TIES OF NORTH CAROLINA. The reproduction in your columns of Dr. Mitch will letter of March, 1865, to the Hon Thomas i. Clingman affords a fair opportunity to direct attention to our extreme Western counties. No one else has disseminated so much information in relation to them, and now that he has passed away, the circumstances connected with his death will cause all that he has written to be sought for with greater avidity and read with more fixed at-

tention, than if he were still in our midst. Of the eighty-five counties into which the State is divided, ten are west of the Blue Ridge. These arranged in the order of relative white population, taking the number of votes polled at the last election as the buis of computation, are Buncombe, Ashe, Henderson, Cherokee, Yancey, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison and Watauga. The aggregate number of voters in the ten counties is something under ten thousand, and slightly less than a tenth of the whole number in the State. The aggregate white population will, at the next census, be found to be equal to s tenth of the nite population of the State.

The comparative fertility of soil, if the valuation for taxe can be relied upon as a safe guide, will exhibit them, in the following order: Buncombe, Henderson, Ashe, Haywood, Watsuga, Madison, Yancey, Cherokee, Jackson and Macon. The assessed valuation of lands in Cherokee and Macon is probably too low, especially in the lat-ter. The Valley River bottoms are extensive and fertile. The average value of lands per acre, is not quite \$2—in the entire State, nearly \$3 30. It will be perceived by reference to the map of the State that the valley of a single river and its tributaries constitute each of these counties .-Their geographical position would be much more readily comprehended, if they were known by the names of their rivers. Ashe should be New River; Watauga has its proper appellative; Yan-cey should be called Carey Raver; Henderson, Buncombe and Madison Upper, Middle and Low-er French Broad; Haywood, Pigeon River; Jack-ton, Tucksseegee; Macon, Tennessee; and Cheroree. Hiwassee

No one of these counties has over been fully explored, much less clearly described. Jackson is the lesst, and Buncombe the best known of all. The latter will be much more generally and accurately understood at no distant day. Asheville, the county seat, is one of the most thriving villages in the State, and one of the prettiest in the Union. The Court House is supposed to be the argest in the State. The Holston Conference Female College has an ample corps of instructors, and more than two hundred and fifty pupils. The College buildings are brick, well arranged and commodious. There are two classical schools for boys in the village, and a third in the immediate neighborhood. Rpiscopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Churches, with able and faithful pastors, are open three times week. The Bap-tists will soon add a fourth to the number of religious congregations. There are two weekly newspapers, a Bank, and various Hotels for the odation of travellers. One of these, in extent and comfort, will compare favorably with the best on the eastern side of the Ridge.

Greenville, in South Carolina, and Greenville, Tennessee, are just sixty miles distant—the for-mer directly South, the latter directly North of Asheville. Daily stages carry the traveller to either place in 12 hours, and 24 hours is the time thence to Charleston or Richmond. A third road, branching from the Columbia and Greenville road. terminating at Spartansburg, 60 miles Southeast of Asheville, is rapidly approaching completion.

Morganton, 60 miles directly East, is the present
proposed terminus of the North Carolina system
of roads. The Blue Ridge road, which is to connect Charleston with Knoxville, is in the process of construction. It will pass along the valley of the Tennessee in Macon county, and at a point directly west, will approach Asheville at a distance little greater than from there to Morganton.—
With Bailroads within sixty miles, at the four cardinal points. Buncombe cannot be long excluded from communication with the world of traffic and travel. She has too much intelligence, wealth, energy and enterprize to be confined by the intervening barrier. The improvement within her borders during the last twenty years, is the best carnest of what she can and will accomplish in the not distant future.

Dr. Mitchell closes hts full and interesting account of the rocks and minerals of the mountain region with the acknowledement of his regret that he did not visit the beds of lime stone near Asheville, and his inability therefore to say anything in relation to them. They had been worked afully for at least ten years previous to the date of his letter. The vein shows itself near King's Mountain, in the Southern part of Gaston County, and has been traced cropping out at in-tervals along our Southern boundary to the Southwestern corner of Henderson County. It is said that a quarry has recently been discovered in Cashier's Valley. It is earnestly to be hoped that it is so. If as abundant in quantity and excellent in quality as the beds in Buncombe, it will prove of much greater value to the country than all the gold and copper which are likely to reward the search of the thousands in that region, so intent upon the discovery of mineral wealth.

The omission of the Dr. to report upon the lime heds is not more to be regretted than that the mineral waters, which abound in this trans-Allegany region, should have escaped his attention.—
The Warm Springs, thirty-six miles North, the
Sulpher Spring, four miles West, and the Coggin or Million Springs, as they are sometimes called, nine miles Fast of Asheville, are destined, at no nine miles Fast of Asheville, are destined, at no distant period, to be regarded as among the most attractive satering places in our country. The rounding ocean of mountains. Regretting that attractive watering places in our country. The Rail Road from Morganton when extended to Asheville, will place the visitor within a mile of the Million Springs. From thence a road may be pened which will afford ready access to the Black gratified curiosity, to dine at McKinney's

scenery of the mountains, he would be merciful to burg, near the South base of the Cully whee mounto his readers. "It must be seen upon the spot or tain. When we passed the previous day, we took transferred by the pencil, and graven to be enjoy-ed. My own experience is that the image created his services as a guide to the Falls of Tuckaseegee. in the mind by the most exact and perfect descrip- We arrived so late in the afternoon that he intition bears no resemblance to that which it is supposed to represent." The Dr. is by no means singular in this respect, and especially in relation to objects of great sublimity and beauty. For one, I am free to admit, that no description I ever read. | selves in the midst of gorges and precipices, thro' no painting or engraving examined previous to a and over which it seemed scarcely possible to advisit to Nisgara, gave me even a remote concep- vance or retreat. No trace of a path was before tion of the beauty or sublimity of the Falls. They or behind us. The only service promised by our must be seen to be felt, and if seen will be felt for- guides, was to lead us in the direction of the Falls, ever. I have visited, at intervals, most of the ob- | and frighten away the rattlesnakes that might be jects of great interest of this character in our coiled in advance. The thirty miles travel from country. Of Gennessee, Tallula, or Tuckaseegee, Asheville to the top of the Black Mountain, a few country. Of Gennessee, Tallula, or Tuckaseegee, I might venture an attempt at description, but I days before, was mere past time in comparison will be guilty of no such irreverence towards Ni- with that evening's walk. We returned thoragars or the Black mountain. The impression oughly exhausted before daylight had entirely made by both was very similar. Which was the more overpowering emotion, that of beauty or sublimity, I am unable to decide. The combined cle of the Chimney Top, and at the Falls of the impression will remain with me forever. I regret Tuckaseegee on the same day. My companions,

Although Buncombe has been explored, and discribed more thoroughly and accurately than fatigue. On my part, it required almost superany other of these counties, very little infor-human exertion. If a heavy rain had fallen when mation is accessible in proportion to what we had passed midway, to return during the night, might and ought to be, known in relation to it.— so far as I was concerned, would have been im-This is not merely true with respect to scenery .- possible. Without a thread of clothing not thor-There is very little intercourse between Ashaville oughly saturated with perspiration, a night upon and the eastern section of the State. During more the wet ground in that chilly atmosphere might than half a century, the Buncombe turnpike road have proved fatal, but there would have been no has been an important thoroughfare between alternative. I look back upon the adventure with South Carolins, Georgia, and some of the western pleasure, but will not easily be tempted to repeat States. A traveller from Newbern, Edenton, or Wilmington, is comparatively a stranger. The Broad might find in Henderson and Buncombe, of the climate, however, I slept soundly, rose fresh tivated grounds, which they might find it easier on their return to imitate than excel. At the time of Dr. Mitchell's visit (1844), Cashier's valley down to supper before sundown with scarceley a known it fail in effecting a permanent cure.

Statesman. was a part of Macon County. It is now the southern portion of the new County of Jackson. From
Webster, the County seat of Jackson, the distance
to the South Carolina line is about thirty miles.
The road, pursuing the general course of the
Tucksseegee, is at present mountainous and rough.
A better one, a turnpike, on the eastern side of the
Tucksseegee is at present mountainous and rough.
A better one, a turnpike, on the eastern side of the
Wonderful Achievement, if True—M.
Garvani, a Erench machinist, has it is said, perfected his aerial ship, at a cost of 300,000 francs, and made a voyage to Algiers, Africa, and back with it—a distance of fifteen hundred miles from this starting point. The average speed was almost an idea of the comparative elevation of Ham burg, and the character of the falls where the side and Town, the seat of the Cherokee colony, is a few in the county of Jackson. From
Wonderful Achievement, if True—M.
Garvani, a Erench machinist, has it is said, perfected his aerial ship, at a cost of 300,000 francs, and made a voyage to Algiers, Africa, and back with it—a distance of fifteen hundred miles from this starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average speed was almost one hundred miles on the starting point. The average occupying eighteen hours. M. Garvani was a part of Macon County, It is now the south- sensation of weariness.

miles below Webster, and the object of greatest Proceeding South from Webster, we pass thro' the comparatively fertile valley of the Cully whee, and at the distance of ten miles reach the summi of the steep and high mountain of the same name From the top of the Cullywhee to the summit o the Blue Ridge, we have a plateau of ten miles in length, known as the Hamburg valley. This is probably the most elevated body of table land on the continent cast of the Mississippi. A good road will in due time divide it longitudinally, in nearly equal sections, and exhibit along its margins numerous beautiful and productive grazing farms. The soil is fertile, and will produce all the cultivated grasses in the greatest luxuriance

White clover is indigenous and may be found everywhere in the valley and on the mountain tops, contending successfully with the other wild grasses. The atmosphere is so cool that there are few summer days when a fire at daylight and after sunset will not contribute to comfort. Of the water, the milk, the butter, the beef and the venison in which the region abounds, it is a luxury even to think. It is exclusively a grazing coun try, however. Oats, wheat, rye, Irish potatoes, cabbages and most culinary vegetables may be produced in great perfection and abundance, but oorn is a very uncertain crop. During the last three years, very little has escaped the autumnal frosts, and the scanty supplies obtained, have been purchased in South Carolina and on the Cullywhee, and brought in wagons over the Cullywhe mountains on the North or the Blue Ridge on the South. This difficulty will no doubt be overcome to some extent, before a great while. Seed corn may probably be obtained from Vermont, or Canada, which will mature and yield well in the fer-

tile soil of Hamburg.

From the top of the Blue Ridge to the South Carolina line, we have a third, and the most attractive, valley of about ten miles in extent. This is known as Cashier's valley. The origin of the name is a very humble one, and the name itself may, with great propriety, give place to one more euphonious and significant. Countless heads of sheep and goats, will be found browsing along the mountain sides by day and finding food and shelter, in the valley at night, and instead of Cashier's Valley, before many years we shall have the VALE OF CASHMERE. The descent from the Blue ridge to our Southern boundary is gradual. The soil i neither so deep nor so rich as in Hamburg. There is a greater intermixture of sand, and consequenty greater danger of injury from washing rains. The Southern exposure compensates in the advan-tage of climate for diminished fertility, and acre for acre the production in Cashmere will be quite equal to that of Hamburg. Here, as in Hamburg, the white clover everywhere meets the eye. W passed through a field which was left uncultivated ast year, on which the clover seemed to be almost as white as a sheeting of snow.

Dr. Mitchell remarks : "This region is too remote to be often visited by the inhabitants of the North-it belongs rather to South-Carolina, and these last have been here. The first time I ascended the Chimney Top, having an instrument in hand which it was necessary to carry with some care, my guide turned from the most direct route, and took me by one that was longer but easier .-Ascending by myself a day or two after, I came near the summit to a broad shelving rock, answering to the account given by the huntsman of a spot which he had just cleared in the fox chase and which a Lord who was behind him hesitated o take after him-"Come along, my Lord, the more you look the less you'l like it," as I turned away to search out a better route, it occured to me that I should be told, that ladies had been along there, and so I crawled up. And sure enough esrped on my return, that Mrs. Calhoun, brave little woman that she is, had been there before

Mr. McKinney, a plain, intelligent farmer, in were comfortably entertained, informed us that Mr. Calhoun and family, for many years previous to his death, sought health and comfort during the autumn in this secluded valley. He always spoke of it as the finest mountain region, and most salubrious climate on the continent. Mr. McK. detailed many interesting incidents, with respect to Mr. Calhoun's manners and habits, especially in his intercourse with the rude mountaineers around him. His manners were as plain and simple as theirs, and it is not surprising that they should manifest the highest administration of, and the warmest affection for him. It is not the least attractive trait in the character of this great man, that he seemed no where else to be so fascinating as in the family circle, and in familiar intercourse with his immediate neighbours.

Mr. McKinney pointed, with manifest emotion, to the stone in his yard from which Mr. Calhoun, on account of an injury in his hip, mounted, on a cool morning in November, the year before his death, the plain farm horse on which, unattended, he made his last visit to the Valley. Leaving Mr. McKinney's after breakfast, on

the 28th of June, we proceeded two or three miles to the house which the late Col. Wade Hampton and his brother-in-law, Col. John S. Preston, purchased a year or two ago, from Mr. Zachary, at the base of the Chimney Top. Here, at the time of Col. Hampton's lamented death, they were preparing to erect palatial residences on a scale of similar magnificence to those owned by gentlemen at the Virginia Springs, has heard a good story of Speaker Orr and the Rev. Dr. W., of Lexingand Henderson. We paused but a few minutes before entering upon the ascent of the mountain, to the summit of which I succeeded in following my companions-"hand passibus aequis." Our kind and intelligent guide, Mr. Zachary directed our attention to eminences and objects in the distance which he told us were in Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee, so that four States were within our range of vision. Leaving the reader to Dr. Mitchell's graphic sketching, I will attempt no description of the scenery, further than to rewe had no spare time to pass to the residence of Judge Whitner, or make an excursion to the Falls of White Water, we returned with greatly

We proceeded, after dinner, with all conven-

ient speed, to the house of John Watson, in Hammated to us that we might find it difficult to walk the mile to the river and return before dark. We one of whom regarded himself as an invalid, accomplished the walk with comparative freedom from pleasure, but will not easily be tempted to repeat

I went to bed at-an early hour if my wet

one allow discoversal at 1 ability highly for more file.

Alway - Stool & 18 to Michigan II .

citizens of the State, east of Salisbury, have eve climbed the Chinney top and descended to the Falls of Tuckasegee. It is by no means certain that the remark may not be extended to the seventy-five counties cast of the Blue Bidge. S.

EXECUTION IN IOWA .- A correspondent of the Cincinati Commercial gives a horrible account of the execution of William Hinkle, at Orleans Iowa, for the murder of his wife, from which w extract the following:

After the religious exercises were finished and he reading of a statement in which he asserted his innocence, he walked forward and stood upon the trap door, manifesting no trepidation or emo-tion—he appeared tranquil and resigned. The rope was fastened to the beam, a white cloth was ed over his face-all is now adjusted. The Sheriff bids him a final farewell. There is not a sound in the vast assemblage. Slowly the Sheriff retired to the back end of the platform. The prisoner stands without a motion. The Sheriff strikes the fatal blow, cuts the rope, the trap door falls, but alas for the unfortunate man, the rope breaks and he is precipitated forward upon his face. One terrible shrick of horror went up from the vast throng many fainted; one of the guard fell in a fainting fit from his horse. The unhappy man lay for a few moments motionless, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils. He then groaned and truggled and was soon restored to consciousness. Again he was carried upon the platform and apon the trap door, supported, staggering and bleeding, a terrible sight. Again the fatal rope was adjusted, when the Sheriff asked him, "Do you still adhere to your statement of your innocence In a clear, audible voice, he answered, "I do." The only words he spoke after his fall. He was unable to stand this time upon the trap door, and was supported. When the rope was cut the door fell and he was suspended between heaven and earth. The fall did not break his neck, and after

some twenty minutes he was cheked to death. ADDISON ON THE TELEGRAPH. In the 241st number of the Spectator is a playful uggestion by Addison in regard to absent lovers. which, although written early in the eighteenth century, has found its realization in the middle of the nineteenth. After quoting a letter from Asteria complaining of the regret she felt at the absence of her husband and suggesting various remedies for her relief, among which was one of having an hour set apart for mutual remembrance in prayer. he adds the following:

"Strada, in one of his Prolusions, gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by the help of a certain loadstone, which had such rirtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that the two friends, being each of them essed of one of the needles, made a kind of dial plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these in such a manner that they could move round without mpediment, so as to touch any one of the fourand-twenty letters. Upon their separating one from another into distant countries they agreed to with-draw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day, and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. By this means they talked together across a whole conti-nent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, seas or des-

This strange vagary of an ancient writer, quoted has wonderfully become a fixed truth in the progress of modern science. How little did Addison dream that what he was thensuggesting in a vein of playful humor should tax the minds of wise men to accomplish, until the whole in vention should be perfected by which two continents are now bound together, and thought is made to pass between with the rapidity almost of its own motion.

CHERBOURG AND ENGLAND .- Some of the French papers are very tart in their comments on the completion of the great fortress of Cherbourg. One of them, the Univers, says that "a great nation should always boldly own its acts, and never permit them to be misrepresented. Let us proclaim aloud, that Cherbourg has been created by a hostile feeling towards England, and that otherwise its creation would have been unnecessary." There is more in the same vein, indicating that in the opionion of the French, whenever it pleases the Emperor to go over and take possession of England, he can do so. That has always been the opinion of the French, but they must first annihilate the British Navy, which is a thing more easily iamgined than performed. With these bulwarks of oak in thier front, and Austria in their rear, they will hardly undertake that achievement this sea-

A MINISTER'S WALK AND CONVERSATION ,-- The ton. Not long since, the story goes, they were both at the warm springs, and met in a public room of the hotel. They had been sitting with other company, and after awhile the Dr. rose and walked across the room with the usual limp in his gait. Mr. Orr immediately recognised him, and asked him if he were not the Chaplain at the University of Virginia at such a time, naming the year. The Dr. replied that he was. "I was there," said Mr. Orr, "a student at the University, and I knew you by your limp." "Well," said the Dr., "it seems my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching." The joke placed Mr. Orr in an awkward predicament and most men would have been unable to extricate themselves but he replied with ready wit: "Ab, Dr., it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister to say he is known by his walk rather than by his com-

THE BAPTISTS,-The Baptist Alamanae for 1859 has just been issued by the American Baptist Publication Society. We gather from it the following summary of the Baptists in the United States : Associations 505; churches 11,000; ordained ministers 7,144; licentiates 1,625; babtised in 1857 63,506; total members 623,193. Besides these there are the Anti-Mission Baptists 58,000; and the Freewill Batists 50,310; and of Disciples and other denominations that practice immersion, about 400,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 144 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,448 members.

A SLANDER REFUTED .- A clergyman was charged with having violently dragged his wife from a revival meeting, and compelled her to go home with him. The clergy man let the story travel along until he had a fair opportunity to give it a broadside. Upon being charged with the offence, he replied as follows:

In the first place, I never have attempted to influence my wife in her views, nor a choice of a third place-I have not even attended any of the meetings for any purpose whatever. To conclude -neither my wife nor myself have any inclination to these meetings. Finally-I never had a wife.

CURE FOR BRONCHITIS .- One of our cleveres and most reliable friends, says the Holly Springs (Miss.) Herald, informs us that common mullleaves, smoked in a new pipe-one in which tobacwealthiest citizens of the Albermarie, the Neuse clothes, supposing that I would scarcely be able to co has never been used—is a sure and certain cure and the Cape Fear, if transferred to the French travel the next day. Such is the bracing nature for bronchitis. The remedy is simple and innocent, and within the reach of all. Recollect this and cul- and vigorous at sunrise, and crossing the Chil- is no "retired physician's" remedy, but is given to

Appropriate and the state of

AN AMERICAN DESERT TERRIBLE SUFFERING FROM THIRST.

A long letter appears in the Dallas (Texas Berald concerning the passage of McCullough's migrant train across the staked plain to Cali ornia, from which we take the following extracts From Fort Chadbourne we travelled South to the Chonco river (old Camp Johnson,) there fol lowed up the Chonco to the edge of the Great A. nerican Desert. The great American Desert is a arren waste. Soil, light color and alkaline nature, producing mostly salt grass and a few mezquite bushes and cactus. This kind of country exends from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, is 250 miles in width, and extends through our continent, being narrower in some points. There are but few watering places on the route from Pa-cos to the Rio Grande. The latter river is wide, deep, muddy stream, and destitute of tim-

From the North head of the Concho we struck out to cross the Desert, aiming to strike the Pacos river at the Horse Head crossing; but missing the road the first night's travel, we had no time to spend in reconnoitering. We pressed on in the direction, guided by the compass, of the river at the point. The third day out, in the morning we started with the famishing herd shead of the train. The cattle becoming very excitable, and travelling on a very fast walk, we pressed on as hard as we could. At midnight the herd got a fresh breeze, and turned to the North on an Indian trail, and travelled most furiously, the men lighting them in front to keep them in place. At day-break we struck the Belknap road lifteen miles from the well known sand hills where we succeded in turning the cattle on the road. Here, one of our men, J. Ramsay, was pitched on by a large steer, his horse throwing him. His head was partially scalped, his collar bone broken, and otherwise badly bruised. Six shots had to be fired before the enraged animal fell. As soon as the herd reached the road they pitched off and ran eight miles, and then left the oad again, turning north into deep drifted sand Here we had a desperate struggle to save the herd. fighting them back for four long hours, they pressing us hard, and all fighting mad.
At last one file of the most furious steers led out

again, when we set to and succeeded in herding them towards the road, which they soon struck. and by four o'clock, we arrived in the sand hills, where we found many ponds of weak alkali water, saved the lives of the famishing men and cattle and The herd had no water for seventy six hours, and travelled one hundred and thirty miles. The herdsmen were without water or nourishment thirty hours. Their exercise was very hard, riding and hallowing at the cattle, and was calculated to bring on thirst soon. The men suffered extremey for the want of water and sleep; many shot lown the famishing bullocks on the road, stuck them, pulled of their boots or shoes, caught the thick, hot blood and drank it freely, and by so doing saved their lives. The cattle were all very nuch excited, and any of them would fight, and the men were compelled to shoot many.

We went into the Sand hills with 1,900 head of

cattle, or struck the sand with that number, and left with about 1,050, many of the missing having died for the want of water. On arriving, the men were all excited and hardly knew their comrades. Dan Murray, Wheatley, Kellon and Collier would never have got to water had not some of the herdsmen been sent on after water and returned to them. They had stopped by the side of the road. We had no provisions but fresh beef for three days, and became very much reduced, and none of us were able for service. Ours was the first train that had arrived in the Sand hills

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. purpose of alleviating the excruciating agony consequent upon the extraction of teeth; but as the consequent anæthetics are in all cases tedious and troublesome in their application, and often attended with fatal and dangerous results, sufferers, rather than experience the momentary pain of extrac-tion, or run the risks of general or local anothesia from the means heretofore employed, impair their health by retaining in their mouths diseased teeth and roots. To avoid the dangereus results of chloroform, and do away with the employment of the not either harmless or efficient process of freezing mixtures to the jaw, Mr. Jerome B. Francis, of Philadelphia, has invented a method of producing local anæthesia by the application of an electric current, and through this means to effect the painless extraction of teeth. The application is simple, and consists in attaching to the forceps the negative pole or flexible wire of the ordinary electro-magnetic machine, or graduated battery, and placing the metallic handle of the other or positive pole in the hand of the patient, and by this means to cause an interrupted current to traverse the body of the patient and the extrac-ting instrument. The intensity of the current is previously graduated while the patient grasps the forceps and handle, till it is just distinctly perceptible, and the circuit through the tooth is not completed till the moment at which extraction is to begin. This interruption is said to be desirable till the forceps are placed upon the tooth, when editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian, who is the circuit is formed, and the extraction made at once. How this annuls pain we cannot deter-mine, but that it has, in a large number of cases, we are satisfied from the representations of able dentists in this and other cities. This novel process of extracting teeth was patented the 25th of May, 1858, and the claim is to the combination of the electro-magnetic machine with the dental for-

ceps.—Scientific American. The writer of this note recently had a tooth extracted by the electre magnetic process by Dr. Porter, of Court street, Brooklyn, and can youch for its efficacy. The tooth was one of the most difficult to extract, being firmly set in the lower jaw with crooked fangs, and yet it was drawn by this process in a moment without pain.—N. Y. Com. Adv. 30th.

gee is narrated in the British Mercury, June 12, 1790, with the remark of the editor: "Casuists may amuse themselves with settling whether the following action be ranged under the title of justice or humanity." The case is this:

A young gentleman who had studied at a cele brated university, and having a strong predilection for anatomy, took great pleasure in attending on dissections. One evening he with many others, was anxiously attending on the commecement of that operation on the body of a notorious malefactor, who lay stretched out on the table before them; the surgeon who had been placing it in a proper situation, turned to the class, and addressed

"I am pretty certain, gentlemen, from the warmth of the subject, and the flexibility of the limbs, that by a proper degree of attention and care the vital heat would return; and life in consequence take place. But, then, when it is considered what a rascal we should again have among us, that he was executed for having murdered a girl whom he had ruined; and that were he restored to life he would probably murder somebody else, when these things are coolly considered, own it is my opinion that we had better proceed with the dissection." With these words, he plungmeeting. Secondly—my wife has not attended any of the revival meetings in Mowell. In the or hopes of repentance.

INDIANS BECOMING CIVILIZED.—About seventy five of the Sioux Indians have signified their intention to adopt the dress of their paleface brethren, and pursue an agricultural life on their farms or lands near the Agency, where many of them have now from five to ten acres under cultivation. But the greatest step towards civilization is their requesting Superintendent Cullen to bring a pair shears to their settlement in order to cut offtheir hair! This, all uncivilized or half civilized clipped hair with the Indian is just as indispensa- any interest on the funds in our hands from this date. Statesman.

have recently come into possession by chancery on Tuesday, August 17th, upon a credit of six months,

confestale statistical secretalized beautiful

Link of New York Link and William

We speak with the lip, and we dream in the soul, Of some better and fairer day; And our days, the meanwhile, to that goldent

Are gliding and sliding away. low the world become old, now again it is young But "the better" is forever the word on the

At the threshold of life Hope leads us in-Hope plays round the mirthful boy; Though the best of its charms may with youth

Yet for ege it reserves its toy. When we sink at the grave, why the grave ha scope, And over the coffin man planteth—Hope!

And it is not a dream of a fancy proud, With a fool for its dull begetter; There's a voice at the heart that proclaims aloud-"We are born for a something better !" And that voice of the heart, oh, ye may believe, Will never the hope of the soul deceive.

HINTS FOR THE PLANTATION. As soon as cotton begins to open freely it must egathered without delay. Avoid picking immediately after a shower, lest the lint should be dirty. See that your Gin and Press are in comple order, and send no cotton to market that has not re-

ceived the most careful handling thoughout. Cow Peas should be gathered and put away during the brief intervals of leisure from cotton picking. The vines of the late planted peamay also be cut when the pod is just forming and cured for hay. Carefully save seed of all valuable

Corn may be cut up and saved. Winter Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, ducerne, may be sown the latter part of this

Turnips, for a full crop, must now be sown, without delay. Ruta Baga, Yellow Aberdeen, Norfolk, Early Flat Dutch, Globe, and Stap Leap Red Top, Turnips, are all valuable varieties-the two first being the best for stock and keep-Hay .- In addition to the corn stalk and un-

pulled fodder, Sweet Potatoe vines and tops of Pinders make a tolerable rough forage if cut and cured before they begin to wither. All Crab (or crop) Grass, Crowfoot, and other grasses, must be cut when in blossom, and carefully cured, with as little exposure to the sun as possible, to be of any value for hav. The dried up and withered grass often pulled for hay late in the season, is almost utterly value-

Wet land may now be drained, woodlands prepared for pasturage, weeds and brush grubbed up &c. &c., as directed heretofore.

Winter Forage.—As a green crop, try Wheat sown thick in three feet drills, on deeply plowed and rich land. It will give your animals green food nearly all winter, bearing repeated

THE GARDEN.-Turnips, of all kinds, if not al ready sown, must be put in without delay. Strawberry beds may be prepared and the plants set out any time during the fall or winter. A cool moist soil, rich in vegetable matter, suits this fruit best in our sultry climate. Spade or trench plow the ground as deeply as possible, turning under a plentiful supply of swamp muck, decomposed leaves, wood ashes, pulverized charcoal, and a little well rotted stable manure. Harrow or rake the surface until it is perfectly fine and even, and set your plants in 3 foot rows, 1 foot to 18 inches in the row. When the plants are well rooted, cover the entire surface leaves, only permitting the plants to be exposed. next summer, in dry weather (and the proper selection of varieties), this delicious and healthy fruit may be raised abundantly from three to five months in the year, for family use and for market. It can be safely transported 300 miles per railroad, and has even been sent from Georgia to New York in excellent condition. It is, in all respects, one of our most attractive and profitable fruit crops, and we hope it will receive increased attention hereafter. Some of the choicest varieties are Early Prolific, Hovey's Seeding, McAvoy's Sup-perior, Longworth's Prolific, Walker's Seedling, Peabody's Hauthois, Crimson Cone, Wilson's Albany, &c.

McAvoy's Extra Red, the Crescent Seedling, Black Prince, Iowa, Jenny Lind, Scott's Seedling, Trollope's Victoria, Boyden's Seedling, Smythe's and other varieties, are also valuable for ama-

THE FRUIT ORCHARD .- New land, elevated and not too rich, is most suitable for orchards, and to those who have neither the time nor the means to grub up and entirely clear the ground before planting, we suggest the following plan for speediy replacing a forest with a productive peach or apple orchard: Cut off all wood and brush very lean, early in the fall, burning to ashes all the ogs that you cannot remove, and leaving all stumps very low. Then stake off your land the proper distances, and dig holes six feet across and two feet deep, throwing the surface mould on one side and the subsoil on the other. Rake into the bottom of the hole a bushel or more of the surroundng loose top soil, leaves, &c .- fill up to the proheight with the surface soil first thrown out, and plant your tree carefuly, heaping up the subslightly about the trunk and over the roots, to allow for the natural settling of the earth. Your tree being now planted and furnished with a supply of food in the hole, immediately within its reach, the after-culture may be as follows: The first spring early be plow and cross plow the young orchard with long rooters, keeping beyond the holes in which the trees are planted, and carefully avoiding all injury to the trunk or branches. Sow Cow Peas broadcast in the open space between the trees, and keep the earth loose and mellow about the roots with a pronged hoe. If mulching material can be obtained, apply it thickly after the first hoeing, as far as the roots of the trees extend. This will obviate the necessity of any further working for the season. When the peas ripen pick and save them, turning the vines under and sowing another crop to be gathered in the same manner. These repeated plowings and cross plowings, with the abundant supply of nutritive matter furnished by the decomposing pea vines, and an occasional dressing of ashes, will insure the most vigorous and healthy growth of the trees and force them into early and prolific bearing.— Other low crops, such as Sweet Potatos and Pinders, may afterwards be grown profitably in the orchard, and the vines returned to the soil as above recommended. We confidently recommend a trial of this plan to those who desire the quickest and most satisfactory return for their labor in fruit raising, and who have no old land elevated enough or otherwise suitable. November and December are the best months for planting trees. Southern Cultivator.

A SHARP RETORT .- "I knew Mr. Lincoln in

"The only difference between Judge Douglas and myself on the grocery question is, that while I have stood on one side of the counter, he has been equally attentive on the other."-Lincoln. In Illinois, as in many other parts of the West, "grocery" is synonymous with "groggery.

GAS FIXTURES. -- WE KEEP A GEN-BERAL assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Passage, Hall and Store Fixtures, Shades, &c., all of which we sell at factory prices. Also, Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamps and Oil which we warrant to be of superior quality. KERR & MARBURY, sept 1—w5w Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE, TO THE CHILDREN OR next of kin of MARY A. BRIGHT, deceased: You are hereby notified that the estate of Sam'l P. Norris has been settled, and that we are realy to pay over to WILLIAM H. NORRIS, | Ex'rs. JAMES H. NORRIS, August 21-w6w

VOTICE .- THE UNDERSIGNED WILL all the perishable property belonging to said estate.

Also, on Wednesday the 18th, at the Court House door, precisely at 12 o'clock, Two Negroes, on similar credit.

JNO. W. SOOTT, Administrator.

The above sale will be postponed until the 4th October, being the week of our next Superior Court. Standard copy weekly till day.

CATHARTIC PILLS, (SUGAR COATED.) ARE HADE

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. PITTSBURG, Ps., May 1, 1855. Dr. J. C. AVER—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will care others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing. Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion. Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1856. Sin: I have used your Pills in my general and hos-pital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we can employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for

not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital. Dysentary, Relax, and Worms. POST OFFICE, HARTLAND,

derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom

found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did

LIV. Co., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855. Dr. Aven: Your Pills are the perfection of mediine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentary. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster. Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church Dr. AYER: I have used yours Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called o visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy

have ever known, and I can confidently recomm WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my ractice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse he system and purify the fountains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis. Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter f ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had

proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes of the M. E. Church. Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exposers, is immense, embracing names well known to the plants are well rooted, cover the entire surface cruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheu-of the ground with partially decomposed forest matism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse, until, by the advice thod, with an occasional watering your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackensie, ersevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills f Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted ne for years. VINCENT SLIDELL. re for years. VINCENT SLIDELL. For Dropy, Plethora, or kindred Com-

laints, requiring an actice purge, they are an excelent remedy. For Costiveness or Consumption, and as Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual. Fits, Suppression, Paralysis. Inflammation, and even, Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action o

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Oughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influena, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption,

stages of the disease.
We need not speak to the public of its virtues.-Throughout every town, almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmo-nary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Cherry Pectoral saves more lives y the consumptions it prevents than those it cures .-Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can maste the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung-disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., AND SOLD BY All the Druggists in this City.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL FAIR of the American Institute, at the CRYSTAL PALACE. IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. The managers announce that the Exhibition will

be opened on Wednesday, the 15th day of September next. The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after the 7th of September. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after the 1st of July.

This exhibition is intended to embrace Machinery. and New Inventions, Manufactures of all de-

Productions, of every kind.
Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Silver Cups, and Diplomas will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.

The managers would impress upon exhibiters the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.

Circulars containing full particulars can be had by

scriptions, and Agricultural, and Horticultural

applying to Wm. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No 351 Broadway, New York, to whom all communications should be addressed. By order of the Managers, F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr. Chair'n, JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y. New York Aug. 23, 1858.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Course of Lectures for 1858-9, will commence on Thursday, September 16th, and con-JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. HENRY BRONSON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeuti WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. BENJ. SILLIMAN, JB., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

Matriculation, Graduation,

CHARLES HOOKER. Dean of the Faculty.

\$68 50

New Haven, Aug. 28-w4wpd STORE FOR RENT. ---THE STORE hereby notified that the estate of Frances A. Jones, deed, has been settled, and I am ready to make settled, and occupied at present by the "Express Company," is for rent by the year. Apply to company to the funds in my hands from this date.

STORE FOR RENT. ---THE STORE hereby notified that the estate of Frances A. Jones, deed, has been settled, and I am ready to make settled, and I shall not pay any interest on the funds in my hands from this date.

GALVIN J. ROGERS, Administrator.

MEDICAL

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF RIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHE JOY TO THE AFFLICTED! It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Mem-

ory, Difficulty of Breathing, deneral Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Langour, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dia peptic Symptoms. Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin, Pal. lid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the

Eyelids, Frequent-

ly Black Spots

Flying before the Eyes, ith Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight; Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Bestlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more Dread for fear of them selves; no Repose of Manner, no Farnestness, no Specu-lation, but a Hurried Transition from one question

to another. These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this nedicine invariably removes—soon follows Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say the these excesses are not frequently followed by the direful diseases-Insanity and Consumption The records of the Iusane Asylums, and the met ancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample with ness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destinate neither Mirth or Grief, ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair Low sullen sounds his grief Beguiled." Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousand upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy. BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizen know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of the Popular and SPECIFIC REMEDY. It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly please ant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action. HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Profession DEWERS' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late Standard Works of Medicine,

One hundred dollars will be paid to any physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY in possession Science and Fame.

Personally appeared before mefan alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HEMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but H. T. HEMBOLD. are purely Vegetable. Sole Manufacturer. Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of No WM. P. HIBBARD,

Price \$1 per Bottle, or Six for \$5, Delivered to any Accompanied by reliable and reponsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and H. T. HEMBOLD. Prepared and sold by H. T. HEMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist. No. 52 South 10th Street, below Chestant,

Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. To had of and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States anadas and British Provinces. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS Ask for Hembold's .- Take no Other! CURES GUARANTEED.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH -- QUEEN'S "Who first went to New York this season, bough his Goods on the best terms, returned home, and is no ready to sell them at the lowest prices?" PRESIDENT'S REPLY-

"ALEXANDER CREECH CREAP PLACE, No. 27, Fayetteville Street," S NOW RECEIVING HIS LARGE AND varied assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for Fall and Winter Trade—embracing the new styles of late importations. Customers, call at once and get something nier,

pretty and cheap. You will hear more from them in a few days. . ALEXANDER CREECH. THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDI-CINE and popular knowledge, organized for the purpose of arresting the evils of worthless and spu-

rious nostrums, and supplying families with reliable Domestic Remedies, have sold to Messrs. J. & C. J. COWLES, of Elkville, N. C., an assortment of their sluable compounds, viz:
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE for the cure of

Ague, etc.;

"Syrup of Blackberry Root, for the cure of Diarrhoea, etc.;

The University Remedy for Lung Complaints, etc.;

"Dyspepsis, or Indigestion, "

"Costive Bowels, (Pills) " Sore Eyes,
" Ear ache and Deafness, " Tooth ache, " Fever and Agne, (in form of Pills:) Cholers, etc.

Unlike the various nostrums of the day, these Remedies depend upon their merits for popularity. They are to be had of the Mesars. COWLES, at Elkville, and are to be had of the Messrs. COWLES, at Elkville, and of their Agents, as follows:

A. C. McIntosb, Taylorsville; Dr. John Fink, Concord; James M. Allen, Milton; Alexander McAlpin, Yanceyville; W. C. Walker, Persimmon Creek; T. T. Gooding, Newbern; James N. Smith, Fayetteville; William M. Farabee, Shady Grove; David H. Idol, Abbott's Creek; Transon & Bro., Pfafftown; A. T. Zevely, Salem; E. S. Marshall, Halifax; W. Levi Love, Waynesville; R. Barrus & Son, Polloksville; H. P. Helpas, Davidson College; W. H. Lippitt, Wilmington; Dr. A. O. Bradley, Wilmington; Henry Culpepper, Elitabeth City; Satterfield & Williams, Roxboro; Samuel Young, Ashaborough; David Merrill, La

Samuel Young, Ashaborough; David Merrill, La Grange; R. S. Long, Rockingham; R. D. Mosely & Co., Clinton; W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove; Josiah Cowles, Jr., Jonesville; J. & A. C. Cowles, Hampton ville; Lucas & G. J. Moore, Goldsborough. mar 10-lyr\$ej TOTICE .-- TAKEN UP AND COMMIT-TED to the Jail in Wilkes county, N. C., on the

9th day of August, instant, a negro boy named JoE, who says he belongs to Isaac Inskip; that he lives in Hampshire county, near Frankford P. O., in Virignia, Said boy says he is 17 years old, a very bright mulatto, some little over 5 feet high, slender and light, pretty intelligent, and says he has been lying out for some 18 months. Also, taken up and committed to Jail as above on

the 11th day of August, instant, a negro boy named EMMANUEL, who says that he belongs to a widow woman by the name of Sarah Icipas, who lives between or district be cannot describe. Said boy seems to be about 20 years old, weighs about 150 lbs., is very black, and has all the dullness of his race, says he left home to go west to a Mr. Bell who was executor of his

The owners of the above named boys are requested. to come forward, prove their property, pay charges, of they will be disposed off according to law. ESLEY STALEY, Sheriff.

Wilkesboro', Aug. 28-6w NOTICE .-- TO THE NEXT OF KIN