

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXVI.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856.

No. 1856.

A CARD.
D. ROBERTSON, DENTIST,
Having located in Hillsborough, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. He can produce satisfactory testimonials of his skill in the profession. Office at the Union Hotel. When requested, families will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.
Dr. R. will be in Chapel Hill the first week in each month.
February 12. 25-

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
The Great Purifier of the Blood!
THE BEST ALTERNATIVE KNOWN!
Not a Particle of Mercury in it.
An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald-head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.
This great alternative Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by 100,000 of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Dropsy, Obstructions of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this inimitable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestive Power, tones the stomach, makes the Skin clean and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excess of youth, to its original vigor and strength.
For the treatment of females it is peculiarly applicable, and wherever it has become known is regularly prescribed with the happiest effects. It invigorates the weak and debilitated, and imparts elasticity to the worn-out frame, clears the skin, and leaves the patient fresh and healthy as a single bottle of this inimitable remedy is worth all the medical prescriptions in existence.
The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, to the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The Press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call on the Agent and get an Almanac, and read the details of astonishing cures performed by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. (As some cases where eyes are troubled with sand or gravel, the use of an advertisement will not admit of full notice.)
WM. S. BEERS & CO., Proprietors,
No. 304, Broadway, New York.
To whom all orders must be addressed.
For sale by Druggists and Country Merchants in all parts of the United States and the Canadas, and by Long & Cain, Hillsborough; A. McAlpine, Yanceyville; W. & J. M. Taylor, Lenoir; T. J. Patrick, Greensboro; J. W. Field, Jamestown.
July 15. 47-12m

Valuable Property for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale the plantation which he now resides in. It is a desirable situation, one mile from South Lowell Academy, as healthy as any in Orange. The land is in a good state of cultivation, well adapted to Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. On the land is a good Grange and Tobacco Barns, besides every other out house necessary, with a large and convenient Dwelling, well arranged for tenants. It has on it also a valuable Apple Orchard. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on the Subscriber and view the premises. The terms will be made accommodating.
February 26. 27-

LONG & CAIN
HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a large variety of Perfumery, &c., of the best quality, among which are the following:
Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Verbena, Geranium and Bay Water.
Fine Extracts, Balsam of Heliois, Eau de Cologne, Chlorine Tooth Wash, Paste for the Teeth, Eau Lustrée, a very fine article for the Hair, Lilly's Eucalypti Furniture Polish, Tripoli Polish, Perfumery, Shaving Soap, Pomade Divine, Egyptian Hair Dye.
Fancy Letters and Note Paper, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Envelopes, Silver Pens, Letter and Foolcap Paper, Ink, Backs and Boards, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Cases, and all other articles.
November 26. 62-

DAVID A. BAIN, GEORGE M. BAIN, JR.
BAIN & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BAIN, HATTON & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of King and Water streets,
FORSYTH, VA.
A special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c. Also, to Receiving and Forwarding Goods.
October 10, 1856. 92-

JUST RECEIVED,
A LOT of Three Penn' Nails; and one barrel of BURNING FLUID—(not Lamp-glass)—Also SUMMER MANTILLAS, of various kinds.
For sale by J. C. FURRELL & SON,
May 21. 85-

FOR SALE,
PEARL Starch, Chlorine Tooth Wash, Black Luster Varnish, Bull's Sarsaparilla, Essence of Java Coffee, Dr. McLean's Vermifuge, Tea Tree, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN,
June 24, 1855. 93-

JUST RECEIVED,
500 LBS. Pure Lead, 625 lbs. White Zinc Paint 10 cts. per gallon, 2 1/2 lbs. Tanners' Oil 5 cts. per gallon, 14 lbs. Paris Green, 3 lbs. Japan Varnish, Dry White and Red Lead, 12 lbs. French Zinc or Parisian White, &c. &c.
LONG & CAIN,
September 10. 93-

E. J. LUTTERLOH, W. P. ELLIOTT.
LUTTERLOH & ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dealers in Lime, Calcined Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, &c. &c.
October 27. 11-

JAS. C. SMITH, MILES CASTIN.
CARD.
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 2, South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Particular attention given to the sale of FLOUR, and other Country Produce.
October 23. 10-1y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments of all kinds of Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to other ports.
Consignments of Flour solicited.
March, 1855. 97-

Lumber for Sale
At the Raleigh Planing Mills.
200,000 feet dressed Flooring.
100,000 " " Weatherboarding.
50,000 " " Ceiling.
100,000 " " Thick Boards.
This lumber is of the very best long leaf pine, brought in to an exact thickness, and will be delivered on board the cars free of charge. Those wishing to purchase will, on application by letter or otherwise, be furnished with a card of prices, and all necessary information as to freight, &c.
T. D. HOGG & CO.
Raleigh, March 22. 6m-2

DRS. LONG & CAIN,
ARE now receiving at their Drug Store on the corner East of the Court House, a large and complete assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
which they have selected with care, and with the special object of having only pure and genuine articles.
They pledge themselves to sell only pure and genuine Medicines, and promptly to attend to all orders, and at all times.
They would invite Country Physicians to examine their stock, believing that they can make it their interest to purchase their supplies near home.
April 16th, 1855. 63-

A MARVELOUS REMEDY! FOR A MARVELOUS AGE!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.
BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these little openings, or pores, diseases of the skin, are carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidney, Disorders of the Liver, Affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every household knows that salt passes freely through bone or joint, or thickens. This healing Ointment more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, than can be reached by other means.
ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, & SCORBUTIC HUMORS.
No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scary, Sore Heads, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.
SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS AND ULCERS.
Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, which has the power to cure the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the directions of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness of the joints, even of 20 years standing.
PILES AND FISTULAS.
These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
Hemorrhoids, Piles, Sores of all kinds, Burns, Rheumatism, Sprains, Chopped Hands, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Cuts, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Gout, Sore Legs, Stiff Joints, Frost-bite, Sore Breasts, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Mercurial Eruptions, Sore Throats, Wounds of all kinds.

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LONG & CAIN,
September 10. 93-



RURAL ECONOMY.
"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."
To Clean Chaff out of Seed Wheat.
On our late visit to the farm of Mr. John Johnston, near Geneva, N. Y., he informed us that some years ago he was a believer in, and an earnest advocate of the theory that wheat would turn to chaff. In some of the early volumes of the Genesee Farmer he cited several facts which had come under his observation, and which appeared to prove that, in spite of botanists and vegetable physiologists, wheat would turn to chaff. This idea was combated by several correspondents of the Farmer; and, as Mr. J. confessed to us, he had to acknowledge to himself that he was wronged in this "paper war." Fully persuaded that he had the best side of the argument, and thinking that his opponents had the advantage simply because better skilled in the use of the pen, he resolved to prove beyond all controversy, by actual and practical demonstration, that wheat would turn to chaff. He took three bushels of wheat (we believe this was the quantity, but it is immaterial) and laid it all over, grain by grain, picking out all the chaff. When he had finished, he was satisfied that there was not a grain of chaff in the whole three bushels. Now, then, thought he, I shall have them; if I get chaff from this wheat it won't do for them to tell me that I sowed chaff with the wheat; and he had no doubt that, as usual, he should have "lots of chaff." The wheat was sown; and the result was, that while there was an abundance of chaff in the wheat cleaned in the ordinary way, there was not a single ear of chaff on the land sown with the clear wheat. This experiment, which Mr. J. made in order to convince the theorists that wheat would turn to chaff, had the effect of convincing him that he was in error, and that the great cause of chaff in wheat must be ascribed to sowing chaff with the seed wheat.
Once satisfied that wheat would not turn to chaff, Mr. J. resolved to sow no more of it; and he hit upon a plan of cleaning seed wheat which took out every grain of chaff. The method is simply this: After the wheat has been cleaned in the ordinary way, by running it through a fanning mill, take the riddles out of the fanning mill, leaving the screen in; take off the rod that shakes the riddles and screens; pour the wheat slowly into the hopper with a basket or a half bushel; turn the mill a little quicker than for ordinary cleaning, and every grain of chaff will be blown out, unless where three seeds stick together, which is sometimes the case with the top seeds. Two men will clean from ten to fifteen bushels per hour. If the wheat is light, say weighing from fifty to fifty-five pounds per bushel, considerable wheat will be blown away with the chaff; but where good Genesee wheat is raised, as in this section, weighing from sixty to sixty-four pounds per bushel, little or no wheat will be blown out. In some cases it is better to raise the hind end of the fanning mill about two inches from the floor; more wind can be given and not blow away the wheat.
Since Mr. Johnston adopted this method of cleaning his seed wheat, he has not raised a "wheat glass full of chaff in more than twenty years."
We may remark that the same practice is very generally adopted in England, not only in cleaning seed wheat, but in cleaning all their grain for market, more especially barley.
There is a high duty on the process of converting barley into malt (about seventy-five cents per bushel) and the maltsters naturally do not wish to pay duty on barley of an inferior quality, or on light grains that will not germinate, or, consequently, make malt. On this account, farmers are particularly careful to clean their barley before sending it to market. It is first run through the fanning mill to separate the chaff from it; then through a machine to break off the "pales," or beards; and then again through a fanning mill with a fine set of riddles and screens. After this, the riddles are taken out, and the barley is run through as in the process above described. Many farmers have a machine on purpose for this work, and consider it indispensable. It is called a "Heaving Machine." A good sample of English barley, when cleaned in this way, will weigh fifty-six pounds per bushel. On Mr. Lawes' farm at Rothamsted, we have known his experimental barley to weigh fifty-eight pounds per bushel. This great weight per bushel, however, must not be attributed to the process of cleaning alone. It is more probably due to climate, inasmuch as the wheat, no matter how well it is cleaned, is not so heavy as Genesee wheat.
Mr. Johnston thinks every agricultural paper in the country should give this process of cleaning wheat, and urge their readers to adopt it. If any wheat-grower will once try it, he will never again sow wheat without running it through a fanning mill in the way described.
Genesee Farmer.

LAZY BOYS.
A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever saw a boy grow up in idleness who did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come

up to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community, those who make our useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.
When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to know how to work. Of course, we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach to work little by little as a child is taught to walk at school. In this way he will acquire habits of industry that will not forsake him when he grows up.
Many persons who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done no matter how, is their aim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they move about the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or almshouse.
With the habit of idleness, vice may generally, if not invariably, be found. Where the mind and hands are not occupied in some useful employment an evil genius finds enough to do. They are found in the streets till late in the evening, learning the vulgar and profane habits of the elder in vice. They may be seen hanging around groceries, bar-rooms, and stores, where crowds gather; but they are seldom found engaged in study.
A lazy boy is not only a bad boy, but a disgrace to his parents, for it is through their neglect he became thus. No parents, however poor, in these times of cheap books and newspapers, need let their children grow up in idleness. If they cannot be kept at manual labor, let their minds be kept at work, make them industrious scholars, and they will be industrious at any business they may undertake in after life.
We know of many boys—young men—old enough to do business for themselves, who cannot read and much less write their own names. They, too, are lazy, for ignorance and laziness are twin brothers. We always feel sorry for such young men—their habits are for life—the twig bent in childhood grows a distorted tree, and there is no remedy for it. They must pass through life as they have lived—in laziness and ignorance. Think of it, young reader, and take heed that your habits and character be not formed like theirs.
Palmer Journal.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.
From the London Times of August 2
Whatever may have been the errors of Mr. Smith O'Brien's earlier career, it is impossible to deny that in his hour of adversity, and when his hopes had crumbled to dust, he acted with remarkable dignity. Now that the evil times are past, and that the Irish trials of eight years back appear to us like a feverish dream, we can afford to add that this gentleman, as far as he was concerned in them, acted with perfect simplicity and good faith. There is a broad distinction between Mr. Smith O'Brien and the professional agitators who were so long the curse of Ireland. While others were actuated by selfish motives, and were endeavoring to further their own advancement in life by lashing to madness the passions of an excitable people, Mr. Smith O'Brien believed in the righteousness and justice of the cause. The very height of his impudence may be taken, in one sense, as the test of his sincerity. His exhortations would have contained themselves with talking and wringing treason; with him rebellion was not a thing to be talked about, nor a thing to be written about, but a thing to be done.
However unparadiseable the course he adopted, Mr. Smith O'Brien was at least actuated by honest motives. His friends may admit that he acted like a fool; his enemies cannot say he acted like a knave. This is no mean praise of any one of the heroes who have figured in the chronicles of Irish agitation.
It has now become a question among this gentleman's friends that he should be immediately returned to serve once more in Parliament. Mr. Smith O'Brien has steadily, and we think most wisely, refused to accede to their request. He has judged that time must pass over so fearful a mistake as the one he committed eight years ago. No doubt, if he were returned to Parliament to-morrow, he would be a more useful member than the great bulk of the Irish representatives; but he has consulted better for his own dignity, and we believe, for his ultimate utility. When years have gone by, and he has by a steady discharge of the duties of his station given evidence to his fellow-subjects that he has broken away from his past history, he may again acquire weight in counsel; but he has yet to earn a character for solid judgment. There are few positions in the British empire at the present moment which offer such abundant opportunities for doing good as that of a native Irish gentleman who will turn his influence among his countrymen to good account. He can do for more than any stranger, however ample that stranger's means may be, however benevolent his intentions. The short way to the heart of the Irish peasant, more especially in the southern and western districts of his country, is open to the native proprietor, while the new English proprietor must address himself to the head, a far less perfect portion of the Irish organization. Mr. Smith O'Brien himself, after his protracted exile, cannot but be struck with the change around him. There is plenty yet that is amiss in Ireland; but the country is on the path of improvement, and is every day advancing towards prosperity. Districts are under the plough where there was nothing but desolation ten years ago. The laboring population, for the most part, can find employment, and they are no longer in any thing like the same extent as before dependent

upon the potato for their precarious existence. Railroads intersect the land; rapid and frequent communication between the various parts of the country has already produced its effect. Mr. Smith O'Brien will find the greatest possible change between the Ireland of 1848 and the Ireland of 1856; but he will find still ample scope for his energy and his benevolence, and he will be far more usefully employed as a country gentleman than as a Senator; universally respected indeed for his honor and good faith, but of a dubious character for discretion.

THE LEGISLATURE.
The following is supposed to be a correct list of the members elect to the next Legislature:
SENATE.
Camden and Currituck—J. B. Jones, dem.
Pasquotank and Perquimans—J. Pool, amer.
Gates and Chowan—Dr. R. Dillard, dem.
Herford—R. G. Cowper, amer.
Bertie—Jos. B. Cherry, amer.
Washington and Martin—A. Chesson, dem.
Tyrell and Hyde—Francis M. Burges, amer.
Beaufort—Allen Grist, amer.
Halifax—M. J. Wiggins, amer.
Northampton—T. J. Person, dem.
Nash—L. N. B. Battle, dem.
Warren—William Eaton, jr., dem.
Franklin—P. B. Hawkins, dem.
Pitt—M. L. Carr, dem.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Duplin—W. J. Houston, dem.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. B. Ramsay, amer.
Cabarrus and Stanly—E. R. Gibson, amer.
Anson and Union—Dr. Myers, amer.
Mecklenburg—W. R. Myers, dem.
Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga—Abram Bryant, amer.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—J. H. White, dem.
Rutherford and Cleveland—Dr. C. Mills, dem.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—W. W. Avery, dem.
Buncombe, Yancey, &c.—David Coleman, dem.
New Hanover—Owen Fennell, dem.
Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, dem.
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.
Craven—J. Miller, dem.
Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, dem.
Johnston—L. B. Sanders, dem.
Wake—G. H. Wilder, dem.
Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, dem.
Orange—P. C. Cameron, dem.
Chatham—R. E. Rives, dem.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—A. J. Jones, amer.
Cumberland and Harnett—D. McDiarmid, dem.
Sampson—T. H. Holmes, dem.
Richmond and Robeson—A. Dockery, amer.
Moore and Montgomery—S. H. Christian, amer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Alamance—D. A. Montgomery and Geo. Patterson, dems.
Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, amer.
Anson—J. A. Dargan, W. M. Pickett, amers.
Ashe—Allen Geary, dem.
Burke—F. P. Glass, dem.
Buncombe—M. Erwin, dem.
Bladen—G. M. White, dem.
Bertie—D. Outlaw, Jno. Wilson, amers.
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, J. Elorn, amers.
Brunswick—T. D. Meares, amer.
Cabarrus—C. N. White, amer.
Catawba—G. P. Rowe, dem.
Craven—C. Kelly, H. C. Jones, dems.
Cumberland and Harnett—J. G. Shepherd, J. Stewart, I. Bethea, dems.
Chowan—J. C. Badham, dem.
Columbus—D. T. Williamson, dem.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee, amer.
Carteret—W. Rantley, amer.
Cerro—C. M. Stiles, amer.
Caswell—Wm. Long, E. K. Withers, dems.
Chatham—R. C. Cotten, D. Hackney, T. Ryum, dems.
Caldwell—C. W. Clark, dem.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem.
Cleveland—W. M. Blanton, F. S. Ramsour, dems.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, amers.
Davie—W. B. Marsh, amer.
Duplin—B. Southland, W. R. Ward, dems.
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridges, J. S. Daney, dems.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, amers.
Davie—W. B. Marsh, amer.
Duplin—B. Southland, W. R. Ward, dems.
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridges, J. S. Daney, dems.
Forsythe—J. Mason, J. A. Waugh, dems.
Franklin—Dr. B. A. Jeffreys, dem.
Gaston—Richard Rankin, dem.
Granville—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock, T. B. Lyon, dems.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, L. M. Scott, E. W. Ogburn, amers.
Greene—A. D. Speight, dem.
Gates—H. Parker, dem.
Halifax—Wm. Hill, J. W. Johnson, dems.
Herford—J. B. Slaughter, amer.
Hyde—Jos. C. Jennett, amer.
Henderson—John Baxter, amer.
Iredell—L. Q. Sharpe, A. B. F. Gathier, amers.
Jackson—John R. Dills, dem.
Jones—W. A. Cox, dem.
Johnston—B. H. Tomlinson, Asa Barnes, dems.
Lenoir—S. W. Bright, dem.
Lincoln—A. P. Cahaler, dem.
Madison—Dr. John Yancey, dem.
Martin—S. W. Outerbridge, dem.
McDowell—J. C. Whitson, dem.
Moore—W. B. Richardson, amers.

Montgomery—J. W. Crump, amer.
Wacon—D. W. Siler, amer.
Mecklenburg—W. M. Matthews, W. F. Davidson, dems.
Nash—G. N. Lewis, dem.
New Hanover—T. H. Tate, S. A. Holmes, dems.
Northampton—M. W. Smallwood, J. Mason, dems.
Onslow—L. W. Homphrey, dem.
Orange—W. F. Strayhorn, J. F. Lyon, dems.
Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, amer.
Perquimans—J. M. Cox, amer.
Pitt—Dr. W. J. Blow, Ed. Moore, dems.
Person—R. H. Hester, dem.
Robeson—Giles Leitch, amer., — Morrison, dem.
Rockingham—A. M. Scales, Thos. Settle, jr., dems.
Rowan—N. F. Hall, dem., W. A. Houck, amer.
Rutherford—Ed. Toms, Amos Harrill, dems.
Randolph—H. B. Elliott, A. G. Foster, amers.
Richmond— — — — —, amer.
Sampson—O. P. White, J. M. Mosely, dems.
Surry—E. E. Reeves, dem.
Stokes—J. F. Hill, dem.
Stanly—M. P. Waddell, amer.
Tyrell—John A. Benbury, amer.
Union—D. Rushing, dem.
Wake—N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, dems.
Warren—Wm. A. Jenkins, Dr. Thos. Pitchford, dems.
Washington—H. A. Gilliam, amer.
Wayne—G. N. Folk, amer.
Wayne—E. Sauls, E. A. Thompson, dems.
Wilkes—A. W. Martin, P. Eller, amers.
Yadkin—Col. — — — — —, amer.
Yancey—Isaac A. Pearson, dem.
Democrats 80; Americans 40.
Majority on joint ballot, 56.

SOUTH-CAROLINA ENTERPRISE.—The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, writing from Saratoga, New York, says:
"I conversed to-day with a gentleman from Graniteville, S. C., Wm. Gregg, Esq., who has made this season six thousand dollars by the sale of peaches in New York! They were gathered at his place at Graniteville, 125 miles in the interior from Charleston, on Friday, sent down that night by rail road to Charleston, put on the steamer on Saturday, and in New York market on the following Tuesday. Being of choice kinds, and the earliest peaches in market, they sold as high as \$10 per box, containing about five pecks. This is one item of the benefits resulting from rail roads and steam boats, whose annihilators of time and space, which have thus brought Mr. Gregg in reach of the greatest market in the country, though it is eight or nine hundred miles distant from him. The people of the interior of North Carolina have only to make railroads to realize similar advantages in regard to all their surplus productions."

A MAMMOTH PRINTING PRESS.—A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter, writes as follows:
"Perhaps when the London Times ordered a ten cylinder press from the Messrs. Hoe, it imagined it was leaving even the most enterprising of the American journals in the back ground, but it will soon find out its mistake, for I now learn that the circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger (running well on to one hundred thousand daily) has compelled the enterprising proprietors of that paper, Messrs. Swain & Able, to order from the manufacturers two twelve cylinder presses, at a cost of \$70,000! To accommodate these gigantic pieces of workmanship, the Ledger folks have been obliged to purchase two adjoining buildings, at a heavy outlay, and in which the presses are to be placed. When these are introduced, the Ledger will be able to print sixty thousand sheets an hour, or equal to one thousand sheets per minute! and all this immense circulation—building of the fastest presses in the world—and unbounded prosperity generally, is the result of an unflinching integrity, an indomitable perseverance, and a business tact that sees no motto ahead but onward!"

Humphrey Marshall has written a letter to the Kentucky Commonwealth, in which he uses the following language respecting Mr. Buchanan's strength: "The people of the slaveholding States can elect Mr. Fillmore without sending the election to the House, if they will unite on him. A union upon Buchanan will not, cannot now accomplish that result. He is too weak in the free States to do any good there with him. I declare that I do not believe he can carry a single free State, if Mr. Fillmore were dropped to-day. I feel certain he could not. I make no appeal for sectional support, because I abhor all sectionalism apart from principles—but let the men who have been crying out for a united South consider it, and go for Fillmore and Douglas, either of whom would be safe for the South."

"Coffee."—"Thick as mud!" muttered the husband of a shiftless wife who never made good coffee. "How is it that at O's and B's we always get such delicious coffee. Clear as amber, dashed with real cream, it is a dish fit for the gods—but this!" and a wary word, and an expressive silence, finished the remark. His wife fretted and made some peevish reply.
"Had we known the parties we could have told them how clear coffee may always be had with little trouble or expense, by thoroughly stirring into the coffee, after being roasted and nearly cool, the white of an egg; in proportion of one egg to a pound of coffee, keep in a warm, but not hot place, an hour after, to become brittle. Or tie your coffee in a loose flannel bag, leaving plenty of room for it to swell."
Ladies' Enterprise.

Martin Farquhar Tupper has written a poem called "The Opium Trade," so true to its purpose that Punch, after reading three verses, fell fast asleep!