accidents to this than any other.

If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train, standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear; in which case the last car receives the first shock. Again, an engine and the front cars of a train will often go over a broken rail, or a cow, or stone, without derailment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it into the line, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car, the rear car is probably the most unsafe in the train. The safest seat is probably near the centre of the last car but one, and in a very long train, in the centres of the last two or three cars next to the last.—Railroad Journal.

The Small Bill law of S. Carolina.—Our citizens will recollect that the new law prohibiting the passing of bank notes of less denomination than \$5 of banks of other States, will go into effect on the 1st July. Bordering as we are on North Carolina, much of our currency comes from that State, and a large quantity of three and four dollar bills of Cape Fear and Wadesborough banks are circulated here—how we are to observe the law, and do ourself justice we know not.

The penalty for the offence is, for a poor fellow like ourself, passing one of these 3 or 4 dollar bills is twenty dollars, one half of which goes to the informer. We do not love the State less, but our interest more, and when we find any of those bills thrust in our way, we intend to take care of them. The man who will inform against us, will find before he gets through that \$100 would not have been too much for his trouble.—Lancaster Ledger.

Adults will be charged 50 cents, and children 25 cents, for admission to the Crystal Palace Exhibition. TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—During a violent storm at Haverstraw, N. Y., on Sunday last, several houses were blown down, and among them one in which 30 or 35 persons had taken shelter. 5 persons were killed, 6 dangerously, and a number of others slightly wounded.

AN ARKANSAS "NOATIS."

In a recent tour through one of the wildest and most sparsely settled regions of Arkansas, (the land made classic by the effusions of that versatile genius "Pete Whetstone.") I arrived at the Ferry on Cache River. A little log-house grocery stood on the near bank, about fifteen steps from where the ferry flat lay, tied to a snag in the edge of the water. Several bear-skins, deer-skins, and coon-skins were nailed up to dry against the walls of the grocery, but the door was closed, and no bar-keeper, ferry-man, or other person, was in sight. I halloed at the top of my voice some half-a-dozen times, but no one answered. Seeing an advertisement on the door, I read as follows:—

NOATIS. ef enny boddly cums hear arter lickor, or ton git Across the Ruver Ther kin get blo This here Horne and efi dont cum when my wife Betsey up at the Hous heres the Horne a bloin shem cum down and sell the lickor or set em Across the ruver ime gine a Fishin no credit when ime awa from Hoame john wilson NB. them that cant rede will hev too go too the hous arter Betsey taint but half a mile tar.

In obedience to the "noatis," I took the blowing horn, which stuck in a crack in the wall close by the door, and gave it a "toot" or too, which reverberated far around through the cane and swamp, and in a few moments was answered by a voice scarcely less loud and reverberating than that of the horn—it seemed to be about half a mile distant up the river; and in about fifteen minutes a stalwart female made her appearance, and asked if I wanted "licker."

"No, madam, I want to cross the river, if you please."

"Don't ye want some lickor fust?"

"No madam—don't drink—never touch liquor."

"Never tetch liquor! Wy, ye must be a preacher then, aint ye?"

"No, madam, I'm only a Son of Temperance; I wish to get across the river, if you please; do you row the boat?"

"Oh, yes! I can take ye over in less than no time. Fetch up your hooss!"

I obeyed, asking, as I led the horse into the boat—

"Did your husband write that advertisement on the door there?"

"No, sir-ree! Schoolmaster Jones writ that. John haint got no larnin'!"

A LUSUS NATURE.—We were shown yesterday a singular phenomenon of nature, which had just arrived in this city from Caroline county, Va., on its way to the World's Fair, at New York, where the owner, Mr. A. S. Broadus, intends offering it for sale. It is a living calf about three months old, the body, neck and limbs of which are unusually well formed and of very handsome appearance; but the head, from the lower edge of the frontal bone downward, is divided, and the animal has four eyes, four nostrils and two mouths. Both the mouths are perfectly formed and supplied with tongues and teeth, and the animal seems to be equally capable of receiving nourishment through either. All the nostrils are used in respiring. Two of the eyes are in the middle of the head, and are contained in one socket; the others are on the sides in their natural places.—Baltimore Ado.

"Josh, I say, I was going down street 'other day and I seed a tree bark." "Golly, Sam, I seed it hollow." And I seed the same one leave." "Did it take its trunk with it?" "O, it left that for board."

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Advices from St John, Newfoundland, of June 21st announces the departure from that port of the brig Advance, of the Grinnell expedition, on her Arctic voyage. She was received at St. John with every mark of attention and kindness. The Masons of that city presented her with a silk banner, and the Governor's wife made her several handsome presents.

THE GREAT REMEDY. The five express companies of New York City have used the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, with astonishing success, for all diseases requiring an external application, incident to a large number of horses. It has also proved to be the best remedy ever used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises, Piles, &c. See advertisement in another column.

GOOD MEDICINES.—A celebrated physician of Baltimore says it gives him "great pleasure to add his testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of Stabler's Diarrhoea Cordial, and the same eminent physician writes with regard to their Anodyne Cherry Expectoant, that he has no "hesitation in recommending it to the confidence and patronage of the public, as a most valuable medicine." See advertisement in another column.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. STRANGE as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next. June 11, 1853. 46-1e

We are authorized to announce Col. John McLaurin as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next election. June 4, 1853. 45-1e

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the election in August next. April 9th, 1853. 4e-pd

We are authorized to announce RONALD McMILLAN as a candidate at the ensuing election in August, for the office of County Clerk of Cumberland. He also pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and to the best of his ability.