Geo. S. Harrington

Harrington

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER-----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information-----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

BRYAN & YATES, Proprietors. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854. | VOLUME XV—NO. 802.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

PRINTED BY WILLIAM J. YATES.

ROBERT K. BRYAN, Editor.

Terms of Subscription to the North Carolinian:

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietors offer the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business connected with the firm must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid.*

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - - $4 00
For six months, - - - - - 6 00
For twelve months, - - - - - 10 00

☞All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, ortherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BRYAN & YATES.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

Nearly opposite to E. W. Willkings' Auction Store, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1853. y

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

Having recently purchased the above establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample stables, good hostlers and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

December 3, 1853. 70-tf

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office at the corner of Bow and Green streets.

Feb'y 3, 1853.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Oct 1, 1853. tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

January 7, 1854 y

NOTICE.

The Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily for the delivery of Ice from 5½ to 7 o'clock, A. M., commencing Monday, 17th inst.

Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854. 88tf

AGRICULTURAL.

We have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.

March 18, 1854 J. & T. W.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

Have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.

All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

Wilmington, Jan'y 14, 1854. 76-1y

$25 REWARD.

On the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; some time in Feb'y following he left Mr Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 11, 1854. 84-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver to me my negro woman ANNA, who absconded about the 11th of November last, or for her confinement in any jail in this State so that I can get her again. Said negro is of bright mulatto complexion, speaks clearly and more properly than negroes usually do, and is rather below the medium size.

It is supposed that she is lurking about the vicinity of Fayetteville, aided by the celebrated Simon Blue of harboring notoriety. She may attempt to pass as a free person among the numerous free mulattoes about Fayetteville.

ALEX. McMILLAN.

Dundarroch, Robeson county, April 26, 1854. 91-tf

DAVID McDUFFEE,
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Persons wanting work done in his line will be promptly attended to by addressing him at the Fayetteville Post Office.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 28, 1854 1y-pd

RODERICK SHAW,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to any business in this line intrusted to him. He solicits a share of public patronage.

Wilmington, May 3, 1854. 2m-pd.

☞BACON, LARD, RICE, and all other articles in the Grocery line, for sale by

May 13. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

SPRING GOODS.

P. TAYLOR is now receiving his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear: Black and colored Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glassware; Hardware; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Ploughs and Castings; Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Old Stand, Green St.

April 1, 1854. 3m

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

The Subscribers will pay the highest market price for Land Warrants. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, near the Post Office.

June 24, 1854 3m

SPRING IMPORTATIONS FOR 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and *Ready-Made Clothing,*

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Invite the attention of their customers, and the trade generally, to a very superior Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell at prices as low as to be found in any market South of Mason and Dixon's line, to purchasers who pay promptly or buy for cash.

Merchants will find in this market good stocks, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

March 7, 1854

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarns and Sheetings for sale by

TROY & MARSH.

Nov 12, 1853 y

$150 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. John is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. Tobey aged about 22 yearss 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. Tobey has a wife at Mr Richard Bird's, in Johnston County. Fifty Dollars for either, or one hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.

JOHN COLEY.

Fair Buff, Columbus Co. N. C., Oct. 6. 63-tf

1200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale twelve hundred acres of Land, located in the lower end of Richmond county. It is about equi-distant from Floral College, Laurenburg High School, and Laurel Hill. The Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, &c. It also offers great inducements to those engaged in the turpentine and lumber business. I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent, during my absence, to whom all communications in regard to the matter may be addressed at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county. Luther Blue, who resides near to the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may call for that purpose.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 22, 64-tf

TO MILL OWNERS.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnstown, Moore county, N. C.

D. B. JOHNSON.

November 16, 1853 y-1pd.

GILL'S NE PLUS ULTRA BURNISH.

The Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "*understanding*" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call at M. Faulk's shop opposite Mr Lauder's Marble Factory, Hay street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov 9, 1853 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville, and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about twelve hundred and sixty acres of land, suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There is also on the premises, a good Saw and Grist Mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also, a Dwelling, and all the necessary outhouses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small Farm, a Dwelling House and other houses.

On the first named tract, there is cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine Boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 65-tf

PUMPS.

Force and Suction Pumps; Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, for sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

April 1. tf Market Square.

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In Fayetteville by SAM'L J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

June 17, 1854 3m

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

September 18, 1852.

1854.

SPRING GOODS.

The undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in store by the 13th instant, of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,
Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the trade at LOW PRICES and upon accommodating terms.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854

TO PHYSICIANS.

The subscriber offers the following INSTRUMENTS, &c, all of which are of superior quality, viz:

Surgical Cases, Dental Instruments,
Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages,
Syringes, Stethescopes, Speculums,
Obstetrical Forceps, Cupping Instruments,
Breast Pumps, Porte Caustics, Pessaries, Nipple Glasses and Shields, Galvanic Batteries,
Gum, Spring and Thumb Lancets, &c. &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

June 24. 99-4t

CONGRESS WATER,

Citrate Magnesia, just received and for sale by

June 24. 4t J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

TEAS! TEAS!!

Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

June 24, 1854 3m

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.
CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*

Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

The Third Session of the School opens July the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations, and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50 to $15 per Session. *Extra*—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

CARBONTON, June 24, 1854. 99-10t

☞A School Teachers' Convention will be held at Harrington's Academy, in the village of Carbonton, on the second Saturday of August. The object is to form a Teachers' Association for promoting the cause of education in Moore. Speeches on appropriate subjects may be expected. Mr Harrington proposes to give a dinner on the occasion. All teachers in the County, both Male and Female, are respectfully invited to attend. Hour of meeting, 10 o'clock.

A. R. BLACK,
DANL. McINTYRE,
CYRUS HARRINGTON.

June 24. 99 7t

NOTICE.

The subscribers intending to change their business, requests all those indebted to them either by Note or Account, to call and make payment by the 15th July, as longer indulgence will not be given.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

June 24. 99-4t

FOR SALE.

A New Two-Horse Wagon, complete.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sune 17, 1854.

☞Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers' use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1854 tf

☞Read the Advertisement of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. There are statements of no ordinary interest to all so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the difficulties it cures.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

Notice to Contractors.

The undersigned will receive proposals at their office in Fayetteville, N. C., until the 18th of July, 1854, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging, and Timber work on the first 30 miles of the Western Rail Road, located in the Counties of Cumberland and Moore.

The line is divided into Sections of two miles each, and Divisions of fifteen miles each. Proposals will be received for single Sections or Divisions.

The work embraces the first and second Divisions commencing at the Cape Fear River, excepting 1st, 2nd and 3d Sections and the Trestle work on 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Sections, first Division, already under contract.

The line passes through a healthy section of country, well watered, and timbered with the best quality of the long leaf Pine.

Maps, plans, profile and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's office, W. R. R. Co., Fayetteville, from and after the 20th day of June, inst., at which time and place blank forms of Proposal may be obtained and such other information relating to the work as may be required.

SEYMOUR, RISLEY & CO., Contractors.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1854. 98 5t

Notice to Teachers of Common Schools in Robeson County.

The Committee of Examination of applicants for employment as Teachers of Common Schools in Robeson, will meet at Lumberton on Saturday the 15th of July. Persons desiring to be examined will please attend.

JOHN MOORE, Ch'n.

July 1, 1854 3t

WOOL CARDED.

Apply at Blount's Creek Factory, or at the store of Geo. McNeill, for

Wool Rolls, Sheeting,
Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

April 29, 1854 3m

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.
Robeson County, N. C.,

M. Currie, Principal.

The next session of this School will commence on Monday the 10th July. An experienced Female Teacher will have charge of the Female Department, under the supervision of the Principal. Tuition as heretofore, $8, $12, and $15 per session.

Board in families near the Academy, at $5 to $7. Ornamental branches at moderate rates.

June 29th, 1854. 800-3t

LABORERS WANTED.

TWO HUNDRED HANDS, white or black, wanted to work on the Western Railroad, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, being on the high and dry sand-hills west of town.

JONES & BARBEE.

July 1, 1854 800-tf

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Mr Clingman.

We give below a letter from this distinguished statesman in reply to the attacks of the Register and other Federal prints; and in another column we present, from the Asheville News, a letter of his, written to a friend in the West, in opposition to the election of the Federal candidate for Governor, Alfred Dockery. These letters, emanating from such a source, and replete as they are with important facts and sound arguments, cannot fail to tell powerfully on the public mind.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 30, 1854.

Sir: A late number of the Raleigh Register charges that I have gone over to the "Locofocos," and that in consequence, there is a bargain that Gov. Reid and myself are to be chosen Senators. A similar statement has been made, I think, in the Star and some other papers. It is well known that I am not in the habit of noticing the falsehoods that are issued from time to time by such organs. If I take a different course on the present occasion, it is not because I think it necessary to defend myself, much less Gov. Reid, from such an allegation, but for a different purpose. I do not address this note to any one of these papers; because they have been for years in the habit of publishing misrepresentations and falsehoods against me, while they have carefully abstained from publishing my own speeches and letters that would have refuted their allegations, and therefore I have no room to suppose that they would willingly give place to any statement of mine.

I may remark in passing, that for many years they have asserted that I have gone over to the Democrats, &c. These declarations were particularly vehement when I took a stand against Gen. Scott, and they professed great joy that I had taken open ground against them, &c. During the last contest for Congress in the State, I was classed as a "locofoco." It is true, however, that as soon as the election was over, as on former occasions, they claimed me as a whig member, thereby admitting that the public had no faith in their assertions. Some weeks since, in the classification of the votes on the Nebraska Bill, I was set down as a "locofoco." They now affect to have suddenly ascertained that I had, for a consideration of political advantage to myself, joined the Democratic party; or at least agreed to co-operate with them in the Senatorial election. These editors ought, at least, to admit the falsity of their former charges, before they can expect to obtain forgiveness and credit to their present one.

If I was formerly indifferent to their attacks, I have still more room to be so from their late conduct.

While hypocritically professing friendship for the Nebraska bill, they have insidiously, and in the most cowardly manner, made war on the measure. Nay more. They assailed the brave and patriotic men of the North, who, amid all the storms of fanaticism and sectional denunciation, have firmly and gallantly marched forward and carried the bill, exhibiting as much courage and magnanimity was was ever shown on the bloodiest battle field. Well knowing that every whig from the free States was against the measure, and that it was supported by the administration and a majority of its Northern friends, they nevertheless gave all the *"aid and comfort"* they could to the former, and made war on the latter. Yes, during the great struggle to restore the South to equality in the Union, they have been denouncing the generous men of the North who came to our aid, because they were not able sooner to pass the bill, by reason of the fierce opposition of those whigs whom they were praising and defending. Professing friendship for the measure, they still helped its enemies, and railed at its friends, because of the difficulty they found in overcoming the opposition.

During our revolutionary struggle, what would have been thought, if a professed whig paper, that had continued to praise the British army and assailed our ally France, because she did not sooner put an end to the war; and that had abused Lafayette and his gallant comrades, because they could not at once drive the British out of America? And yet the conduct of such a journal would not have been in anywise more ignominiously base, than the course of the papers I have referred to. They must meet with contempt and degradation wherever truth and honor have fame.

With respect to the Senatorial position, it is known that at the last session of the Legislature a large majority of the Democratic members voted for me for that station. To these gentlemen, and to my friends among the whigs, and to others of both parties, who stood ready to vote for me if another ballot could have been had, I am ever ready to express my sense of obligation. I trust that no act of mine, either as a public man or in the walks of private life, will ever cause any one of these gentlemen to regret his past friendship. If there be other persons who are in doubt as to my position, I refer them to my acts and speeches as a public man. As to whether any contingency will arise in the future, that will place me before the public for such a station, it would be unbecoming on my part to express an opinion. Should I ever, at any time, be so fortunate as to obtain the position of Senator, my elevation will not be owing to intrigue or combination with any one, but to a belief in those making the election that the interest and honor of the State could be safely confided to my keeping.

Very respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.

THE FIRST FRUIT OF WAR.—A letter from Rev. Wm. G. Shauffler, of Constantinople, draws a melancholy picture of the distress which the Eastern War has already occasioned among the poorer classes of Constantinople. He says that there is no commerce, no business going on, but little money to be seen, and thousands of human beings are dying of hunger, thirst, nakedness and disease. Rats and mice are eaten by many to allay the cravings of hunger, and people who but a few months since were comparatively rich in wordly goods, now beg for bread. Mr Shauffler states that, although he has resided twenty years in Constantinople through all the horrors of war, plague, famine and fire, he never saw such distress as now exists.

From the Carleston Mercury.

Lime Water a Remedy for Diarrhœa.

Messrs Editors: I have long wished to communicate to the public my remedy for the above disease, which, at this season of the year, is so prevalent in some form or other; but the number of useless, and sometimes mischievous, nostrums published in the papers, has caused some hesitation on my part. But, believing as I do, that it is a valuable remedy generally lost sight of, I think it my duty to give publicity to the following facts. The public can use or discard them, as they please.

I lay claim to no originality in this matter, as it was first suggested to my mind by "Youatt," an English writer on the horse. I am aware that it is an old remedy, but I believe it has never been carried to the point I have carried it, to wit: that of neutralizing the acidity in the stomach by effervescence, when I have never known it to fail in several years domestic practice.

Some four years since, one of my neighbors lost some eight or nine cases by hemorrhage of the bowels. It made its appearance on my place, when I treated it with nothing but lime water, with the addition of a moderate dose of oil after the diarrhœa was brought under control, and I never lost a case.

I believe that it will prove the best remedy ever yet used for Cholera.

The first case in which I tried it was interesting. The patient, a man about forty years of age, was taken with the most copious evacuations. He said that another would be his end. I thought so too, as the last and several of the preceding were very violent. I gave him a half pint of the solution of quicklime, as strong as the unslaked lime would make it, but perfectly clear of sediment. He had scarcely swallowed it before he begun to sneeze violently, and said that he was frying in his stomach. He never had another operation—no fever, and was well in half an hour, except as to debility. I have had occasion to try it this summer with similar success. In one case it was checked too soon, and produced fever, but the patient soon recovered of that.

I am no advocate for quack medicines, nor am I a believer in panaceas; but I believe that this remedy can be accounted for on chemical principles. If so, I trust that I have given no offence to the Medical Profession, whom I have ever regarded as the "Good Samaritans" of the country.

J. LARTIGUE.

A Desperate Duel.

We learn from a gentleman recently from Florida, that a duel was fought on Monday last, the 19th inst., between Cladius C. Stewart, Esq., and Joseph B. Coker, Esq., both young lawyers, resident at Newnansville, East Florida. The quarrel is reported to have had its origin in Mr Coker's intimating to a young lady that Mr Stewart had invited him to be one of his groomsmen on the occasion of his approaching nuptials with that lady. It appears that Mr S. had requested Mr C. to attend him on the occasion referred to, but at the same time enjoining secrecy in the matter. Mr S. construed the disclosure into a breach of confidence requiring of Mr C. his signature, and his acknowledgment of his having been guilty of a libel, or the alternative of a fight with deadly weapons. After the interference of the friends of both proved unavailing in reconciling the quarrel, the parties left Newnansville, and proceeded to a ferry some thirty miles distant where they crossed to the appointed place of meeting, on the Georgia side. The terms of the meeting show that the principals intended it not to be "a bloodless duel." Both were armed with double barrel shot guns. Mr Stewart's gun was loaded with thirty buck shot. Mr Coker's gun, which chambers three balls, was loaded with twelve bullets. After firing the first shots, at a distance of seventy-five yards, in case neither fell, they were to advance ten paces and fire a second time: when, if neither was yet hit, they were to re-load and advance ten paces more for a third shot. At the first fire, Mr Stewart received three balls, two of them in his left arm and shoulder, rendering, it is said, the amputation of that limb necessary. The other ball entered his right breast, and passing upward, lodged in his right shoulder, in front. Fears were entertained for Mr S.'s life, partly on account of delay caused by having to send a distance of twenty miles, for instruments necessary to the amputation of his arm. The attending surgeon had no instruments on the ground. Two buck shot passed through the breast of the loose garment worn by Mr Coker. Both appear to be well practiced in the use of their weapons, and by the result of the first fire, we are, perhaps, spared the record of one of the bloodiest tragedies that has ever resulted from this mode of adjusting differences between gentlemen. With the lessened distance, and the almost unerring precision exhibited by the combatants, the second shot could hardly have resulted otherwise than in a horrible multilation, or perhaps the killing of both.—*Sav. News, June 26.*

EXTRAORDINARY COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, given some months since, to the mint of the United States, to collect specimens of counterfeit coins in circulation, for the purpose of examination and report, one has lately been received of a very singular character. It purports to be a Mexican dollar, coined at the city of Mexico in 1851. The Union says:

Two pieces have been assayed, and give an average fineness of 776 thousandths, and a consequent value of 91¼ cents in silver; but, strange to say, the amount of gold contained in them is sufficient to add 12 cents to the value of each, after paying the charge of separating, making a net value of 103¼ cents; and if to this the usual premium on silver is added, the worth of this counterfeit coin is actually 109 cents!

The quality of the silver in these dollars prove them to be a spurious issue. There is also an irregularity in the letters Mexicana, which is regarded as a test for throwing them out, as we learn from a source familiar with them in Mexico, where they appear to have had at times a considerable circulation. The silver produced by the Mexican mines is understood to contain gold, but generally too small an amount to defray the expense of parting. In making the coins in question, it would seem that silver more auriferous than usual had fallen into hands capable of the double disgrace of cheating the public and themselves at the same time.

Scientific Intelligence.

IRON SUSPENSION RAILWAY BRIDGES.—Our article of last week, upon the strength of this class of structures, was merely precautionary and not antagonistic. We are not alarmists, and not so strictly conservative as to oppose everything new or out of the old beaten track. We have for some years been in favor of using iron for bridge structures, and sincerely deprecated the action of the Directors of the New York and Erie Railway, when they banished all iron bridges from their road. We have not only written in favor of iron bridges, but have great faith in the eventual adoption of iron for bridge structures throughout the country. Thus much for our supposed hostility to iron bridges. We are anxious, as is every one who has the good of the public and of railway interest in view, that they shall not be prejudiced by hasty or careless movements. There is a strong public prejudice against iron bridges, and if this unpopularity is not sustained by facts, then the public should be set aright. There are two sides to almost every question, and in giving in a very limited space, the views of the friends of the Niagara Suspension Bridge which we gather from a series of articles written for the Niagara Falls Gazette, we are only doing strict justice. We are likewise indebted to other sources of information for some of the facts. To connect the Canadian railways with the New York Central line, at Niagara, cannot be done without a suspension bridge. The gorge at this point has to be passed by a single span of eight hundred feet in length, at a height of 230 feet from the water. If the suspension principle cannot be safely used here, it is idle to think of crossing. The opponents of the Niagara bridge have quoted largely of the bridges that have failed, and below we give some facts of a different nature.

The great suspension bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, has a single stretch of 950 feet. It is the first of so large a span ever erected. It was built by a French Engineer, M. Challey, under all the apparent hazards generally attending innovations on long established theories and usages not yet subjected to the tests of experiment, in combination with the application of scientific principles. It may be regarded as the primitive work of its kind, and it would not be strange if, on examination of it, at the present era of advanced progress, it should be found open to criticism in some of the details of construction. Yet this bridge was completed in 1832, and has therefore been standing in use nearly 24 years. Its strength was severely tested before it was opened to the public, first, with sand, then with a train of artillery, and lastly with a multitude nearly covering it from shore to shore.

The Menai chain bridge, finished in 1821, sustained at one time some damage by a storm, owing to the insufficiency of stays. This defect being corrected, no further accident has occurred in it—thirty years in use.

The Hammersmith chain bridge, across the Thames, has stood about twenty years. The Hungerford, across the same, and the Montrose, in Scotland, (the latter having a single span of 500 feet,) have both stood several years.

But the chain bridge across the Danube, between Pesth and Ofen, in Hungary, affords one of the most triumphant examples of the strength of such a work. During the late Hungarian struggle two retreating armies, consisting of infantry, cavalry and heavy artillery trains, crossed it in safety, hotly pursued by the allied Austrian and Russian forces. It was built by Mr Clark, an English engineer, and is made up of spans varying from 250 to 450 feet. In all probability no bridge of equal length of span ever survived so severe a trial as this.

In this country, we have the great suspension aqueduct over the Alleghany, and the wire cable bridge over the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, both of which are yet standing and have stood some fourteen years. The Monongahela is known to be the great avenue between the city on the one side, and the iron works and coal mines on the other. During the hours of business it is constantly sustaining an enormous weight. These two last are the works of Mr Roebling, the same gentleman who is now erecting the Niagara bridge, as well as another for railway trains across the Kentucky river. This last is over 1,200 feet long.

The reason given for the failure of the Wheeling Bridge of 1,200 feet span is, that it was not properly stayed and guyed. The weight of the structure was supposed to be great enough to resist the vertical and lateral force of the wind. It is held by engineering authority, that the safety of properly constructing suspension bridges depends upon stays and braces to check undulations and vibrations consequent upon the force of severe winds, the movements of troops and the passage of locomotives. It is stated that the Wheeling Bridge moved some twenty-five or thirty feet at each blast of the storm rising up slowly, and then falling with such terrible force that the chain cables were twisted off and the main structure fell into the river. It is likewise held that if the bridge had been properly stayed, so as to prevent oscillation, it would have outrode the storm in safety.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—The escape of Squires from the New Hampshire State prison, where he was sentenced to fifteen years confinement, was most ingenious. The prisoners march to breakfast, and returning, enter their cells, which close with a spring, while the turnkey follows and locks an outer lock. Each inmate holds his hand up to the bar above the door as the officer does this, who duly counts and reports the inmates to the warden. Squires made, out of sole leather, a very ingeniously-wrought hand, not forgetting to carve out the finger-nails and give them, as well as the fingers, a very natural and life-like appearance by the use of a bluish-white powder. On the morning of his intended escape, he fixed his imitation hand to the grate of his cell-door, making its position more secure by the use of shoemaker's wax. On returning, he closed the door the same as though he had gone within, and pulled the the door to after him, as required. The turnkey followed, counting the upraised hands as he marched through the corridor, and reported that all was right. The prisoner then passed out to the rear, and secreted himself among the lumber, where he remained until the prison-bell rung, and the guard on the walls went off to breakfast. By the aid of a plank, he ascended the walls and escaped. He had but eight minutes of time, but he made good use of them.—*Ex. paper.*