The Weekly Courier.

We stand upon the immutable Principles of Justice: No earthly Power shall drive us from our Position.—ANDREW JACKSON.

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WEEKLY COURIER.
ARCH'D. T. BANKS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 7th.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Pool, 2121; Ellis, 451; Hon. J. M. Morehead elected to the Senate, and Messrs. Mendenhall, Shober and Gorrell to the House of Commons, and Boon, Sheriff, without Opposition—all Whigs.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Ellis 1549; Pool 713; Eli W. Hall, dem., elected to the Senate, and S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, dem., to the House of Commons. Dann beats Hall, present incumbent for Sheriff, 91 votes.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Ellis 1031; Pool 580; other news in yesterday's issue.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Ellis 1374; Pool 402. Lane, dem., re-elected to the Senate; Dortch and Crawford, dem., to the Commons. Thompson re-elected Sheriff.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Ellis 265 maj. Senate—Taylor Dem., 638; Jones, Opp., 525. N. L. Williamson elected to the Commons by 112 majority. Lewis Williamson re-elected Sheriff.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Three precincts heard from, viz: Falcon's, Warsaw and Magnolia. Ellis gets 340 and Pool 77.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Three precincts have been heard from. At Smithville, Gov. Ellis receives 39 majority; J. D. Taylor, candidate for the Senate, receives 42 majority; Rufus Galloway, candidate for the Sheriffalty, receives 80 majority.

Town Creek.—Ellis' reported majority 31.

North West.—Ellis 61; Pool 99. For the Senate, John D. Taylor receives 61 votes, and A. J. Jones 102.

It is generally conceded that Taylor, Democrat, is elected to the Senate from the district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. Columbus gives him 113 majority and Bladen will at least offset Brunswick. It is supposed that Rufus Galloway, Democrat, has been elected Sheriff over Sellers, Opposition.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN NASH AND WILSON, ETC.

A despatch from Goldsboro' to the Wilmington *Journal* of yesterday, (3rd inst.) says that heavy gains are reported in Nash and Wilson. Fisher is reported beaten in Rowan and Davie. The Democratic Legislative ticket is elected in Johnson. A Gain.

WAKE COUNTY.

Rogers and Battle, Opposition, are elected to the House of Commons from Wake. Bledsoe, *ad calorem'te*, beats Thompson, Dem. 150 for the Senate. The only Democratic candidate elected in Wake is Henry Mordecai. Ellis, 1491; Pool, 1573.

LENOIR COUNTY.

Ellis' majority 199.

Speight's majority 171 for the Senate.

Wooten, Democrat, 110 majority for the Senate. Fields, Sheriff, 272.

Another letter from Lenoir puts down Ellis' majority at 210 to 220.

All Democrats in Lenoir are elected by increased majorities.

JONES COUNTY.

Beaver Creek.—Democrats have increased their vote largely.

Ward, Dem., is certainly elected.

CARTERET COUNTY.

Morehead City.—Ellis 35, Pool 75.

Shepardsville.—Pool 43, Ellis 96.

NORTHAMPON, HALIFAX AND EDGECOMBE.

WELDON, August 2.

It will be impossible to get full returns to-night. So far as heard from, the returns indicate large Democratic majorities in the counties of Northampton, Halifax and Edgecombe.

CRAVEN COUNTY.

In this county Ellis is reported to have held his own. There is a reported increase for Pool in the town of Newbern.

MECKLENBURG.

With three precincts to hear from, Pool gains 156 on Ellis, vote in 1858. Walker is elected to the Senate and Davis and Potts to the Commons.

HURRAH FOR JOHNSTON.

The entire Democratic ticket is elected in old Johnston [illegible] gain of one Senator and one Commoner. The vote is as follows: Ellis 1,134, Pool, 869. For the Senate, J. W. B. Watson, D., 1,149, Leach, O., 838. Commons, W. H. Watson and Jas. Mitchener, Dems., each 1,114. This is a remarkable vote, and shows that the Johnston Democracy are well organized. Sanders, O., received 991 votes and Smith, O., 895. All honor to old Johnston!

HALIFAX COUNTY.

From Halifax county full returns have not yet been received, but enough to show that all the Democrats are elected by more than a hundred majority. In Northampton, Rogers, Hasket, and Peebles are elected by over a hundred majority. Edgecombe increased Democratic majority.

MOORE COUNTY.

We learn from the *Observer* that Mr. Pool's majority over Gov. Ellis is 107. Mr. McRae's, two years ago, was 8.

Alexander Kelly, Whig, is elected to the Commons, beating Col. John Morrison, Democrat, 102 votes. A Whig gain.

Gen. W. D. Dowd, Whig, beats W. B. Richardson, Whig, (for the Senate) 216. Montgomery to hear from.

K. H. Worthy is elected Sheriff by 196 maj.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Pool's maj., about 200. Entire Opposition ticket elected.

IREDELL.

Ellis 382, Pool 1,716; L. O. Sharpe, Senate; Simonton and Gaither, Commons; all Opposition-ists. Wm. F. Watson elected Sheriff without Opposition.

ROWAN.

Ellis 1,138; Pool 1,959, Ramsey, Op., elected to the Senate over Fisher. Hall and Fleming, dems., elected over Shober and Jones to the Commons.

MONTGOMERY.

Ellis 175; Pool 852. Entire Opposition ticket elected.

RANDOLPH.

Ellis 418; Pool, 1,569. Entire Opposition ticket elected. J. W. Steed elected Sheriff.

ORANGE.

Ellis 1,160, Pool 1,238; Josiah Turner, Jr., Op., elected to the Senate over Lt. Pride Jones, Dem. H. B. Gubrie and Wm. N. Patterson, Op., elected to the Commons. Leathers elected Sheriff.

MECKLENBURG.

Ellis 1,274, Pool 751; Walker, Dem., elected to the Senate, Davis and Potts, Dem., to the Commons and W. W. Grier, Sheriff.

BLADEN.

A friend writes: Majority for Gov. Ellis, 122; C. T. Davis, Dem., to the Commons, 16; J. D. Taylor, Dem., to the Senate 9 majority. R. P. Melvin, Dem., Sheriff, maj 77.

☞ In the Senatorial districts of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, John D. Taylor, Dem., beats Andrew J. Jones, Op., 153.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

There is a reported gain in this county of 132. In 1858, the vote was, Ellis 5-9, Menae 3-6.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Ellis 788; Pool 595. Entire Democratic ticket elected to the Commons and Senate.

☞ The following memorandum has been furnished by a friend:

B. S. Gaither (Whig.) elected by 25 to 30 majority to the Senate in Burke county.

J. R. Pearson, dem., by 135 majority.

W. Dickson, Whig, received a large majority in Caldwell county.

Burgin, Whig, has been elected in McDonald by 10 majority.

Ellis' majority in Bertie is 26.

B. A. Berry, Dem., has been elected Sheriff of Bertie.

CATAWBA COUNTY

Ellis 931; Pool 412.

The Democratic candidate for the House of Commons had been elected.

Ramsey has been elected to the Senate by 125 to 150 majority.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Pool 877; Ellis 429.

Pool's maj., 448.

Pool gains 2-212 on Gilmer's vote, and Ellis gains on Bragg's vote.

We give the following reported votes from the *Standard, extra:*

In Washington county Pool's maj. 260. Martin, majority of 375 for Ellis. Chowan 27 maj. for Ellis. Perquimans 119 maj. for Pool. Gates 30 maj. for Pool. Beaufort 500 maj. for Pool. Tyrrel 90 maj. for Pool.

Opposition Senator elected in Camden and Currituck. Same in Gates and Chowan.

Close voting in Chatham. Harris, Dem., beats Straughn, Op., for the Senate, 100. In the Commons, Bynum, D., 1259; Taylor, Op., 1241; Green, Op., 1227; Headen, Op., 1223; Hackny, D., 1213. The three first elected. For Sheriff, Paschal 1336, McClanhan 1133.

In Catawba, Cline, D., elected without opposition. Vote 778. Stowe, Dem., Senate, 775 votes. J. E. Robinson, Dem., elected Sheriff.

In Lincoln Ellis loses about 100 votes. Hoke, D., elected in the Commons.

Howard, Op., beats Gaither, Op., for the Commons in Davie.

Stubbs, Op., elected to the Senate from Washington and Martin, by 84 maj.

Ewell, D., elected Commoner in Martin. Latham, op., Commoner in Washington.

Ferguson, D., (a gain) and Spruill, op., elected to the Commons in Bertie. Outlaw, Op., to the Senate.

Gaither, Op., is reported to have beaten Avery, D., in Burke, McDowell and Caldwell.

RICHMOND.

Blue, Op., beats Leak, Dem., for the Commons, 69 votes. Dockery is elected in the Senatorial district of Richmond and Robeson, by a small majority.

THREE CHEERS FOR ELLISON!

Ellis 844, Pool 681. McNeill, Dem., for Senate, 807; Dockery, Op., 689. McMillan, Dem., for Commons, 813; Wishart, Dem., 752; McRae, Op., 696; Cobb, Op., 673. King, for Sheriff, 924; Connoly, 488.

☞ We have before us a catalogue of the Officers and Cadets of the North Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte. Maj Daniel H. Hill (late Brevet U. S. Army) is Superintendent, Professor of Mathematics and Instructor of Artillery, aided by a corps of six instructors in the different branches taught in the Institution. The total number of Cadets last Session was 112—of this number 104 were from North Carolina. Ten other States, and the District of Columbia were represented by 38 cadets.

"We passed the Democratic gathering once or twice, but didn't see much of it. In fact, we rather think there was not much of a gathering to see."

Thus discourseth the *Observer* of Thursday upon the Democratic rally of the night before. Folks out of town may believe as much of this as they please when we tell them that it is conceded upon all hands to have been one of the largest, if not the largest, political meeting ever held in Fayetteville.

☞ Last Saturday the gallant Commodore Stewart entered upon his eighty-third year. He has been in the service of his country for a period of sixty-three years and participated in forty actions. The capture of the Cyane and Levant, while commanding the Constitution, Feb. 20, 1815, forms the noblest maritime feature of our history, as it is the grandest act of his long and well spent life.

☞ The *Volunteer* is the title of a large quarto paper, the publication of which has just been commenced in the city of New York. It is arrayed against the political pirates who infest the Democracy, and embitter its peace from within, as well as against the more harmless fanatics who openly assail it, and in favor of the election of Breckinridge and Lane.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.—This is the title of a campaign paper, the publication of which has been commenced at Eaton, Ohio. It is for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

GEN. LANE RETURNED.—The Oregon Senator has returned to Washington, after a brief visit to his native State, North Carolina.

☞ We see that there are no less than nine lives of Lincoln in press—just the number a cat is supposed to possess. If he had twice that number he is bound to yield them all up next November.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION.—By virtue of his appointment as a member of the Douglas Executive Committee, Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Greensboro', has issued a call for the friends of that gentleman to meet in the city of Raleigh on the 30th of this month.

☞ The Richmond Examiner states that John Mitchel has gone to France at the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon, who has conferred upon him some government appointment. We give the report for what it is worth.

GAS TO REPLACE STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* sends the following account of the new invention by a Frenchman of a gas engine, which is now exciting considerable attention in the French metropolis:

"I believe the machine recently invented by M. Lenois (a gentleman quite well known by his galvano plastic copies of alto relievo sculpture and engraving,) I mean his gas engine, which he looks upon as destined to take the place of the steam engine in a great many places where a motive power is required, occupies the chief share of the Academy's attention at this present moment. This gas engine is a good deal like the steam engine in its external appearance. There is the same cylinder with its piston, the same fly wheel, eccentric and slide box, but no boiler and no furnace. It has a gas meter and a very small inductive apparatus. There is a tube leading from the gas meters, and conductors leading from the electrical apparatus to the cylinder, or rather to the organs of distribution which immediately precede the cylinder. When the gas enters the slide box it is mixed with a large proportion of ordinary air, introduced first on one and then on the other side of the piston, and when it meets an electric spark which fires it, the moment this takes place the aparatus through which the gas enters is closed, so that the combustion takes place in a sealed chamber and determines in the mixed gas and air a force of expansion which acts immediately upon the surface of the piston.

"The motion of the slide box and electric distributor is so arranged that the moments of introduction, inflammation and expulsion took place in succession and at proper times. When the piston has its motion in one direction the same phases of the introduction and combustion of the gaseous mixture take place at the other extremity of the cylinder. You see it utilizes and transforms into labor a portion—but only a portion—of the heat produced by the combustion of the gas, which is the ordinary gas used for ligthing the streets. When the combustion takes place the heat, which is suddenly disengaged by an explosion confined in a rigid chamber, is communicated to all the elastic fluid in the chamber, which fluid is the motive power which acts upon the surface of the piston, and if its expansion could be complete, all the heat would disappear in the chamber, and the transformation would be complete. Unfortunately, before this refrigeration takes place the fluid has lost its excess of elastic force, and it is necessary to force it to retain a high temperature to enable it to escape into the atmosphere, and which high temperature it carries away with it, thereby causing an inevitable loss to the machine.

"The perfection of this machine consists in this, that all the heat produced by the combustion is really brought into play, which is very far from taking place in the steam engine; but, as in all machines, only a small portion of the heat developed is used, the greater part escapes all attempts to transform it into motive power. This machine is thirty per cent. more economical than the steam engine and it only costs $200, and can be used wherever gas is used. I call the attention of your mechanics to it, if they ever stand in need of a small motive power. It is cheap, it is convenient, and it is free from danger."

SUBSCRIBER CLASSIFIED.

One of the Chicago editors gets off a good hit at newspaper subscribers. He divide them into class a, which he says are capable of innumerable sub divisions. According to his "booktionary" the first class are the upe-rights. These are the men who take newspapers, pay for them and read them. They do the thing by system. They pay first and then read. They are generally intelligent men, and consider that they get the worth of their money. It seems as fair and just to them that the newspaper should be paid for, as a barrel of flour or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, they are on hand again with the pay.—This class, the editor remarks, are near and dear to the heart of the printer. Their image is embalmed in his affections, and they are universally respected. The second class are do wells. They are in some degree related to the first. They pay up during the first six months—"intended to do so before, but forget it. (!)" They never forget it if they fail to receive the paper once a week. But these patrons will do. They [illegible] are the easy doers. They believe in newspapers—always read. They take the paper without urging. They come up like men and pay for the first year. The next year rolls along, but they quiet themselves with the conviction that they paid for the first year, and on the strength of that neglect the printer till he begins to inquire after the state of their health, pockets, &c., when they awake to the fact that they are in arrears and after a few few weeks grunting and grumbling, they come forward with five excuses, and pay the old score.

There were many such newspaper patrons. They never dispute the printer's bill, however. They know that the books well posted tell better stories than treacherous moss covered memories. If the printer can manage to beg his way till these wheat horses pay up, he may possibly get along after a fashion, but it's a hazardous dependance. The next class are the down-hillers. One of these will take a paper because "wife wants it," or neighbor persuades him. When it begins to come he spends no thoughts upon it further. In the course of the year, if the constable visits him he may pay up, gradually, but with growls and with surly looks. An ordinary dun has no more effect upon him than a bullet has on the side of a hippopotamus. The printer can't live with such such men.

The fifth class are the nix cum a rouse. They never pay for the paper—nor anything else.—They are a ways grumbling at the editor too.—They don't like his paper, it don't give no news; never liked it; didn't want it in the first place; told the pos master so; sent one back a year ago, and didn't begin to take it for a long time after it come; has'nt had but two or three numbers, and them hain't been read, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Thus they talk, but the printer can read all this like a "book." They have a niche in his memory and through the columns of his paper to instruct them in their duty and make better men of them. He finds it an uphill business, however, and soon gives them up—as he should.

The sixth and last class is the scape-grace.—Everybody knows what a scape-grace is. One of those fellows never fails to take five or six newspapers. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want his pay, he sends word to "stop it," or decamps for parts unknown. He never intends to pay for it, and don't. It dosen't take many such fellows to starve out the printer. Such are the varieties of mankind who "take the papers."

HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES BUCHANAN.—Now that the venerable functionary, whose name heads this paragraph, can clearly see the end of his official greatness, the penny-sliners are beginning to tell us of Wheatland, in whose delightful shades the sage thereof, will so soon be basking. Wheatland is situated upon a knoll, between the Mariettа and Columbia turnpikes, and a half mile from Lancaster city. The farm contains but twenty acres, but the land is rich as cream, the mansion spacious and well constructed, and as a pleasure ground, located just exactly as it should be. Mr. Buchanan bought the place at a period when property had greatly depreciated in value, and paid the small sum of five thousand dollars; but would not know take ten times that sum. The furniture remains as it did before Mr. Buchanan entered the White House, and the property is attended to by an old maiden housekeeper and a gardener. Mr. Buchanan does not intend to sell Wheatland, as has been reported, but will return thither after his Presidential term has closed, where he will quietly enjoy his *otium cum dignitat-*, uninterrupted by office seekers, and free from all vulgar cries of "*go it old man.*"

Petersburg Express.

When the health of a city is good, the undertaker has "a beggarly account of empty boxes."

[From the Bangor (Me.) Union.]

THE SKIES BRIGHTENING.

The parallel of the progress of Breckinridge and Lane in the favor of the people has never been witnessed in the annals of politics. There is something so pure, so noble, so high and so statesmanlike in the character of the young Kentuckian; something so grand and lofty, so patriotic and generous, in the character of that brave old soldier of Oregon; something so just and reasonable in the platform on which they stand, the Equality of States, that the people turn to them as the only sure deliverance from the anarchy and discord that threaten our beloved country.—The people both feel and know that their triumph will prove the death of sectionalism in all its forms, and the restoration of that ancient harmony between the States which characterized the words and deed of the fathers of the Republic.

Five weeks only have passed since the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. But what wonders have taken place during that short period! The dark despair which at first settled down on the hearts of the National Democracy on account of divided and discordant counsels, soon gave way to Hope, and now as the masses hear the bugle notes of their old, true, tried and recognized leaders summoning them to the standard of Breckinridge and Lane—the Pierces, the Cushings and Butlers, the Halletts, the Dickinsons, the Casses, and the Toucheys of the North, and the Fotzpatricks, the Butlers, the Guthries, the Clingmans, the Greens, the Stephenses, the Hunters, the Orrs, the Clays and the Davises of the South—that hope brightens into an almost glorious certainty.

The recent attempt of the Douglas National Committee, John W. Forney and the press in their interest, to make the Democratic supporters of Douglas instrumental in the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, has been received with indignation and scorn by those friends of Mr. Douglas who prefer the triumph of the party to the gratification of a spirit of revenge, in New Jersey they answered that attempt by taking such steps as will give the electoral vote of that State to Breckinridge and Lane beyond the possibility of doubt.

The movement in New Jersey will be answered by a similar movement in Pennsylvania, and the glorious old Democratic party there, purged of such traitors as John W. Forney and John Heckman, will again march shoulder to shoulder to another victory, demonstrating to the world that the Key Stone of the Federal Arch is yet omnipotent to bind and hold together the walls of our Union.

To our brother Democrats of the South and the Middle States, who are now fighting so gallantly for "The Constitution and the Equality of States," we would say: "Press on, and make your hills and valleys echo and re-echo with the [illegible] Democracy of the North shall go up for Breckinridge and Lane cheers, though perhaps not so long and loud, yet as hearty and earnest, as yours.

THERE IS CAUSE FOR VIGILANCE.

The late fires in Texas and the late Lincoln pole in Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia, are well calculated to arrest very serious attention, if not to excite alarm, in the mind of every man, who has the least regard for the personal security of himself and family. The plot in Texas was far spread and deeply laid. It was the plot of the incendiary cut-throat, who contemplated the destruction of property and the sacrifice of human life at the hour of mid-night—an hour when the peaceful family of the honest man, unsuspecting danger, is hushed in repose.

But the raising of the Lincoln pole, at Occoquan, was an outrageous act of the out-spoken reckless abolitionist on the soil of Virginia, where, but a few months ago, the blood of some of Virginia's best citizens was spilled by a blood-thirsty mob of abolition cut-throats. The raising of that pole an act done in Virginia, was a want only wicked outrage on every loyal citizen who treads southern soil and regards it as his home. It is such an outrage as cannot, and will not, and ought not to be endured, unless our people have resolved to give their houses to the torch, and submissively extend their throat to the bloody knife, of the infuriate midnight murderer.

We are in no alarm ourself, nor do we wish to excite alarm in others. But attempts at murder, arson and hellish, life-destroying plots are becoming too frequent, to be regarded longer with indifference. Constant, sleepless, eternal vigilance must be exercised.

In view of these constantly increasing outrages on the lives and property of a people whose rights and interests are common and inseparable, should not something be done to prepare all for any emergency which may arise? To be armed and equipped in defence of those rights and interests—rights and interests which involve nothing short of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is the first and greatest duty of any people. We incite not to war, nor the perpetration of wrong, on the rights of others, either as individuals, States or communities; but we would solemnly warn the South, and every individual who regards the South as his home and the soil where he and his children shall be buried, that the time for serious deliberation has come.

What ought to be done, wiser heads must dictate; but something should be done that would ensure the detection of spies and traitors, many of whom are, no doubt, in our midst, and bring them to that exemplary punishment that their fiendish machinations and midnight plots so justly invoke upon their heads.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

The Douglas organs contend that there is a difference between squatter sovereignty and popular sovereignty. Certainly squatter sovereignty isn't popular.—*Louisville Journal.*

In the window of a shop in an obscure part of London is this announcement: "Goods removed, messages taken, carpets beaten, and poetry composed on any subject."

"My dear doctor," said a lady, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes."

"Be patient, madam," he replied, "you would probably suffer a great deal more without them."

Charles. "Clara, did poor little Carlo have a pink ribbon round his neck when you lost him?"

Clara. "Yes, yes, the little dear. Have you seen him?"

Charles. "No not exactly; but here's a piece of pink ribbon in the sausage."

AN INCIPIENT MURDER.

Thaddeus Hyatt, in accounting for the distribution of the fund for the relief of the family of the late John Brown, [amounting to $6,160, besides the Haytian fund, "which will probably be very much less,"] takes occasion to applaud the language uttered by a grand son of the traitor, as follows:

"I'll stab him!" I was startled at these words as they fell from the lips of a robust little boy, John Brown's grand son, child of John Brown, jr. The child was playing on the green sward before the cabin on the mountain. It was a bright morning after my arrival among the Adirondocks. Not dreaming of what was passing in the mind of the young prattler, I carelessly observed: "Oh! no, my little boy; you wouldn't stab any one, would you? With a solid and defiant air, that bespoke his inherited blood, and with no wavering of purpose in his mind, he replied: "Yes I would stab them if they hurt my grandfather!" Behold, oh, Virginia! The blood of the martyr is already bearing its fruit! In the future of the third generation seen God the Avenger.

By such insidious means is the spirit of murder infused into the youthful mind, and fresh victims are reared for the gallows. And yet the individual who thus confronts the sentiment of the Christian community and of the Bible would have us believe that he is actuated by principles of universal love.

In this connection it should be noticed, as showing the character of John Brown's sympathizers, that numbers of them are soliciting Mrs. Brown for a loan of money, "in sums of a thousand and downward."

CUBA.—Cuba is now at the zenith of her prosperity. Her present population is estimated at 1,168,000; of which nearly 55,000 are white inhabitants, 180,000 free colored, 400,000 slaves, and 38,000 Asiastics and Indians. The sugar estates are immensely productive. Twenty-three of the principal plantations, comprising about 100,000 acres of land and 10,175 slaves, besides buildings, machinery, &c., are valued at nearly $15,000,000. The Cuban Messenger says:

"The total amount (last year's crop) of sugar from these 23 estates was 235,000 boxes, which, calculated at the prices of last year, can be estimated at $20 each box, would make the value of their aggregate crops $4,700,000, or over 30 per cent more than the estimated value of property. The expenses of manufacturing, keeping hands fuel, &c., must be deducted from that sum to see the real profit, which, according to many planters, rarely net 10 per cent.

"We merely give these few items on the gratification of some parties interested in the sugar business, and as there are over 1,600 sugar plantations in the Island, it will be easily understood that the value of our principal staple must be [illegible] and the total exports of the [illegible] and Matanzas alone have exceeded, during the years 1858 and 1859, over 1,200,000 boxes.—When we can show the total production of the Island, it will be seen that the value of the sugar cane production alone has been over $50,000,000 per annum for several years."

The Messenger asks: "What country with a population of a million and a half could show a similar result in any one article of its production?"

TERRIBLE DROUGHT IN KANSAS.—The Kansas people, according to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, are afflicted. The letter-writer says:—As I write in my house, the wind flaps over me, the sun heats it so, that it almost burns me, my wife, is now roasting eggs on the stone steps in front of my house; the stove and tin boilers are too hot to bear my hands on them, standing in the house where the sun cannot touch them—they are hot by the wind blowing on them through the open door. Every flap of the wind is like the heat of fire from a burning building. I have just shut the door to keep the hot wind from blowing on me, so that I can write. To say that it has not rained for twelve months would not be telling the truth; but to say that not more than four or five inches of rain had fallen in that time, would be nearly or quite true.

Now, what are the people to do? We can't stay here without food for ourselves and cattle. Many of us have not got money enough to pay for our land, or to get away with, to say nothing of buying food for our wives and children, either here or somewhere else. It is now time for all kinds of green sauce, yet none is here. Our last year's crop is all gone, or nearly so. Unless God sends us manna from some place, some of us must starve.

FOURTH OF JULY AMONG THE MORMONS.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* furnishes an interesting description of the celebration of the 4th of July by the Mormons—Quite a display of patriotism and enthusiasm was made. The main street of the city was decorated with evergreens and flags, and the various occupants of buildings vied with each other in these manifestations of honor to the nation's birth-day. Salutes were fired at sunrise and sunset, at different points in the city. In the forenoon a procession formed at the county court house, and marched thence to Temple block, where the people were entertained by speeches from Gov. Cumming and others, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and the delivery of a patriotic poem. In the evening there was a ball, attended by the most distinguished personages of the Territory.

Some years ago a party of Cambridge philosophers undertook, for a scientific object, to penetrate into the vasty depths of a Cornish mine. Professor Farash, who made one of the number, used to relate with infinite gusto the following startling incident of his visit. On his ascent in the ordinary manner, by means of the bucket, and with a miner for a fellow-passenger, he perceived, as he thought, certain unmistakable symptoms of frailty in the rope. "How often do you change your ropes, my good man?" he inquired, when about half-way from the bottom of the awful abyss. "We change them every three months, Sir," replied the man in the bucket: "and we shall change this one to-morrow, *if we get up safe!*"

George A. Coffey, in a speech delivered before a Republican Club in Philadelphia, made the assertion that "the Bell and Everett movement North was only an appendage to the Breckinridge and Lane secession party of the South. That's the strongest drawing of Coffee we ever knew us strong as *key.*—*Louisville Journal.*