at 44 cents per gallon. Receipts heavy.

end the power of payment payment, if not of cut rolls around. That much history and evotion might have taught every one who has any on at all and any reasoning powers to combine the

We have had a critis at the first, by any focus d, we four, not the last. At the close of each of these visitations, we hear the cry for protectionbleb detin for discrimination in favor of certain derests, at the expense of all other interests. We hear it now. It resounds through Pennsylvania and the States North and East of that.

Now "protection," as understood by those who clamor for it, is partial in its operation. It means, protection for manufacturers. It means higher prices for their goods that all other classes must buy. Is the agricultural interest of the country so rich and flourishing that it can afford to be thus taxed? Even now, under the low tariff of the last Congress, consumption has fallen off, ndicating a want of means to purchase will raising the price help matters?

But if the farmers would consent to pay-higher prices to the manufacturers, the manufacturers would pay them higher prices. Would they? and if they did, what then? One thing would balance the other. But they would not. Everybody knows that, with a prosperous agriculture, we could and would export produce. Kyerybody knows that a good crop, with a good return for it, would go far towards restoring things to a healthy position. Without a foreign market the farmer would be at the mercy of the manufacturer.

It is not that imports are now large, that interferes with domestic manufactures. Imports are small. It is that consumption of goods is reduced for the time being. Is this to be remedied by imposing fresh burdens on the

GRANUS OF HOUR .-- We have been requested to state at on and after Thursday, 7th lost., the Steamer Spray Il leave for Smithville at 2 o'clock, P. M., instead of 23% at formerly.

From the New London Chronicle, October 2d. tilve Blave Case in New London Attempt to

On the 20th of September a vessel left Wilmington, C., loaded with pellow pine lumber bound to a port this visitity: When six days out from Wilmington, the crew in the forecastle heard a sound of rapping, evidently proceeding from the fore hold. On scarching for an explanation of the mysterious noise, there was found to be a "nigger in the wood pile," and one of "Afric's vable sons" feeble of aspect, and evidently exhausted from long fasting, was discovered then and thereighter was trouble for the Captain? Although he had nd of rann said three dollars as a search fee to the authorites at Wilmington, who had explored his vessel in search of colored individuals, before it left port, and would have evidently been the last man in the world to "run off" a slave, here was a live darkey actually in his hunds! He left hant. The colored individual said he had come Fig. 18. The colored individual said he had come out from among the happy subjects of the patriarchial institution because he wished to be free; that he belonged to a negro woman who lived about 200 miles from town of Wilmington—and that he had secretal himself in the vasad's hold six days before she left port. He had thus been there 12 days when he was found, and his stock of provisions had been two pounds of crackers and a piper of cheese, which he had thoughtfully provided for the voyage. The captain disliked exceedingly the idea of harhoring a fugitive, but as he had to choose helween that and throwing him overboard, he could do no better than to let him stay aboard until he reached poet.

reacted port.

Yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock, the vessel arrived off the entrance to Mystic River, six miles cast of the month of this harbor. The captain lowered his boat he month of this harbor. and went directly ashere for an officer, to whose costody he might surrender his colored passenger. On returning, he found that Joe, the slave, was missing, having jumpbe found that Joe, the slave, was missing, having jumped overboard and swam ashore. The captain came to this city to make efforts for his recepture. In passing up State street he accidently glanced into the open door of a slothing store, and there, beheld Unfee before the glass critically inspecting himself with a view to ascertain whether a cost he was then trying on was a good fit, and also if it was "becoming." He rushed into the store and gave the unhappy negro "porticular fits," by announcing to him the unpleasant intelligence that he must drop that "dunnage and come along." He led the crest-fallen African directly to the Custom House, and made known to Collector Mather, who is a United States Commissioner, the circumstances of the case. It States Commissioner, the circumstances of the case. It had in the meantime become noised about the streets that there was a "nigger case" in progress, and a stir was made among the people, Judge Brandegoe of the Police Court, hearing of the matter, went down to the Custom House, accompanied by a number of our prominent citizens. Entering the office of the Collector, there was found present beside the Collector, the captain of the vessel and the dereliet negro,—one or more of the officers of the United States revenue cutter, stationed at this port. Judge Brandegee inquired one or more of the officers of the United States revenue cutter, stationed at this port. Judge Brandegee inquired of the Collector if the negro was a prisoner, and was informed that he (the negro was a prisoner, and was informed that he (the negro was a United States Commissioner, beld him in charge; that the man had admitted himself to be a fugitive slave. Turning to the negro, the pales usked him if he wished to remain there or to go from the expressed his strong disinclination to remain there any longer than was absolutely necessary, and desired to go at once if that would be generally satisfactory to those present. Judge Brandegee told him to "go, then." The collector protested against any interference with his movements, but on the advice of Judge Brandegee the negro started. The Custom House officials attempted to stop him, but somehow the presence of the opposing party prevented their efforts being of much avail, and the darkey evaporated in a remarkably short space of time. When last seen he was propelling up Bank street, with coat tails finitering in the rear, and partially hidden from the view by the cloud of dust he kicked up. We hear that he took passage by the under-ground railroad, on his way out from the "land of the free," to come no more back forever.

The above speaks for itself. It shows what any Uni-

The above speaks for itself. It shows what any Uniand States law is worth in New England in general, and New London, Connecticut, in particular. We think ers will agree with us in believing that the only es of Federal laws likely to be respected in New Eng land, are those giving bounties to their fisheries, or proeting their manufactures at the expense of the South-n planter. Judge Brandegee stems to be a fair speci-en of Connecticut patriots and philanthropists, who alberately set at caught the authority of laws made in

talk about the glorious Union

York from Liverpool, with dates to to The sales of cotton on Monday are day amounted to 10 des, at an advance of 1-16. In some cases holders de-Consols are quoted at 97 %.

Arrival from Havana More Staves.

New Yors, Oct. 4.—The stramship Cahawbu, from Havana on the 29th, arrived to-day. An American vessel had landed a cargo of slaves at Cardenas. Two hundred and fifty had died on the passage, of starvation. Officials are investigating the matter.

Health of Havana improving. Sugars firm and quiet. Molasses firm. Rials "clayed" freight very dull. Star-line 15.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 4 .- Salt Lake advices to the 4th ult., have been received. Gov. Comming has been on a pleasure trip to the Cotton Wood Kanyon, in company with the citic of Mormonism.

Breaches of the peace was becoming frequent. Trouble was anticipated with the Indians. The mail on the 17th emigrant trains.

Brigham was still self incarcerated. More of the Austria's Passengers Saved.

Quante, Oct. 3 .- The Norwegian ship Catarina ar rived here to-day, bringing sixteen passengers and six of the crew of the ill-fated Austria. Among the passengers is a girl fourteen years of age.

The following are the names saved: 2d cabin, G. Stoepel and Andrew Lindenshoins; steerage, Conrad Effert, Gorgen Fitchen, Wilhelm Braunsdoff, Heinrich Fourier, Joseph Pless, Edward Ahlers, Josheph Smert-neck, Christopher Barcker, Sven Neilson, Peter Svensen, Winsentz, Johannes Daumuller, and Christopher

Crew-Martin Folige, cook; Joseph Karze, fireman; Frederick Thefelot, do; Heur Bissper, do.; John Rob-ment, Isham Heinrich, and — Jahr, sailors.

The Atlantic Cable. NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The following message has been received from Trinity Bay, dated the 1st inst: "Nothing has been done with Valentia. Some very good currents received from Valentia, but nothing in-

DE SAUTY. TRINITY BAY, Oct. 4 .- There is no apparent change in the cable to-day. I am now trying the new system of working. I shall telegraph again to-night.

DE SAUTY. The Mystery Solved Arrest of Alleged Slavers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- Marshal Rynders has arrived here from New Bedford, with Capt. Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed 200 slaves at Cardenas. The Haidee was scuttled off Montauk Point, the Portuguese crew landing at that point. The Haidee belonged to New York, and Macomber hails from New Bedford.

Ravages of the Yellow Pever at Sea.

Augusta, Oct. 4 .- The Tullahassee Journal of the 2d inst. states that on the 28th ult. the British barque Esperanza from Vera Cruz, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of mahogany, was off Bayport in distress. Two men were sick and one boy well, but the captain, mate, and the rest of the crew were dead. The Esperanza was

Health In Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4 .- There were no deaths from the fever to-day.

The Fever in Charleston,

The number of deaths in Charleston for the past week were ninety-three—of these, sixty-four were from yellow fever. The total deaths, so far, amounts to five hundred and twenty-eight. It is gratifying to observe this evidence of continued decrease in the fever. We copy the following from the Charleston Mercury:

"We lean, from competent medical authority, that the

type of lever now prevailing is much more manageable than that preceding the decline. It has, to a great de-gree, withdrawn from the lower wards, and is now chiefly prevalent in the Neck wards. Should settled weather be youchsafed us, we shall soon be enabled to chronicle its entire disappearance. Columbia South Carolinian.

Appointment by the President.

John Laurens, naval officer, Charleston, S. C., vice flen-ry M. Howard, deceased. Double Elopement... The Boker and Dean Case Eclipsed

-Two Brothers Run Away with Two States of the

Lewis had already married one of the sisters and retired pardon very pathetically. 'The 'Squire took his leave. for the night. Channey Lowis was making arrangements to marry the other sister, when the Marshal appeared and took him and his intended to the police

House and locked her up in a room. Mr. Lloyd, in addition to being an extensive and flourishing farmer, keeps a tavern in Wickliffe, which is very favorably known through this section. It is located near the lake shore, and near where the ill-fated steamer Griffith was burned some years since. Mr. L. owns some four hundred and fifty acres of land in Wickliffe and is quite wealthy. His daughters are named Mary and Laura. Mary is about twenty years old, and Laura about sixteen. They are splendid looking girls, and are tashionably and richly dressed. They are both well oducated, having enjoyed superior advantages in this re-

station. Locking Chauncey Lewis up in the watch-house, Mr. Lloyd took his daughter to the Commercial

The Lewis brothers are uncouth, uneducated and overgrown specimens of humanity, and can neither read nor write. They hired out to Mr. Lloyd some six months ago. He paid Watson, the eldest one, \$13, and Channcey \$10 a month. Chauncey Lewis, the young man who didn't get married and who passed the night in the watch house, is a very sleepy and stupid appearing young man. We doubt if he knows enough to exercise the sagacity of a common Shanghae chicken and go under cover of a common Shanghae enteren and go under cover when it rains. He was released this morning, at the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd, and requested to "scoot," which he hastily did. He promised, with tears in his eyes, never to some within ten miles of Wickliffe again. The matried brother of course cannot be interferred with. The parties cloped at about 11 o'clock on Monday

night, and were not missed until yesterday morning.—
The brothers hired a house and buggy at Willoughby's, and went to Mr. Lloyd's house, where the girls were awaiting them, with their trunks all packed. The girls waiting them, with their tracks all packed. The gra-left the house noislessly and got into the huggy, and the parties moved slowly towards Cleveland. One of the brothers walked all of the way here (about 16 miles) and the other rode and drove. Arriving here they stop-ped at the Commercial House. In the evening a jus-tice was called in and Watson and Mary were married. Chauncey and Laura concluded to postpone being united until this morning, which conclusion fortunately enabled Mr. Lloyd to prevent the coremony. The parties all moved from the Comusercial to the Franklin, where they were found as above stated.

rately set at naught the authority of laws made in ance of the Constitution of the United States.

"This is the most remarkable case of elopement we ever heard of. It utterly eclipses the Boker and Dean case. What two handsome and cultivated girls, as the told by him, of course, for he is, we fear, nearly as such tellows as the Lewis brothers is more than we can such tellows as the Lewis brothers in more than we can

sy of the loop-based had have variety of blush and bloom upon ripening fruit in Mr. Tuder's gardens, behind those thick-paled fences, that strain those rough see winds into soft nephyrs before they touch his trees, very much as a fine-tooth comb would transform the runnuy breath of any old sailor on the coast into a kind of music before it polluted the

haby's longs.

All this means tact. To be a belle it is necessary be handsome, well made, of groat good manners, and of summate tact. Now, every girl can have almost thing but the chief thing. If you are not positively interpol or deformed, resolution and Madame—well, freshest French woman—will make you handsome and of good figure. Manners you must manage for yourself. I have found the best rule perfect kindness— I mean, of course, kindness of manner. Most men are a little bashful with women. Young men get over it by bravado-older men with a kind of silent, superior, con descending air. Now if you study never to take advantage of this shyness, which makes men doubly seemiof August was destroyed by them. They threaten to tive-so that many a clever man is conscious of being a rob every mail and stampede the stock of California perfect fool with women-if you never wound them by look, or word, or insinuation, or implication, and never seem in league with any one man against another—why, a little judicious flattery of manner, only, not of words does the whole business—the man is yours.

Have you noticed that very "smart" women are nevbelies? There, are, of course, what may be called "loud" young ladies from some Western cities, and from New York, sometimes, who smoke and drink sherry cobblers at night, and call the gentlemen by their Christian names, and who are always very conpie but there is the same difference between such people and belles that there is between notoriety and fame.

The difficulty is, that tact is not to be taught. It is the sublimest sympathy constantly on the alert. Its aim is to please—positively, by saying and doing what is agreeable; and regutively, by emitting all allusions that are not so. "Never speak of bemp to a man whose father was hanged," is the negative way of stating tact. All things to all men," is the positive way. There is no need of asking me about the morality of this. I am treating on belles and manners not of saints and moral

CONSTARY ERRATA .- A writer in the Washington Ution anxious to correct the "perturbations" of the press with respect to the character and career of our illiant evening guest, runt earlum, says :

In numerous papers we have observed statements that the brilliant comet now visible in the northwest (known as Donati's) is the same which appeared in 1264 and again in 1356. This is not correct, as there is a wide dissimilarity between their paths. The comet of 1556 known among astronomers as Charles V's, is supposed to be identical with Tuttle's third comet of 1858, which can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope. Its period was about 292 years, but owing to the retar-

of the first comet of 1827 that the two bodies were surmised to be identical, and to return every thirty-one years. This supposition, however, does not seem des-tined to be confirmed. The accurate calculations of its elements, which have been published, combine to render manned from the steamer Orizaba and sent into Apala- it almost certain that several thousand years must clapse

A DISAFFORMENT .- Yesterday afternoon Justice Purdy was disturbed in those comfortable meditations induced by a virtuous life by the entrance of two gentle-men, one of whom, a very genteel and urbane individual, desired the 'Squire to accompany him to a certain hotel and join him in the holy bonds of wedlock. The Justice put some "blanks" in his pocket and proceeded to follow them, his countenance glowing with the pleasant antici-pation of a fee. The trio sought out the hotel, and took a seat in the parlor. The cierk was called, and after a whispered conversation with the groom, disappeared, but returned shortly with the thrilling announcement that the lady declined attending. Here was a dilemma. But the enterprising bridegroom, proving himself equal to it, seized it by both horns and suggested that since the lady would not come to them, they would go to the lady, and immediately led the way to the kitchen. There ees, slaves, Portuguese, Jews, and murderers.— Upper Tes Circle.

Upper Tes Circle.

Mr. Lloyd, a highly respectable farmer of Wickliffe, arrived in this city last evening in an excited state of mind. He sought out Marshal Gallagber, and told him that his two daughters had eloped on Monday night with two hired men, brothers, and named respectively Channesy Lewis and Watson Lewis. Mr. Lloyd said he thought they were in this city. The Marshal put on him but three weeks. He had been drunk him seven league boots and commenced walking rapidly. his seven league boots and commenced walking rapidly all that time, and she had taken care of him. The unaround the city. He found the enterprising parties at fortunate lover was filled with mortification and chagrin last at the Franklin House, on Pearl street. Watson at this cruel announcement, and begged the Squire's

BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS .- This excellent cosmetic has

Detroit Advertiser, 28th.

We have been politely favored with the following interesting and valuable statistics, by Mr. Francis B. Dixon, the highly intelligent clerk of the Merchants' and Beck, a near relation of Peter III." Or this under the Mechanics' Exchange, extracted by him from the shipping list of the various steamers, and other authentic sources, and exhibiting the number of barrels, boxes, and baskets of peas, cucumbers, beans, tomatoes, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, apples, pears, peaches, &c., &c., with the total exports to each market during the months of June, July and August:

The above packages (says Mr. D.) are estimated at \$3 50, which is a low figure, as the largest portion of the packages were barrels of cucumbers, radishes, potatoes, &c., which in the early part of the season com mands \$6 to \$10 each.

The above statement shows a very large amount ship ped to Baltimore; and it is proper to remark, that much of it went through to Philadelphia, Washington, and even as far as Cincinnati, via the former city.

In addition to the above there have been from 75,000 to 100,000 watermelons shipped hence to Northern

orts, during the season.

It will be seen by comparing the foregoing statement with that made last year, that this trade is very rapidly increasing. The total quantity shipped last year was 96,099 packages, valued at 336,446 51. We have, therefore, an increase this year in quantity of 32,496 packages, and in value of \$113,736.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT.-The Washington

a limatic who fired into a fodge of Free Masons, wounding one of them, says:

Among other singular stories, he relates an interview in December last with the President, whose protection he was auxious to gain. Before going to the White House he had armed himself, and avows that it was his intention to have shot the President if he had not suppessed he was kindly disposed towards him. In reply to the inquiry what he would have done had the President told him he did not want to have anything to do with him, he replied emphatically that he "would have shot him." If he maily had the interview, it will be seen at once that the President's life was in imias his framed, cludge Broadegee, who is legally to imagine. Mr. Lloyd and his wife are overwhelmed with sent danger, for the man seems to act whelly regardless of using himself as an illustration.

"Love." He should add a chapter on its rascality, mozakt Hald, formerly Whitehurst's Gallery.

Love." Love." He should add a chapter on its rascality, ment danger, for the man seems to act whelly regardless of using himself as an illustration.

"Love." He should add a chapter on its rascality, ment danger, for the man seems to act whelly regardless of using himself as an illustration.

might obtain such a close if we could understand any-thing of Russia's motives, and we commonly got at the motives of a man when we know his antecedents, his milder character. May God confirm this promise, as motives of a man when we know his antecedents, his beinging up, and his birth. Wanted, a history of Russia, and as Prince Do go posky, has supplied the want, why is it that we cannot get hold of the work? A smaller work by the same writer perhaps gives an insight into the reason. It is the Prince's handbook of the principal families of Russia; a small octavo volume of barely 200 pages, which is the first approach towards something like a Russian perrage, and very curious and interesting it is. It was no scoper out in the Russian language, however, than it was suppressed, and its author is said to have incurred the temporary displeasure of the Emperor by publishing the book. Strange country, in which the publication of a perrage becomes an offence against the State! Yet in this little volume we have, besides a glance at the patrician orders of Russia, a certain insight into the reasons why, at the present moment, Russia does not desire the publication of her own history, or even her Peerage—neither her Labro d'Oro nor her Gelden Bull. Peerage-neither her Libro d'Oro nor her Golden Bull. The very aspect of Russian names reminds us how alien stands that Eastern Empire from the West of Europe; her names can scarcely be converted into Western alphabets, and it is almost as difficult to classify her nobles according to Western ideas. The alphabet is so different from that of the Roman or German that it is impossible to convey a correct idea of its power, or to spell names in such a manner as to give any certain approximation of their sound for the Western reader. Take the house of "Czernyshef," the spelling of which, even by this book, is half Polish half English. According to whole Polish, it would be, says the English editor, "Czernyszev;" English, "Chernyshef;" German, "Tachernischew;" French, "Tehernicheff;" Italian, " Cernisceff." Broadly considered Russia may be regarded as divided into three social divisious-the nobles, the merchants and the peasantsthe ast until now slaves, but having certain considera tions which the students of English base tenure may un derstand. The merchant appears to be only now be-ginning, if he has began, to acquire a firm footing in the State; and the nobles, as we shall see, are as heterogeneous a class as we could find almost in any part of the Levant. To explain the utterly worthless nature of the title of Baron in Russia, Prince Dolgorouky explains that it is owing to the custom of conferring the title on the Court bankers in a country where the industrious class enjoys no consideration whatever; and a note adds that the merchants assist this degradation of their own order by constantly alding their sons to escape from it into the lower rank of nobles, while the persons raised from the rubble of trade to the order of Burons equally try to escape upwards into the tolerable grade of Counts In Russia ostensibly there are five orders of nobles: 1 Princes of the Empire; 2. Counts of the Empire; 3 Barons of the Empire; 4. Gentlemen without title, ennobled before Peter I; 5. Gentlemen without title enobled after that reign. The English have almost lost dations in its motions, caused by the attraction of the larger planets, it is now ten years behind its time.— try; but we may remember that, in the Herald's dinlarger planets, it is now ten years behind its time.—

When the comet which is now so conspicuous was first discovered, its orbit was found to be so near that that is, who has a right to bear arms by which his family may be known; and in all countries of modern Europ the Sovereign Prince where such there is, has had a power of giving nobility and arms. But if we have in so great a degree lost the distinction between the noble and the non-noble classes, in Russia noble and ignoble have been completely fused by the very mode in before it again visits our system.

We also observe a paragraph in some of the papers to the effect that a few evenings since "the three planets, Mars, Jupitor and Venus, appeared in range on the western sky." This is somewhat incredible, since while

Mars and Venus are in the southwest shortly after sunset, Jupiter is then below the horison, and does not rise until about ten o'clock, after which it may be seen in the northeast. Venus is now in Scorpio, Mars is just entering Capricorn, and Jupiter is in Gemini.

Instance, the a Venetian hobieman, or a Courtenay, straight up into the very midsts of the middle ages, or beyond; a Dolgorouky is descended from the house of Rurik, the earliest general monarch of anything like a Russia." Thirty-one houses or families of "Princes" are thus descended, and three more by the female line; while five more, the Tatischeff, Yerapkine, Rjevski, Tolwhile five more, the Taischeff, Yerapkine, Rjevski, Tol-bouzine and Liapounoff, represent direct descendants of Rurik, who throw up the princely title in proud mortifi-cation on being reduced to the condition of Boyars of Muscova. In the same peerage with these actions of an imperial house, we have Circassians called "Prince" by courtesy; the Counts Kutaissoff, descended from John Koutaissoff, the Grand Duke Paul's butler, whom old Sauvaroff, returning from the wars, held up as a model to his own butler; and the Counts Strog onoff descended from Anika Strogonoff, an oppulent merchant, a mine ees, slaves, Portuguese, Jews, and murderers.— Potemkin's rise is known, even in Western Europe sian mind not to forgive, for the sake of the wise, lawful some one for not practicing what he preached: "You cannot expect a man to preach and practice too; it would violate the law of the division of labor." The loyal Russian firmly averts his assent from the explanations given of the favor shown to Anthony Vier, a cabin BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS.—This excellent cosmette may become a necessary article for the Toilet. It purifies the Breath, cleans the Teeth, and butifies the complexion. Try of Counts. But most strangely does the English reader alight upon such passages as that in the article on the Princess Bariatinsky. "Prince Theodore was one of the murderers of Peter III, and Prince John (his brothmark) and praiseworthy men boy, son of a Portuguese Jew and smuggler, bought er.) one of the most distinguished and praiseworthy men his times, married the Princess Catharine of Holsteinhead of the Counts Orloff—" The Count Alexis, one of the murderers of Peter III, who had the chief command at the famous battle of Chesme," and looked on while the Turkish fleet was beaten by the Englishman, Elphinstop, and the Scotchman, Greig, officers in the Russian service." Or this of the Counts Zouboff-"The Counts Nicholas, one of the murderers of Paul, struck that unfor-tunate Prince the last blow, which split his temple." And the strangest traits in this Libro d'Oro are recent, belonging to strictly modern times and to our own day. In the introduction the translator remarks that of the four ages of nations—infancy, youth, manhood and old age, Russia has been without the two first as well as the last. During four great periods of Russian history, from 862 to 1462, "there was no Russia at all," only the historical peography of the territories which she now possesses exhibits an unsettled scene of wars, like the middle ages of the

> which almost belong to a pra-historic period—Consti-tutions made and forgotten; Princes murdered, their own sons waiting in a neighboring chamber for formal notice of that official proceeding. The translator likens Russia to France, the Russians are called "the French of the North," and he looks forward to a close alliance between France and Russia. Meanwhile the pobles have become more civilized than the peasantry or the court. A literature, encouraged and suppressed by turns, makes itself heard in tones as uncompromising as those of English Radicals under a Georgian regime, or French phi losophers under a Capet rule; one of the most out-spoken men being Cichaisdieff, an officer of Huzzars! And now we see a Court competing with a peerage for the favor of a peasantry, which re-pays oppressions with loyal submission and emancipation with forest fires. If the pecrage of Dolgorouky throws so much light on the politics of Russia, what singular disclosures might we not await from his history! But officially it seems to be thought premature for Russia to have a history, and

rest of Europe. The commencement of her imperial existence, recent as it is, has been marked by vicissitudes

to write one is treated as an act of poaching.

London Globe. De Reviere has taken to the desk and is lecturing on

from north and northeast, porthwest and w life, and serving, as we fondly trust, to dis sanshine which blends autumn and spring together, and laps winter to temporary forgetfulness in the genial embrace of May—Charleston Mercury.

The Chinese Trenty.

The Celestials, by the 51st article of the treaty, have consented to the suppression in their public documents of the epithet barbarian, as applied to Europeans.—
Things more substantial than names have been extorted Things more substantial than names have been extorted from the fears of the Chinese by the outside barbarians. The former were evidently panie-stricken, and were anxious to get rid of their enemies. It is much to be doubted, however, whether they will preserve faith with those to whose power they had succumbed under the influence of terror. The London Morning Post observes:

"The day for quibbling in China, if we mistake, is bowever, now gone by. The four greatest powers on earth have an equal interest in keeping the Chinese to their stipulations, and unless there be some new complications at present unforeseen in Europe or in the far West, England, France, Russia and America must co-operate with views nearly in common. We say very nearly in common, for albeit the interests of Russia are not identical with those of England, France and America, still Russia has similar interests as ourselves and allies in opening up the rivers and harbors of Chins, and in extending trade, whether by cargo or the ocean, or by caravan along the stoppes and deserts of Tartary.

YALE COLLEGE.-The number of students in Yale College is now 555, of whom 455 are connected with the Academical and with the Professional Department. There is an increase of 8 in the former and a decrease of 81 in the latter, from last year. In the Academical de-partment there are 35 students from the Southern States. The number of Professors and Teachers is forty-two.

SLAVE FORCIBLY FREED .- At Chatham, Canada, few days ago, a mulatto slave boy, only ten years old, was forcibly taken from his master, a Southerner, who had stopped there on a railway train. The sheriff and a party of negroes did it. The boy cried and clung to his master, but the crowd carried him away, and the train went off with his master.

"Son"-Stricken.—The propeletor of this paper was seriously "son" struck on Friday last, early in the day, but not fatally. He has so far recovered from excessive gladness) that he is able to be about, attending to his usual business, notwithstanding the stroke was a very heavy one-being an "eleven pounder."

Such "strokes" will be insupportable unless delin uent subscribers will have the go up, so as to enable the proprietor to meat his respons ulities. La Grange Reporter.

A western paper mentions as among the advantag derived from a residence in Iowa, that "people who have codured a childless union for lo these many years' in other states, on removing there have been blessed with well springs of pleasure to the full extent of their de-

A REWARD IS OFFERED!

For the detection of any person counterfelling, imitating or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BCER HAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAUR, Jr., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every

This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans, This delightful Aroma has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked auccess attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity.—Well may the invalid value this remedy. See advertisement. fOct, 5th __ 1586-1w.

ar MISS HETTIE JAMES, will resume her School daties on the first Monday in October, at the house occupied

by her last season. Terms per quarter of three months :--1st Class, \$8; 2nd do: \$6; 3rd do. \$5; 4th do. \$4. Payable partly in advance. Sept. 25th, 1858

MRS. MATILDA BRYAN will re-open her School on Monday, the 4th of October, at her residence, corner of Third and Boundary Streets. Sept. 18th, 1858

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so hadly afflicted by Dyspersia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was evidently cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoint girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Pits as of Dyspersia. The ingredients may be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address

No. 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Fifty Great cures are known to have been made in Washington within two weeks past, and in Baltimore at least one hundred, besides hundreds relieved of Corns, Toothache, one hundred, besides hundreds relieved of Corms, Toothache, Felons, and mere trifling pains and aches. In Bridgetown, N. J., in Harrisburg and Wilmington, and also from Cleaveland, Ohio, indeed, everywhere it has been introduced the report is wonderful. All say it beats everything ever tried to take out pain, and to thoroughly remove from the system both Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Swellings, Sores, Sprains, Wounds, Cuts, Burns, and to cure Palpitation and partial Paralysis. It will do it ninety-nine cases in every hundred, if used according to directions; and it is pleasant, does not smart, nor interfere with any food, nor other medicine.

Prof. De Grath—I can sell a great deal of your Oil, as it is well spoken of in our neighborhood, and not a day passes but that I have many calls for it, although Messra. Stock & Co. keep it. Send me some immediately and oblige yours, truly,

truly,

Druggist,, cor. Fourth St. and M Av.

See my written name on the wrappers; name blown in glass also.

Prof. DE GRATH,

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants

generally. Sept. 30.—2125-1w. SPECIAL NOTICE. FOR PERFUMING THE BREATH.

CLEANING TEETH AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEX. ION, use " Balm of 1,000 Flowers." For dressing Ladies Hair, use " Woodland Cream," a new Pomsde." It curls Gentlemen's Hair beautifully. Price 50 Cents each. W. P. PETRIDGE & CO.

Proprietors, N. Y. W. H. LIPPITT, Sold wholesale and retail, by Dec. 14-84-1y Droggist & Chemis

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