

ALPRED M. SCALES, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham. HON. BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.

ON THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of Buscombe

Look at Hous .- It is the mode with a great porof the Northern people to take their opinions ad-handed from English authorities, and to make der Hall, London, their exampler and teacher uptters of ethics moral and political, especially on all questions relating to the South and its in-Mrs. Stowe, no doubt, is prouder of her evation at the hands of the Dutchess of Sutherland, then of all the praises of her northern co-workers

But while this is their course on one tack, they y totally different one on another tack. While eril at home, they loadly procleim her decadence and desclution. They solemnly assure us that she is from her place among the nations—already and on the ere of inevitable bankruptcy. ceptre is passing from her, &c.

who wen of the North and East to look at ne, and to reflect that nearly all the dificulties unor which England has labored for yours past, have sen from the intermeddling spirit of cant, in nich England is so closely imitated by too many in the United States-that the ruin of England's valule possessions in the West Indies, has been pro dured by the practical workings of the abolition humbur so rife at the North-that the present diffiin the East Indies have been precipitated by ter Ball propagandism and intolerance, 100 weakly yielded to by the government. The Hindoos are not Christians and the government cannot make them so. It has no right to interfere with their reion. save to restrain its services or cerestive of law, and it has anned the murders of Juggernautat so end to the burning of widows,-extinguished m, and at least ameliorated acts, where it ght to interfere with opinions or mere forms. But these Exeter Hall Saints, the Pharisees of Great Beltain, insist that more should be done—that the reous prejudiess of a great people abould recklessly d-their temples impoverished or profaned, themselves degraded in order that they may be fations. And they have been listened to with only too much respect, and to their influence at home. and the moddling source of their emissaries in India, ach of the present difficulty in the latter country

not look at home, and see that a persistence ing the same courses in this country is liable the same results ! The bowling of politrtics against the South, and against the reli-catings of others, must, if personered in and sanced, result even more disastrously here than similar course has done in Great Britain, because here it strikes at no mere colonial outposts, but at the beart of the country itself-at its union, its in-

its national greatness.

But more than this, it would be well for these wise an to look at home on another account. This failing England is gaining upon us day by day. Her exports this year will double ours, and while these men of the East" have been troubling their leaces about the wickedness and ruin of the South, Great Britain, with her sleam propel-lers has been stealing from them the carrying trade of the world. Northern and Eastern shipping lice lie, and even to New York itself, the most valuable amounting to full balf of all the values to British steamers, while the pampered Colline' line, to support which the South has bled, is whose behind, and out of the race.

The shipping interests under the exclusive charge of the North and East are going down before British and the commerce of the country depends for its vitality upon the slave-grown products of the South. These alone prevent bankruptcy.—
These alone keep Europe in check, these alone enable us to pay for the foreign goods imported. The South does Agr part, and more than her part Let

It wan't do to count upon the decadence of Great in or despice her rivalship. It is all nonsense. She never was stronger nor would better Lear watch-

The last Charlotte Democrat has a Correspo is, and that Correspondent takes us to task for We give up the point. The Stores are like the Cor-respondent—deficient in the upper story.

Farther and more important to be known. The Street upon which the U. S. Mint stands, and which

the Main Street at right angles, is not College

We trust we have made the amende honorable

Press Washington. row, August \$4.— The State Department by been advised of the passage of an act esselan Congress imposing an additional sy contribution of 10 per cent. spon the cled at the various custom-houses of that

at the various oustom-houses and after the first of July last.

Less been received here of the breaking I par among the Kickspoo, (Kenass) at had died, but prompt measures were at had the progress of the disease, and est the progress of the disease

ithout precedent in the

g at ball past seven o'clock, fel'ed to arriv at thirty on board, were more or less injur se or four severely. Several Wilming were on board, all of whom except, with the excepand was otherwise somewhat hurt; not so badly, however, as to detain him on the road. He came or in this morning's train. All who were seriously burt, and could be removed, were carried to Goldsbero! where they were amply provided for. One old lady, who appeared to be traveling alone, was considerable injured on the bead. She stopped at Falson's Depot, where she will be sure to receive every attention a hospitable neighborhood can render.

The Adams' Express Messenger was amongst those who were considered severely injured; also an old gentleman from Johnson County, whose name we have not learned.

A negro woman, who is hardly expected to live, was left at Dudley Depot. A negro man, a train hand, was also very badly hurt, but was believed to be somewhat easier when the train which arrive d here this morning, passed Goldsboro' at 14 o'elock,

A considerable portion of the trestle work at the point-the Yellow Marsh, we believe it is calledwas thrown down, and the passengers will have to be transferred from one train to another, until the trestle is put up again, which will be in the course of to day. The whole trestle work where the socident occurred, does not exceed forty to fifty feet in length. The speed was about twenty miles an hour

We have not heard the amount of the loss su-tain ed by the company. It must be considerable. The engine must be a good deal injured, and the cars are protty essentially used up.

## LATEST.

## (BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE JOURNAL.)

GOLDSBORO, Aug. 5th, 1857. Mussus, Fulton & Pauce: I have examined the disaster at Yellow Swamp, which occurred on yesterday afternoon. The breaking of the foremost driver on engine Mechanic, several yards this side of the stream, caused the passenger cars to run off, and in upsetting, several passengers were injured but none seriously ; the fireman was the only person who had a bone broken; he was badly bruised and had one rib broken.

A lady passenger was considerally injured but is now walking about and doing pretty well .-The road will be in traveling order to night.

Fall of a Hock at Singara Falls. Burralo, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A piece of rock, weighing one hundred tons, fell from the precipice at Gratisland to day. There were three persons underneath at the time of the fall, two of whom were severely injured, and one, Mr. G. W. Parsons, of Cleveland. Ohio, fatally injured.

FROM KANSAS.—By a private latter, we learn that there will be no fight in Kansas. The Lawrence people have given up to Gov. Walker, and the force of law and order supported by dragoons. Our our spondent states that the pro-slavery party had given a she contest for slavery before the arrival of Gov. alker—tha! the country is not suited for slaves that Judge Elmore's negroes bed most of them been frost-hitten during the winter—that the cold winds from the Rocky Mountains, sweeping over the land, with no woods to keep the negroes as warm as they require, render the country unsuited to them. We learn from the best authority of friends who have just visited Kansas, that this information is correct.

South Carolinian 1st inst.

TEXAS.—The Housion Telegraph, of the 24th, in its commercial review, remerks:

"Our accounts of the growing crop are generally estisfactory than last week, and with tolerably good rains in many portions of the State that have been suffering from drought, we are justified in anticipating better crops than we have heretofore calculated upon. Should the season prove favorable, the cotton crop of a greater portion of the State may yet recuperate, and be brought up to nearly an average crop, making the total product to be looked for considerably above that of any previous year. We are satisfied that in most of the country east of the Brazoe valley good crops will be made. In portions of that val'ey the staple promises to produce well, while in other portions the crop will be short. We may probably say that the present prospect is good for a little more than three quarters of a crop. West of there the long continued drought has retarded the growth of the plant, and the best estimates we hear do not enable us to hope for more than half to three quar enable us to hope for more than half to three quar ters of a fair yield.

ters of a fair yield.

"Corn crops are something like cotton in their prospects. While there are no postions of the State in which enough will not be made for bread, and as a general thing for cattle, in the great eastern division the crops are turning out handsomely. There is good reason to believe that we are done with importations of corn from New Orleans. With the extencilities for exchanging the products of various parts of the State with each other, we may look probably for a greater degree of independence than is enjoyed by any other State North or South.

"Sugar cane has also improved in its appearance since our last, and good rains having fallen generally in Brazoria and the lower counties, the planters are encouraged in hoping for a fair return yet for their labors."

## A New Motive Power.

St. Carbia, of Cuba, has invented a new system of propelling vessels—so we learn from the Disrio de la Mariana. His plan proposes the building of wind-mills on the decks of his ships, with great wings, from which the motion is communicated to side wheels, similar to those of steamships. The models have been successfully worked; and it only remains to be seen whether the force of the wind will be sufficient, when thus applied, to give ressels the velocity of ordinary sailing ships. If this problem is satisfactorily solved the Diario says it is evident that a windmill ship will be able to sail just as well with a contrary as with a fair wind, because, it being perfectly easy to alter the position of the wings, they may be always opposed to the wind, whatever-direction it may blow from. The inventor has asked for the protection of a patent from the Cuban Government, and as soon as propelling vessels—so we learn from the Disrio de la Mariana. His plan proposes the building of winda patent from the Cuban Government, and as soon as it is granted he will commence to make his experiments upon a large scale.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The following from the New York Sun is about the best thing of its sort we

"You are easking a quarrel with me, then!" ble inform
"I should be sorry to leave you in doubt of the published.
The blo

fact," was the insolent response.

"Look you, sir," said the new comer; "I am a man of peace, and mind my own business. I meddle with none, and I receive no unprovoked insults. I pass yours by for this time. Boy, bring me another

The Creole broke into taunting laughter, and whe the second glass was brought, stepped up and seized it, drank part of the contents, and threw the remain it, drank part of the contents, and threw the remain der away. The Frenchman would have rushed upon him, but was held back by the hystanders. "Hold air!" they cried, "or you are lost! If he does not kill you on the apot, he will in the due!; for he is the most skilful duelist in Louisiana. With pistol, or rifle, or with the sword, he is unequalled. He has killed thirty-four men, and wounded over sixty more."

"What you tell me," replied the Frenchman, "convinces me the more that he ought to be dealt with."

He then drew near the man who had insulted him and said-" Sir, I happen to be in a particularly good humor, to day, and am not disposed to take offence. You have taken away two glasses of beer I had or-dered; it is now my turn, and I hope my forbearance

dered; it is now my turn, and I hope my forbestance may teach you better behavior. Boy—another glass!"

The boy brought it, trembling, as if anticipating a catastrophe. Scarcely had he placed it on the table, when the builty again seized it, and toesed off its contents. At the same instant, like a tiger on his prey, the Frenchman threw himself on his enemy, and assailed him in the face, breast, and side, with a tempest of blows and kicks. The bully, who had not time to recover himself. not time to recover himself, was soon stretched on the floor, and pommelled still more unmercifully fill the floor, and pommelled still more unmercifully lill bleeding and quite insensible. The victor then quietly drew forth his pocket book, took out a card, and pinned it to the vest of his prostrate for. He then said to the spectators of the affray:

"If there is present any friend of this individual, I would inform him that he may find me at my lodg-

inge every morning from eight to eleven. Boy, an other glass of beer

This time he took the glass, and drank it off cor posedly. Then, paying for the four glasses, he turned and left the place, amid the wonder of all the com-

As they lifted the vanquished bully, it was found that two of his ribs were broken, and one of his eyes was seriously damaged. The card bore the inscrip tion; "LUCIAN PATIT, Fencing, Master, from Paris—will give instruction in fencing, boxing and in the various methods of fighting. Terms moderate."

Some six weeks after this scene the door of M. Petit's spartment was flung open, one morning, and man strode in without announcement.

" Do you know me ?" he cried, in a voice choked with rage. "Porfectly," responded the fencing master-"What

is your wish?" "To kill you," thundered the bully, who had just recovered from his wounds, of which, however, he bore the traces. "I know I was first in the quarrel; on that account I give you the choice of wespons.—But make haste, for you or I must be a corper before

"Let us rather talk the matter over coolly," reolied the Frenchman. "I have no more desire to-day

to kill you, than to beat you the other day. But if you are bent on picking a quarrel, you will find me ready."

"Wretched boaster, we shall see! I have killed thirty-four men already in duels, and, and you are much mistaken if you think to make me afraid of you fir

There was no help, and the combatants proceeded to fight out their quarrel. Petit deferring to the buily, who chose the sword, in the use of which he was very expert. He received a wound in the arm, and the tencing master proposed an adjustment; but the Creole insisted that the encounter should be fatel to one or the other. It was not long before he fell mortally wounded. The community was delivered from a nuisance, and Petit's fame so widely established as a professor of the science of battle, that po pils came to him from every quarter.

## Another "Harp of a Thousand Strings." ELDER PAWSIL ON THE SPIRITS.

"Ethan Spike," of Hornby, in the State of Maine, has written to the Portland Transcript the following graphic report of a sermen, recently delivered in iteraby, by the Rev. Elder Fawsil. It is well worth persual, and laying to heart:

"Elder Phine-as Fawsil p eached agin it last Sabberday. It was a great noutbust of the Elder's an' gin comfort to many. I do suppose that Elder Fawsil, when he's fairly waked up, is absout as tough a customer as theighful ever wrestled with; I don't ranky spose he'd a bit more aftered of Belzebub, or even the Old Boy himself, than I should be of a yearling coalt. You orter to hear him talk of the divil—jest as easy and famillyer as though he knew he had the criter under his thumb, and was sartain he had the criter under his thumb, and was sartain he had holt of him whar the hair was short. But I was going to say sumthin of this last sarmint of his'n. The Elder laid daown seving pints, an' prooved

'em all.

"Fust. Spirtocalism is the works of Satin.

"Second. It's the tow jints, worked by odd force and vitalized super carbonick electric fluid.

"Third. (This pint I didn't get holt of egastly, be not speakin' very ligibly—but it was ither Mesmerism or Mormonism, but it don't matter much, as whichever it was, he proved it.)

"Fourth. Its Anymill magnitudes."

"Fifth. (This pint, nayther, I can't give verbank-

ike Jewn-bug.)
"Sixth. Ef it war specifie, they war evil specifie

"Seventh. Ther is no specite, no-how.
"The discourse was chock full of Scripter bes ng on the several pints, an' hysterical facks-for ne's just as larned as he can be, and I do actorally blevo, of by accident, (he wouldn't do it noinly,) he should get any more into him, he'd bust rite up !— Why, he'd handle them great Greek and Lation words in sich a way that nobody can understand, just as easy as I can say caow, or tater, or any other simple

"He said this sort of thing was nothing new to him. Alluded to the Witch of Endor, and the hogs waich got the divil into them. At this pint the Elwaich got the divil into them. At this pint the Elder went off on a target about pork—said it was pis'n—that of the divil ever got sout of the pesky bogs, he'd got in agin naow, in the shape of whiskey sweetened with struck-nine. Then he tuk up the meejums, and the way he made their feathers fly is a solum warnin tu all wrappers. Said thar wan't a second-hand chaw of tobacker's difference atween them an' that ere Simeon Magog spoken of in the Scripter. Then he struck aout into absout the Affinishtest pearson reashing aver here in this salloon. htteet pea-reor-rashun ever hern in this su ary - pear. He actooly memed to take the divil right up by the tail, and shake him like a cat would a mice. I beant much of a poick and don't run much to imagenation, but, I swan to man, I ecojest thought I could hear the old critter holler, as the Elder whanged and cuffed him absout. Ef is war in his place, I'd think twice absout it afore I'd go smelling racound agin within the Elder's reech."

for years, which embrace much valua

ig is now considered an era in the prores blooming is now considered an era in the progress of the crop, and is a fact often referred to, for the purpose of fixing the question of a late or sarly crop. A planter of Chambers county, in Alabama, adjoining Georgia, in lat. 33 deg., and long. 3 deg. W. from Washington, has kept a record of the first bloom for 14 years, which is here inserted, with the

lables times of first blooms as follows:	
Blooms. Bule	8
1844-June 9 yield 2,394	ä
1845-June 9	J
1846-June 18	ø
1867-June 11 2.847	ß
1848-June 16	Æ
1849-June T	а
1850-June 22	g
1861-June 12	ø
1853-June 17	۵
1858-June 15	ø
1854-June 24	Ø,
1866 June 14 8,827	8
1856-June 24 2,940.	
1003 700 19	22
This is from the same plantation, and under	ü

ame general management, and in the latitude Lake Providence, La.

The extremes in the blooming dates are the 7th and 24th of the month, and the average for the 14 years is the 15th day of June for the first bloom. This year, 1857, is the 17th, and instead of being a month later, is only two days later than the average for 14 years, and is earlier than the years 1856,

1854, 1850, and 1846. One of the largest crops ever made was in 1852,

One of the largest crops ever made was in 1852, when the first bloom was on the 17th, precisely the date of this year. The certisest bloom in the 14 years was in 1849, which was the 7th, but the yield that year was 700,000 bales less than 1848, the year before, when the first bloom was on the 16th.

It is generally reported that the crop now cultivated, so far as the stands, quantity planted and condition are concerned, will compare favorably with any previous drop.

The largest crop ever grown was in 1855, when the first bloom was on the 14th, being three days earlier than the bloom of this year, and only one day before the average time.

These dates are not from the Mississippi river or its tributaries, which would be more satisfactory to our immediate acquaintances. Our Arkaness friends have a large interest involved in this question, and we regret we have no reliable facts on this point, gathered from the Arkaness river. That rich, allugathered from the Arkanens river. That rich, alluvial valley, where our Nashville friends are planting, is on the line of lat, 34 deg. and long. 15 deg., being 1 deg. North, and 7 deg. West of the location where the above register was kept. In the absence of well ascertained facts, therefore, no correct statement can be made to fix the average date of blooms on that river. The presumption is, however, that a week later would be a fair allowance for the difference in later would be a fair allowance for the difference in latitude. We would then have the 15th of June as

the average for latitude 33 deg. in Alabama, and 22d for tetitude 34 deg. in Arkansas.

The report of this year, in the Arkansas valley, for the first bloom, is 24th or 25th, being only two or three days latter than a supposed average date for

It seems that in lat. 32 deg. there were three years in fourteen, when blooms did not appear until the 22d, 23d, and 24th; and average crops were made in

each of these years.

We infer, therefore, that the crop is not as late as many suppose, and that nothing has happened yet which will prevent an average crop being made, and with a late frost, the crop may be large, quite large. The number of acres, now cultivated with the

The number of scree, now cultivated with the regularity of stands, will sursin the opinion that 3.500,000 bales may be grows, which may be worth \$170,000,000, and the sugar crop \$30,000,000, making a yield of \$200,000,000 out of those two crops which will commence coming into market in our buthern cities in six weeks from the present time.

From the blooming to the opening of cotton, will average about forty days, so that all the blooms previous to the 18th of July will be open by the 1st of September; and the blooms previous to the 18th of September ought to mature by frost. We have, therefore, about 55 days yet of a blooming season, and it is the opinion of many good observers that blooms enough may open in a day on an acre of land, when everything is favorable, to make 100 pounds of seed cotton; the average, however, may not be more than a third of that; still, this rapid production is a habit of the plant, and shows that a crop may be made in a short season, whenever the first yielding qualities are fully sustained by the season.

In addition to the facts stated, we have the further disclosure now made, that so far as the crops of 1857 have matured, the yield is large.

have matured, the yield is large.

The wheat crop will soon be gathered, and is known to be abundant all over the world. The grass crop is one of the finest ever grown. The oats are now rea y for the reaper, and a better crop has not been in ten years. The corn crops in the lower latitudes are made, and are excellent. The sugar crop is nearly made, and will be entirely satisfactory.—
The core crops in lat. 34 deg. and 35 deg., are nearly made, and are good. The products of the garden are

These are encouraging statements, and help to sustain the opinion that the cotion crop, the great regulator of averything, will wind up the yield of the year in triumph.

year in triumph.

We predict a season of great commercial prosperity. The price of cotton is high, but not higher relatively than lands, negroes, meat, mules and sugar.—
The agricultural products of our country constitute
a leading element in our national wealth. The advance in prices is no doubt attributable to the annual
gold crop of California. We are thus increasing our
money, which is the measure of the season of the seas money, which is the measure of price which enlarges as the measure grows. If this were paper and not gold, the disasters of 1838 might follow, but the gold crop of California is a reality, and not a fiction.—
The prices of produce now are sustained by a solid gold foundation, and not by printed paper as they were in 1836-7.

were in 1836-7.

The cotton and sugar alone being worth \$200, 000,000, the whole productions of the year, which must be received and forwarded to their proper places, by the merchants and banks, must-pay them an immense sum, and being well paid, must and will sustain their credit with case and fine profits.

Moscuttos is New York.—We have not lately seen that venerable personage, the oldest inhabitant, otherwise we would have obtained his affidavit or certificate, that within his resollection there never was in the month of July, in the city of New York, in Brooklyn, on Staten Island, or on the Jersey flats, auch a countless host of such hard-billed, sharp-billed, and long-billed mosquitos, as in the present said month of July. "They throng the air, they darken the heaven," and the carth is scarcely tenantable on account of them. Their numbers are beyond numerical computation. Billions and trillions MOSQUITOS IN NEW YORK -- We have not lately beyond numerical computation. Billions and tri Every biade of grass, every leaf of a plant, every up-

doors North of Lippin's Drug Bea

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE PREE OF CHARGE.

"Reduced by Syspensia to a more Statement Curry "Bernays's Holland Signers." Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well assess man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: " with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduce pepera to a mere skeleton; I persuaded him to buy of Borhave's Holland flitters, believing it would

Meeting him some months after, what was my actual at finding him a hele, hearty man; he told me torighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change bean produced by Berhave's Holland Bitters, to what tributed solely his restoration."

See advertisement in another column.

August 4-281&49-1w. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW MARO

Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter of said County. Grateful for the confidence and which his fellow-citizens have heretolics extended he truets that his efforts to marit that soul to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the even to re-election, he can only plodge a continuance of the effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the de-SAMUEL R. BUNT said office. April 27th, 1857

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANDVER COUNT TRUSTING that I have hitherto discharged the duties the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Law to the or faction of all concurred, I famounes myself as a sandid for your suffrages at the election to be held jun the Cit. day of August next. June 18th, 1867

Herald and Com. copy te.

OUR WREELY LETTER SHEET "PRIORS CURRENT" be discontinued until further notice. If our patro to send their customers our weekly reports, we can them with our daily paper containing the same, at than they pay for the letter sheet. Orders for pu-be left at the office, up stairs, on Wednesday of case

THE Subscribers to the fund for the purchasing of a Bell, and erecting a steeple on Front Street M. E. Church, will please hand the amount of their subscription to Mr. E. F. Cason, who will walt on you, as we wish to go for with the work soon as posible. Other denalizes solicite THE COMMET

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER UENT: on Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stock and after Monday, the 17th instant.

By order of the Board,
August 5th, 1857.—282.2w. T. SAVAGE, Cashier

THE SUBSCRIBER will take Negroes in I jail, (the "old jail" in Wilmington) and use the most care for their eafety, but expressly stipulate that he will not be responsible for their escape.

DAVID J. SOUTHERIAND.

WILL be given for the apprehension and to me, or confinement in juli so that I can get any acreant DAVID. He left home on the m

(Secured by Letters Putent.)

A DMIRABLY adapted for enclosing Public A Cemeteries, Balconys, Cottages, &c. Sheef Hurdle, Patent Wire, Saoking Bedsteads and Ir ture. Patent Wire Coal Serseux, Ore Saud as Screens, Wire Netting for Mounitos, these, Prother purposes Wire Summer Houses, Faser Wire great variety for Gardons, &c.

THE TWO STORES FURMERLY oscepted by
"Wester to Ellers," being those on the south and of
my block, fronting on "Louden Wharf," are for runk
r lease from the 1st day of Osteber next.
Also the Dwelling House formerly occupied by Thomas D.
Walker, adjoining the residence of Robt, H. Cowns.
Apply to Robt. H. Cowns or to the subscriber.
P. K. DICKINSON.

1,000 BUSHELS YELLOW CORN, de per Sele. J. H. Flanner of he. to T. C. & S. G.