## AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

The foreign intelligence contains further particulars of the state of affairs in Syria, and the of it, have fallen victims to the blood-thirsty vindictiveness and animosity of the Druses. Reports are even said to have reached the British Government that the city of Damascus, the oldest inhabited city in the world, and one of the most populous of the oriental capitals, which was known to be threatened, has been sacked by them, and that five hundred Christians there had been mas sacred in cold blood, the Dutch consul being among them and an American being counted among the wounded. To this attack upon Damascus the Druses were doubtless prompted by their horrible successes in other places, achieved sometimes by the direct aid of the Turkish authorities and by their sympathy and connivance in all cases.

The reported butcheries at Zahleh are abund antly confirmed. There, and in the surrounding villages, the survivors of sixteen thousand families are reduced to homelessness, nakedness and famine. The earnage has been fearful, and the women, who, with the children, were in many cases spared by the Druses, have too often been made the victims of the lust of the Turkish soldiers. At Hasbeiya equal atrocities have been committed. The place had a Christian population of about five thousand, belonging not alone to the Maronite community, but to the orthodox Greek Church and to various Protestant denominations. Of the latter there were about two hundred, having a native pastor and a church of their own. A letter from Beyrout has stated that of that two hundred only two men now live, and of their four thousand Greek fellow-Christians, only thirty-three men survive, while the fate of the wives and children is worse than uncertain.

At Rasheiya, at the foot of Mount Hernon, there were about two thousand Christians, two thirds of whom perished by the swords of the Druses and the bayonets of the Turkish soldiers, to whose barracks they fled for protection, but whence they were inhumanly driven by the troops. Even Beyrout itself is scarcely protected by the English and European vessels of war lying there, which, however, had afforded refuge to the frightened Christian population. In all, or nearly all, the massacres that have taken place, the Turkish troops have taken more or less part. One account states that Ottoman soldiers from Damascus enabled the besiegers to take Zahleh; another says that the Turkish government, or the local Turkish Governors, have lent the Druses men and cannon; and the details we have from time to time laid before our readers abundantly confirm this view of Turkish perfidy and cruelty. What scenes of horror were enacted at Damascus, and what will follow the sacking of that most fanatic of cities, it makes one shudder to contemplate.

The latest foreign despatches intimate that now, when the massacres have been completed, the Sultan is making a show of concern about his Christian subjects, and that a Commissioner, supported by an armed force, has been sent to the scenes of slaughter. After what has transpired no one can place any confidence in either the Sultan or his commissioner, and it is not to be expected, or to be desired, that this tardy pretense will satisfy the Christian powers of Europe, many of whose quasi subjects fell victims to the blood-thirstiness of the Druses and the Turkish soldiers. If the tenor of the despatches received by the English government is correctly stated, our own government is also immediately interested in punishing the perpetrators of these savage massacres. France and Russia are especially interested in the matter. and we will not believe that England will permit any petty jealousies respecting the influence of se powers in the East to tempt her to shield Turkey from the punishment so justly merited. She at least ought not to connive at such atrocities practised upon Christian people.

It is reported that the Emperor of France has already, through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, formally apprized the government of the Sultan, that, in concert with other powers, he will without loss of time and directly interfere to stop th

## The Scold Cured .- There were, not long since,

two youths, male and female, who were so affecthat during courtship they keep concealed many Roxbury, Mass. We have read nothing more little traits and qualities which, after marriage, seasonable, statesmanlike and masterly for a long soon discover themselves, and the defects of the time. Discussing the chances of the Presidential parties are both mutually made known. The husband soon learns that his wife, with

She loyed her husband with all her soul, and of this less than 20,000. Now, gentlemen, it is not my in a manner that he was afterwards sorry for.

To free himself from home, and while wandering hither and thither in company with friends, he probabilities of the case; and let me state that case On his return at to you. I take it for granted that no man of ecame addicted to the bottle. wening, after having deeided upon the quality of correct information, and who has not an object to arious wines, with swollen eyes and stammering subserve by making some assertions about it, extongue, one may well imagine the reception she gave him. As soon as she heard the key turn in the door, she would station herself at the top of confidence expressed on the part of the Republithe stairs, and overwhelm him with a torrent of cans. Gentlemen, believe me, that confidence is eproaches.

He, half stunned with the clamor, and stupefied with the wine in his head, after some effort at this subject assumes that there will be no election cetortin in his own style, would sneak off to bed. by the people. Under these circumstances, I de-Finally the evil increased to such a degree that sire you to consider, and if my voice or words could reach every man in Massachusetts, I should hey saw each other little, for the drunken husdesire every voter in the State to consider what is and slept by himself, and sometimes did not ome home at all but slept in the tavern. The his duty in reference to that peculiar contingency wife, in despair, went to "a gifted lady," and asked which is in the highest degree likely to happen There is, gentlemen, a very strong probability advice of her. From this dealer in forbidden that the Union party will obtain the States of knowledge she obtaind a phial of very limpid water, which she said had been brought from beyond New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kenthe seas by a pilgrim of the greatest virtue and tucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, holiness, with the instruction, that when her Florida and Texas. [Voice-"and Louisiana."

husband came home she must immediately fill I think it fair also to add Louisiana, and I was her mouth with it, taking great care neither to about to say that if you add Louisiana it gives swallow or spit it out, but keep her mouth closed. you, without the vote of Massachusetts, ninety The lady thanked her very cordially and hastened electoral votes. Now, nobody can entertain so home to await the arrival of her husband and try irrational a supposition as to imagine that Mr. the water.

At length the busband, with fear and dread, and Mr. Lane will obtain any thing like ninety enters the house, and is astonished to find his wife. shose mouth was full of charmed water, perfectly that the election, if thrown into the House, will go there in this position-that Mr. Lincoln will He addressed a few words to her, but she quiet. aid nothing. The husband becomes pleasant; that Mr. Bell will be there on the part of the she says to herself, behold the effect of the charmed water, and is delighted. Her husband asks her Union Party, and that one of the other gentlewhat has happened; and she acts courteously, looks leasant, but makes no reply. Peace is soon made etween them. The water lasted many days, Mr. Bell in the House of Representatives as one during which time they lived as harmoniously, as doves. The husband went not abroad, but found happiness at home. But at last the water of the the two constitutional candidates for the Vice ottle was exhausted, and soon they were again n the field of strife. The wife again repaired to Presidency. Well, sir, who will be the other canthe "gifted lady," but this time she said:

"Alas! the vase in which I kept the water roken?" "What is to be done?" asked the other. Hold your mouth," replied the sybil, "exactly as if you had the water in it, and your success will be the same."

Every person similarly situated is advised t ry the experiment. Every sort of water is be ieved to be equally good; and even without water. it is thought the same end may be obtained.

A Marvelous Tennessee Game-Life Depend ng on the Turn of a Card. - An exchange conins what purports to be a narrative of a trial which occurred in Tipton county, Tenn., twenty cars ago. A resident of that county was charged with the murder of his wife, and after the case had gone to the jury, that body stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. Something must be done in order that the jury be released from service. But we will let the "narrator" use his n language.

In those days twelve good fellows could not be tot together for a night, and sleep. Cards appeared mysteriously from the depths of sundry arge pockets, and exercise in seven up and poker were zealously commenced. About midnight one of their number, Col. P., proposed they should play a game of seven up, the result to decide the Either way, the States voting in the House—for verdict. The proposition was heartily and unanimously agreed to in all seriousness, and the whole crowd collected around Col. P. and his opponent, who proceeded to play the game on which was staked a human life. Col. P. played, to save the accused. His opponent played, and quite as zealously, to secure the conviction. The backers, five and five, stood behind them, encouraging the champions, and watching the game. dimly seen by the light of two tallow candles, with the utmost interest. It was Col. P's deal; he dealt, and turned Jack. The prisoner was acquitted, and every member in the jury joined in the shout, which startled the whole village, even the revelers in "the grocery." Next morning the jury went into court, and gave, to the astonishment of many, the verdict of "not guilty." The juryman who played an unsuccessful game for human life, still lives, a much respected citizen of the district. One of the counsel is a very distinguished member of the Memphis bar, and the accused has, as we believe, gone to a higher court, but neither of them, nor any of the assemblage, nor the court, who marveled at the verdict, eighteen years ago, have ever known that a human life was saved by turning Jack. There are some curious episodes in the history of our carly settlement; but who would think of venturing life upon turning Jack? One of the Assistant Marshals for Washington county, Ohio, in taking the census of Watertown township, made the acquaintance of a famous individual known in all Southeastern Ohio as "the oldest inhabitant." He is a black man, 115 years old, named Micajah Philips. He served in Virginia as preacher, and even now, at such an advanced age, occasionally preaches to the colored citizens of his neighborhood. Both physically and mentally he is quite active. His home was in a prodigious flood. Tens of thousands of new near Yorktown, Va., when Cornwallis surrendered, and he remembers well that event. He says he "had been going to see the gals a long time when the Revolution broke out." He invariably calls that famous war the "resolutionary" war Another interesting fact connected with his history is, that he was bought in Richmond, Va. near the close of the last century, and brought to the island just below Parkersburg by the celelebrated Blennerhasset. He is without doubt the oldest person in the Southern district of Ohio, and probably in any Western State.

## THE CHANCES.

Political Items .- At the Bell and Everett Con- | George T. Curtis, who, tor a season, was one of vention at Trenton on Wednesday, Col. Peyton said: tionately attached, that it appeared to them the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United "On Thursday I spent an hour with our candidate details are most harrowing. Nearly the whole Christian population, or at least the male portion of it, have fallen victims to the blood-thirsty vin-it is always the case with both men and women, it is always the case called upon by the delegation from his own State to Baltimore to allow the use of his name for the first office within the gift of the nation. He declined to do so; but when the nomination came to contest he said:

Well, gentlemen, they tell you that you will him for Vice President, being connected with all her beauty, possesses also an evil, a seorching not carry a single State; and as to the vote of John Bell, the statesman of Tennessee, he said tongue, which the slightest cause sets in motion. Massachusetts, they have whittled that down to that no patriot living could have declined. have said this to settle the statement that he will he was sensible; but he was of a choleric disposition, habit on these occasions to make predictions, but decline. Mr. Everett does not intend to decline, the horizon. It is comprehensive and complete and sometimes replied to his wife's upbraidings. I am in the habit of forming opinions upon and Mr. Everett believes, I think, that we are grounds which I believe to be reliable, and of degoing to elect him and Mr. Bell both."

termining for myself what appear to be the moral There was a great deal of trouble between the Breckinridge men and the Douglas men at a Dempects that Mr. Lincoln will be elected by the vote upon the latter adjourned to the market-house. of the people. It may be so. You hear great neither very strongly felt, nor is it well founded. Speeches at both points were very bitter. The view which I am going to present to you on

Col. Croom .- We have a great repugnance to btruding the affairs of private gentlemen upon the public notice, but in these times when a set of men take upon themselves the peculiar guardianship of the South, and when some of them do not hesitate to brand all who differ from them as disloyal to their section, such obtrusion is, to a certain extent, pardonable.

Col. Croom is a native of North Carolina, and s a graduate of the University of that State. He has been a citizen of the State of Alabama for upwards of 30 years. He resides in Greensboro. nd his planting interest is in Greene and Marengo. His average crop is about twelve hundred bales of cotton annually. He must be, therefore, about as deeply interested in the institution of slavery, as some of those who wish to read every body out of the southern church, who do not go Douglas and Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Breekinridge with them in their insane proscription of all who Electoral votes apiece. The consequence will be differ from them

Col. Croom was President of the late Constitutional Union State Convention which met in Selma, and is an ardent supporter of Bell and Everett. He has, also, been the President of the State Agricultural Society from its commencement.

men will of course be there, because the three Such is a sample of the men who are supporthighest go in. Now, the same vote which places ing Bell and Everett. He is a Southerner in every fibre of his being, and for ourself we feel of the constitutional candidates, will, in all human proud of belonging to the same party that he does. probability, and upon every reasonable calcula-Mont. Ala. Post. tion, place Mr. Everett in the Senate as one of

Missouri Politics .- A St. Louis correspondent writes the N. Y. Express:-

didate that will go into the Senate for the office "All parties are up and doing, notwithstanding of Vice President? Why, Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, the real contest is between the friends of Bell down East there in Maine. Now do you suppose and Everett, and Douglas and Johnson. Our that the Senate of the United States is going to State election, as you are well aware, comes off on the 6th day of August, and which ever party hesitate long in the choice between these two nen? [Voice-"No." "Guess not."] Why, sir, it is not within the bounds of huthen shall win the day, will be making a strong point for the Presidential election in November nan probability that any Democrat will vote for next. From all I can learn, I have strong hopes Mr. Hamlin, and I greatly doubt whether any Republican Senator, when the personal responsithat the Union candidate for Governor, Judge Orr. will be triumphantly elected; as well as a majoribility for his vote, in the eyes of the American ty of the Legislature and Congressional delega people, and of the world, shall rest upon him, will uon. I think there is little doubt of the defeat of cast his vote for Mr. Hamlin against Edward ! Blair for Congress in this district, at least for the Everett; for, sir, the responsibility of that vote will short term. I will give you an incident going to show how strong the current is setting for Bell be, under the circumstances, nothing less than the responsibility of a vote cast to determine who and Everett in this State. Riding leisurely along s to be President of the United States: because the St. Charles Railroad a few days since, f the House tail to choose a President before the was overtaken by a drover from Northern Missouri. 4th day of March, the office, of necessity, under and politics was soon the subject of conversation. the Constitution, devolves upon the Vice Presi- I asked him how they were going in his section. "Why," said the Drover, "I shall go for Dougdent; and I say, in all human probability, or speaking in moderation, there is a very high las, but my Democratic neighbors all around me degree of probability that that Vice President are going for Bell and Everett, and I can't reawill be Edward Everett. The Senate are not re- son them out of it." From all I see and hear, stricted as to the time when they shall make their I am inclined to think, that this is the case to a

Well Said .- Hon. Garrett Davis, of Ky., who served in Congress with Henry Clay, and was his devoted friend to the day of his death, gives his reasons for supporting Bell and Everett in a very rived. able letter, from which we make the following

The very spirit of the Union and the Constitution presided over the convention that nominated our candidates, and inspired it to select men fit and equal to the present needs of the country. The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforce ment of the Laws," was the short political creed of the statesman of Ashland, uttered when the dark clouds of sectionalism began to rise above enough for every good and patriotic citizen from and that its ratification was most important ocean to ocean. It forms the ark of American also exposed the financial position of the on liberty, and who will not rally to it? Of all living, none than Bell and Everett are more worthy ocratic meeting at Mayfield (Tenn.) on the 16th to be its representatives. They are statesmen of nstant. The Breekinridge men crowded the the Washington school, of great natural ability, Douglas men out of the court-house, and there- of profound reading in the science of government, of thorough practical knowledge of our The Hon. R. K. Williams and Lucian Anderson own. Their enlarged policy, principles and paaddressed the Douglas meeting, and two or three triotism embrace and pervade the whole of our gentlemen addressed the Breckinridge meeting. great country and all its diversity of soil, climate, production, and interests. They are not extrem-

ists, but they are moored in the moderation of enlightened, matured, rational, and philosophic statesmen. Everett has the more genius, learning and eloquence. Bell the more practical statesmanship, and the more nerve to meet and quell the storms of disunion. But devotion to the Inion, fidelity to the Constitution, and indomitable purpose to enforce the laws have become incorporated with the intellectual and moral structures of both. They are the men that Clay and Washington, and the founders of our government, if now upon earth, would support for the offices to which they have been named; and I trust that the present generation of our countrymen will have the wisdom, firmness, and patriot- at 31s. ism to forget all else but the imperilled condition of the Union and the country and summon Bell and Everett to the rescue.

Col. Bell having been recently attacked by some extremists in the South, because of his course in Congress relating to the reception of abolition petitions, we propose to let him vindicate it in his own language. We copy from a letter of his in the Nashville Pataiot of the 21st inst., to the We confess to having been very agree Hon. G. R. Gilmer, under date Sth of August, 1840.

"My opinion was, says Col. Bell, that, whether the petitioners had strict right on their side or not, sound policy dictated the reception and reference of their petitions. I believed that any unusual course in regard to them would give undue importance to the movements of the abolitionists, furnish new ground tor agitation, and rather increase the existing excitement than allay it. In my opinion, a report from a committee at each session-temperate, yet firm, and qualified in its conclusions-would have been well calculated to correct false impressions at the North; to dispel prejudice, and prevent that ferment and angry celing at the South which, at that stage of the question, was calculated to do mischief. Whether right or wrong, and without pretending to censure those friends who differed with me, I have uniformly held these opinions; yet I will add that few gentlemen in the South would be more prepared for prompt and decisive measures of resistance and protection, should the rights and interests of the South connected with this subject ever be invaded through Congress or otherwise, A caudid admission that our Democratic friet than myself."

The last speech of Senator Thompson, of Kentricky, in the U.S. Senate, will long be remembered by the hundreds who crowded the galleries to hear it. Too weak to remain standing, the facctious gentleman sat down in his chair, after the manner of the French Academicians, and delivered his farewell to that body of which he had tween them, Gifford slapped Minshew's choice. They may choose the Vice President out greater or less extent all over the State. There been in time past one of the most brilliant orna-jaws, and the latter drew a knife and literally of the two candidates before them before the is another encouraging feature of this campaign ments, and to the political world into which he Gifford's throat, causing death in less than

LATER FROM EUROPE. QUEBEC, July 30, 1866 OBS The Bohemian, from Liverpool 18th

In the House of Lords on the 16th Ead ville expressed his belief that the troub New Zealand had been exaggerated. A participation in the proposed Conf.

and the annexation of Savoy were denounce the debate. In the Commons Mr. Roebuck attacked

government for prosecuting an unjust war again China, and encouraging the opium trade Mr. Gladstone defended the government serting that the treaty of Tien-Sien was bin ment, and proposed a duty of 1s. 11d. per gal upon ardent spirits, which was agreed cording to his statements and estimates, the of the Chinese war will be £54,000,000, of £21,000,000 are already provided. The number of Christians massacred

reached from 7,500 to 8,000. The number villages destroyed was 151. The details of barbarities inflicted on all ages and sexes are sa

The Sultan has written a letter upon massacres in Syria, announcing his determinat to employ all his powers for establishing seen there and punishing the guilty. It was reported that Russia had communication

to Napoleon a desire to act in accord with I'm and England in Eastern affairs.

Commercial .- Cotton-Sales for the 43,000 bales, closing steady and generali changed. Orleans middling 57d., ditto ur 71d. Holders offer freely but show no dispos to press sales. Flour quiet. Wheat steady. very dull. Beef heavy. Rosin dull and ship lower. Spirits of Turpentine heavy and not

Duplin County .- We had the pleasure of . tending three of the tax gatherings in Due County last week, and found large crowds at the and all of them. The candidates for the Leris ture and for Sheriff were in attendance. ] will certainly gain handsomely in Duplin, but, balf as much as he would have gained if t We contess to having been very agreeably prised at the agricultural character of the Cour especially in the lower part which we visited las The crops of corn and cotton would do credit any County in the State, and we observed

legree of intelligence and energy, and an activ interest in their pursuit among the farmer which augurs well for the future agricultun prospects of the County .- Wilmington Hera

Tax on Children .- A Democrat in Davie tob poor man of that county a few days ago, the the equal taxation contended for by Mr. Pools Mr. Ramsay, would tax his children! Said your children are property-they belong to yo nd as they intend to tax every species of propert of course they will tax them, and your wife to We don't know what was the effect of the nonstrous dose. It was enough to kill or curne .- Salisbury Watchman.

What we Look For .- A Democrat admin to us the other day, that two years from now i party would be crying lustily for equal taxation We will make some change, said he, in the piz so as to say that you Whigs did not have it right prefer party to principle. - Asheville Admouth

Another Homicide .- We learn that anoth iomicide was perpetrated, in this county, last & urday evening. Bryan Minshew and Jonath Gifford were in or near a drinking shop, at Sas Cross Roads, in the northeastern part of t county, when, some altercation springing up

The sheriff has been in pursuit of Minshew f posed in the the last two days, who is yet at large. into the matte This is a melancholy occurrence, greath sary in reply be regretted, as the deceased was, and survivor is, a respectable man. The family last Democrat both is entitled to the sympathies of the pub "The Obser Goldsboro' Rough Notes the words "ad where Mr. Bl Death of a Boy from Standing on his Ile unfair, for it -On Friday last several boys were playing the reader. freight car trying which could stand longes words (which his head. A little son of Thomas Lindsey st principle was thus near five minutes, when he was prevent tions" mentio from standing longer by one of the other be not misrepres After gaining his feet he immediately ran he but truthfully complaining that his head hurt him, and in si The Demo hours afterwards expired, the blood rushing lorem" did t his brain causing apoplexy. Let the little Pool, because be careful how they play.-Lincoln (Ill.) Here phrase "ad A Volcano in Polk Connty (Wisconsin.)negro propei of the strangest phenomena in nature has rece that "Bledso developed itself near the Horse Lake, Polk coast Wisconsin. Flames of fire came up through negro." So earth in several localities, and one man's barn to see that it been burnt down by it. Strange to say, the But if the can only be seen in the day time, the earth it going resolu evening bearing a close resemblance to phosphe The air smells as if impregnated with sulp themselves, a The most remarkable feature in the case is sity to interp fact that all woollen articles in houses located a any necessity by take fire, although there is nothing visible they would h ignite them. Our readers will very likely in entire consis this a hoax, but we have the words of several Mr. Victor Thompson, a wealthy drugge says,-Hagerstown, (Md.) died on the 17th, and de (in addition to a large sum to his sisters) the las, from al of \$20,000 to four boards of the Old School H greater stren oyterian Church, \$5,000 to the Board of E anticipated. tion; \$5,000 to the Board of Publication; twenty to th to the Board of Foreign and \$5,000 to the B From preser of Domestic Missions. He also devises two wings of to the Presbyterian congregation of Hager the Souther for the enlargement and improvement @ Everett. S church edifice; \$1,000 to the Charity Sche feeling beco the town; \$2,000 to the Mayor and Count avow their 1 Hagerstown for the purchase of fuel for their favorit poor; \$1,000 to his colored servant woman, will carry n appropriated as the preceding legacy, and \$50 this bitter : the purchase of a spring (known as Ma ridge, and t Spring) for the use of the public. gress, as it

FAY THURSDAY THE ELECTIC points at issue to to the time of ge

> work quietly; bu where there may Last night bot the contest. The marched through Fayetteville, and At various point ing speeches fro lins, Randal Me

> Rose, James R. Huske, Calvin N probably others : destrian exercise had taken ourse

was enthusiastic which will be th lieve We passed th

twice, but didn' ther think there

SUPEBIOR C mences next w presiding. The Harnett.

Moore, Montgomery Stanly, Anson, Richmond Robeson. Bladen. Columbus. Brunswick.

New Hanover, Sampson, Cumberland, DELICIOUS has presented u

-the "Royal led, and well n deserve to be r we ever saw. ned, and of del Mr. Evans,

tors to our Cou cessful compet honor to say th grapes of the s and uniform ad

in North Carol North Carolina as peculiarly nents made he gentlemen as Scott, Mr. Ev: a wide extensi have native w grapes in thei will quit poiso whiskey.

THE CHAR -We think t the Democrat with advocati

carnage. If the report be true, Napoleon III merits high commendation for his promptitude in the cause of humanity. The Emperor of Russia is also said to have moved in the matter. England appears to be slow to act, although a discussion in Parliament indicates that she contemplates some movement of the kind. Jealousy of Russia and France, of the former especially, probably lies at the foundation of her tardiness. press and the popular sentiment, however, are in favor of some decisive action, and will probably compel the government to promptitude. Most probably the three powers will unite in a demand that every Druse sheik who has taken a leading part in these massacres shall be expelled from the Sultan's dominions; that the whole country of Lebanon shall be placed under a Christian Governor; that the Pashas who have connived at the carnage shall be punished; that indemnity shall be paid to the surviving Christians, and better guarantees be given for their safety hereafter. Such demands would be moderate. The difficulty would be in the nature of guarantees to be given with respect to the future.

New York Commercial.

The Treaty with Japan .- This interesting document has been published. Its provisions were very generally known before the publication. They may be briefly restated. Five ports of Japan are opened to foreign trade, in which Americans may reside, lease ground and erect buildings. In 1862 Yeddo is to be opened also, but only for purposes of trade, and Osca in 1863. For these purposes houses may be hired in those cities Foreigners may take excursions, not exceeding ten "ri" (a "ri" is somewhat less than two miles and a half) from three of the free cities. Americans shall be entitled to the free exercise of their religion. The President of the United States is declared to be the umpire or mediator in any differences that may arise between Japan and foreign powers. The importation of opium is prohibited.

After a careful perusal of the treaty we cannot refrain from repeating the admiration previously expressed of the ability displayed by Mr. Townsend Harris in the negociations which led to and in the framing of the treaty itself. The matter was necessarily beset with great difficulties; such difficulties, in fact, as probably no other man than Mr. Harris could have overcome, he having not only a peculiarly correct knowledge of the people with whom he was treating, but experience in treaty making under very similar and equally novel circumstances. The provision that constitutes the President of the United States the remay have with foreign powers we regard as one macy. The moral weight which it gives to this

On a railroad in England has been placed ; locomotive which has projecting over the frame of the engine large adjustable mirrors, set in a proper angle. By means of the reflectors the engineer has a view of the whole train behind him, so that, in case of a casualty to any of the cars, he can see it reflected in the mirror on his engine. Some trial trips have been made with this apparatus, and they are stated to have been very

The Democrats of Auburn, says the New York Times, have lately been indulging in a celebration, whereof a barbacue was the distinguishing feature. The day was fine, the assemblage was quite espectable, the ox proved tender, and was done ferce on the part of Japan in any difficulty she not only to death but to a turn. Only one thing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion. of the most signal triumphs yet achieved in diplo- The exact nature of this unpleasant interruption of Democratic joys is not definitely given. It is country in the Orient can scarcely be over-estima- darkly thrown up to us in the following significant and suggestive query, propounded by the Auburn Advertiser:

"Who Was the Man?-We mean the man who put the tartar emetic on that 'roast ox whole.' District Attorney, do your duty."

Remarkable Display of Wit!-At the anniversary of the Bull Swamp Rifle company, at Orangeourg, S. C., on Saturday, the 7th inst., the followng toast, among others, was drunk: "By F. Witt-The three D's; Disunion, De-

second last forever, and the third be d-d!"

the House must vote by States, and the Republi-States, the Senate will stand, in relation to them Edward Everett for the office. There it is gentlemen. That is the contingency, and I say that it is a contingency very likely to happen. I go further, and say that it is more likely to happen than any other result of this complication of things that can be foreseen.

be the candidate on the part of the Republicans

should have no other effect, will show in what manner the reputed increase in population in the Baltimore. There are not twenty voters in this cities of the Union, and especially in the West, has been over-estimated during the past three or four years. Chicago, for instance, has been estimated by many whose opportunities for ascertaining such matters were ample, to contain 140. 000 people. This conclusion has been arrived at from several facts. In March last the vote cost in the Mayor's election was nearly 19,000, which allowing one vote to every seven inhabitants, would give a population of nearly 133,000, which exceeds the true returns by nearly 20,000. So it is with the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and in fact all of the large towns of the West. The Chicago papers predict that the West will fall short at least one million in the estimated population. In accounting for this decline the

hicago Press says :--peaking, but little increase of population in any of the Western States since August, 1857. The commercial crash of that year, arrested the emigration that was pouring into the West from Europe and the Eastern and Southeastern States, comers, finding themselves out of employment or bankrupt, and all kinds of business prostrated, hastily beat a retreat, and returned whence they came. The hard times has checked European emigration to the West. Most of that which arrives on our shores find employment in the Eastern States, where the demand for labor is good. in consequence of returning prosperity. Very little of the foreign emigration of this season has found its way to this section, but has been absorbed in the cities and towns of the seaboard and manfacturing disticts.

"The vast railroad system of the West was built between the year 1850 and 1857. Within that brief period more than 9,000 miles were constructed west of the Ohio river, giving employment to regiments of laborers, and causing hundreds of towns and villages to spring forth as if by magic. Chicago was the local point of onefourth of the whole Western system, and consequently was enormously stimulated in business and population. Pcople rushed hither from all quarters of the Union and Europe. Hence we find the population of this city mounting up from 29.000 in 1850 to 80,000 in 1855, and it was probably 100,000 when the crash came in 1857, which arrested railroad building, shut up machine shops, closed manufactories, discharged laborers and mechanics, and exploded speculators. Between 1850 and 1857, not less than eight millions of dollars per year were sent from the East and expended in this State in the building of railroads satisfactory. These mirrors can be applied at no mocracy, and Douglas. May the first be soon, the emigration should fall off when railroad building terminated."

Judge Douglas in Kentucky .- Extract of letter from Hon. John Y. Brown, member of Congress from the 6th district of Kentucky, to a friend in Washington city: "I am for Douglas. I regard him as the nominee of the party, and, having been myself supported in my race for Con-Population in the West .- The census, if it gress by the Democratic party, I cannot consistently turn my back on the candidate put forth at county for Breckinridge. Douglas will carry this (the 5th) district by a very large majority.

> Mississippi Politics .- The Memphis Appeal publishes the following vote, which was taken at Hambleton's beat, Tippah county, Miss., on the 16th instant, which has for years voted Democratic. Several Douglas men who were present did not vote; Bell, 60; Douglas 47; Breckinridge,

"I Know he is Honest."-The Nashville Ban ner, of Thursday, states that a friend informed it the day before that he heard a veteran Democrat say to a Bell and Everett man substantially: "Sir my party is broken up and its prestige destroyed. I see no hope for good in the factions. I am for "The truth is, there has been, comparatively Bell-1 know he is honest." Thousands of patriots all over the country, who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, will follow the example of this gentleman, who has voted the Democratic ticket for thirty years.

> Fossils .- As some of our Democratic friends are in the habit of terming Bell and Everett "fossils," we advise them to read the following:

> "Locofoco and Republican editors are fond of calling Bell and Everett 'fossils.' We accept the name. A fossil is a plant or an animal which, instead of rotting away, like its inglorious companions, hardens into imperishable marble or crys. tal and endures forever. So when the names of our opponents shall rot in the dull waters of oblivion, the names of Bell and Everett, like the beautiful marble of Tennessee, and the eternal granite of Massachusetts, shall remain throughout all time as the symbols and watchwords of patrio-

tism, virtue and eloquence." The National Intelligencer-An Incident.-The

death of Mr. Gales revives a reminiscence of the only time his paper, the National Intelligencer, ever suspended publication. It was a warm and able advocate of the Madison war policy seconding the efforts of Clay and his compeers, and so powerful was its influence that when General Ross, in command of the British troops, entered the capital after the unfortunate affair of Bladensburg, his first inquiry was not for the Capitol, the President's House, or the departments but for the National Intelligencer office, and it was the first establishment demolished, causing a short cessation in its regular publication. With this exception the Intelligencer has been published regularly for sixty years .- Albany Even. Journal

The First Sheriff .- Jonas Cline, Esq., Sheriff Comptroller on Friday last.

or staid away from the polls altogether, are now Clutching the front of his desk with both hands, cans not having a majority there, of course cannot actively engaged in the Union cause. They seem alternately pulling his chair forward and pushing elect Mr. Lincoln; the House, I say, voting by to think that they have been out in the rain and it backward, this wreck of what had been a splencold long enough, and feel as though they had did intellect threw out its last scintillations of wit, in this position—you must either make John Bell once more got home. Be fully prepared to hear humor, sarcasm, and hard common sense. Fond a good account of Missouri next month." of personalities, he addressed himself to all the

members of the Senate whose names had been mentioned prominently in connection with the Presidency. Crittenden, Seward, Douglas-all received his back-handed compliments. He did not spare the Chief Magistrate himself, but dealt him as rough a blow as any. Alluding to the Scotch blood in his veins, and to his repeated protestations against a second nomination, he said he had never known a Scotchman to loose his hold when once his grasp was fastened upon anything. Regarding Mr. Breckinridge as the protege of Mr. Buchanan, he called him the President's political son-the only son of any sort he ever had or would have-declared that the Vice

President had always been lucky, that his friends expected his luck to carry him into the White House, "but sir," said he, "the white of your eye is too white-you will never be President of these United States."-Baltimore American.

Martin Van Buren .- We find the following in the Memphis Avalanche:

"That arch traitor, Martin Van Buren, who in 1848 abandoned his party and joined the Freesoilers declares himself in favor of the election of Douglas. It was fit that he should do so." When Van Buren supported Buchanan in 1856

which we thought very "fit" for him to do,) not zens of Polk county for authority .- Chicago Democratic paper in the South called him an 'arch traitor" or Freesoiler!

Columbus Georgia Enquirer.

The Avalanche is mistaken. John Van Buren announced in his speech the other day that the whole Van Buren family of "arch traitors" are for

The office-Seekers after Lincoln .- Lincoln is at home attending to the reading of letters which he has neither the time nor inclination to answer. Their number is a peck a day; and though none of them contain downright applications for office, he is astonished to read of the great number of men to whom he is indebted for the position that he occupies. The "original Lincoln man" is at her death is to revert to the town, and ubiquitous; he lives in every Northern State, and has near relatives over the border

American travelers in Europe are likely to experience difficulty in getting home next fall, unless some provision is made for their accommodation quite beyond the present means of con veyance. A gentleman who left this city early in July, writes home that, notwithstanding his first endeavor, on reaching Liverpool, was to secure a homeward passage in September, every steamer was found to be already filled, the first opportunity which offered being by the Adriatic, early in October. Probably there is, this year, a larger number of Americans traveling in Europe than ever before, and from the circumstance of all desiring to return about the same time, the trans-Atlantic steamers are engaged many weeks in advance. A grand chance now offers for the Great Eastern

The Great Eastern. The Steamship Great Eastern is to be at Old Point Comfort on Saturday next, and at Annapolis on the sixth, where of Catawba county, settled his taxes with the she will remain until the 10th inst. She sails for England on the sixteenth. July 21, 1860.

Enormous Capital Invested .- The capita ested in the coal lands of Pennsylvania is be nearly \$324,000,000. The canals and water contained within the anthracite coal measure 815 miles in length, and cost \$40,0 000

It was once remarked by a wit that if a vere found dead in the road and no one knew thing about him, yet if a copy of the National Intelligencer were found in his pocket, it all be prima facie evidence that he was a gentle

Any Gentleman Desiring his Clothes made to measure S invited to leave his orders with us any time VIOUS TO 15th AUGUST. Our facilities us to manufacture any kind, style or price of gar and satisfaction guarantied. O. S. BALDWIN & CO. Clothiers, &c., 21 Hay

Fayetteville, N

er column, Hos. D. paragraph, Patriot, inc favorite wi delighted New Engl than Doug A Sligh meeting in S. Dickins and North mised thei made "sub one Abrah

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Everett wil

the remark

Breckinridge.