A HYMN OF UNION.

The following hymn, by F. P. Allen, of Troy, N. Y. was sung at the exercises of welcome and reception to the delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association lately in Convention in that city:

Glad we welcome every brother
With the love which Christ inspires,
As we gather round another
Of our annual council fires,
Blessed Saviour,
Fill our hearts with warm desires.

It has been our joy to meet you
Oft in sources like this before:
Now with swelling hearts we greet you,
As we press your hands once more.
Heavenly Father,
On our heads thy blessings pour.

May our bosoms beat in union:
May our hearts be knit in love;
May the Spirit's best communion,
Teach us wisdom from above;
Thus our meetings
Shall to all a blessing prove.

And when all our happy meetings
Shall have ended here below,
May we each exchange our greetings,
Where the living waters flow;
And where Jesus
His own blessing shall bestow.

NEWSPAPERS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Wonderful to him who has eyes to see it rightly is the newspaper. To me, for example, sitting on the critical front bench of the pit, in my study here in Salem, the advent of my weekly journal is that of a strolling theatre, or rather of a puppet show, on whose stage, narrow as it is, the tragedy, comedy, and farce of life are played in little. Behold the whole huge earth sent to me hebdomadally in a brown paper wrapper!

Hither to my obscure corner, by wind, or steam, on horseback, on dromedary back, in the pouch of the Indian runner, or clicking over the magnetic wires, troop all the famous performers from the fourquarters of the globe. Looked at from a point of criticism tiny puppets they seem all, as the editor sets his booth upon my desk and officiates as showman. Now, I can truly see how little and transitory is life. The earth appears almost as a drop of vinegar, on which the solar microscope of the imagination must be brought to bear in order to make out anything distinctly.

The animalcule there, in the pea-jacket, is Louis Philippe, just landed on the coast of England.—The other, in the grey surtout and cocked hat, is Napoleon Bonaparte Smith, assuring France that she need apprehend no interference from him in the present alarming juncture. At that spot, where you seem to see a speck of something in motion, is an immense mass meeting. Look sharper, and you will see a man brandishing his mandibles in an excited manner. This is the great Soundso, defending his position amid tumultuous and irrepressible cheers. That infinitessimal creature, upon whom some score or others, a minute as he, are gazing in open-mouthed admiration, is a famous philosopher, expounding to a select audience their capacity for the infinite.—That scarce discernable puffet of smoke and dust is a revolution. That speck there is a reformer just arranging a lever with which he is to move the world. And lo! there creeps forward the shadow of a skeleton that blows one breath between its grinning teeth, and all our distinguished actors are whisked off the slippery stage into the dark beyond.

Yes, the little show-box has its solemn suggestions. Now and then we catch a glimpse of a grim old man, who lays down a scythe and hour-glass in the corner while he shifts the scenes.—There, too, in the dim background, a wierd shape is ever delving. Sometimes he leans upon his mattock, and gazes, as a coach whirls by, bearing the newly-married on their wedding jaunt, or glances carelessly at a babe brought home from christening. Suddenly (for the scene grows larger and larger as we look) a bony hand snatches back a performer in the midst of his part, and him whom yesterday two infinites (past and future) would not suffice a handful of dust is enough to cover and silence forever. Nay, we see the same fleshless fingers opening to clutch the showman himself, and guess, not without a shudder, that they are lying in wait for spectators also.

Think of it! for two dollars a year I buy a season ticket to this great Globe Theatre, whose scene-shifter is time, and whose curtain is rung down by Death.

Such thoughts will occur to me sometimes as I am tearing off the wrapper of my newspaper.—Then suddenly that otherwise too often vacant sheet becomes invested for me with astrange kind of awe. Look! Deaths and marriages, notices of inventions, discoveries, and books, lists of promotions, of killed, wounded, and missing, news of fires, accidents, of sudden wealth, and as sudden poverty. I hold in my hand the end of myriad invisible electric conductors, along which, tremble the joys, sorrows, wrongs, triumphs, hopes, and despairs of as many men and women every where. So that upon that mood of mind which seems to isolate me from mankind as a spectator of their puppet pranks, another supervenes, in which I feel that I, too, unknown and unheard of, am yet of some import to my fellows. For, through my newspaper here, do not families take pains to send me, an entire stranger, news of a death among them? Are not here two who would have me know of their marriage? And, strangest of all, is not this singular person anxious to have me know that he has received a fresh supply of Dimity Broggins? But to none of us does the present (even for a moment discerned as such) continue miraculous. We glance carelessly at the sun rise, and get used to Orion and Pleiades. The wonder wears off, and to-morrow this sheet, in which a vision was let down to me from heaven, shall be a wrapage to a bar of soap or the platter for a beggar's broken victuals.

BLONDIN AT THE FALLS.—Next to Louis Napoleon, Blondin is confessedly the most wonderful of Frenchmen. At the Falls yesterday he performed all he promised, and more. Between 4 and 5 o'clock he crossed the rope for the fourth time. He was dressed in Indian costume. His journey to the Canada side was not marked by any feat of peculiar daring. He went over on a trot, merely halting for an instant to balance himself. His homeward trip, however, completely eclipsed his previous feats. When about one quarter of the way across he stood on his head, holding his balance pole in his hands. A little farther along he laid down on his back, with apparent composure. When near the center of the rope he tied his balance pole to the guy rope, and navigated by means of his hands and feet, his body being in a state of suspended animation beneath. After proceeding some distance in this way he resumed a perpendicular position and returned for the balance pole, and then walked on. Another feat which he performed was turning a sort of handspring. Lying down on his back, he extended the balance pole the length of his arms, and then threw his body over the pole, striking astride the rope. Without the pole he hung by one leg from the rope and supported himself by one arm. During his passage he stood on his head several times and performed a variety of feats which we have not time to recapitulate. The number of persons was greater than at any previous exhibition. A special train on the Great Western brought several hundreds. Rochester and Buffalo turned out their thousands, while Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk and other considerable places sent large delegations.—*Buffalo Courier.*

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 2d of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small.—Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins. So says a correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Trumbull co., Ohio.

MORE AFRICANS.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 23d, says:

A gentleman of this city received a letter from Jacksonville on Monday last, post-marked 16th inst., on the back of which was endorsed, "a cargo of six hundred Africans, has been landed on the Florida coast, near Smyrna."

THE GORILLA.

In Dickens' All the Year Round, we find the following description of this animal, which is said to be most closely allied, in structure, to the human form of any of the brute creation:

"The gorilla is of the average height of man, five feet six inches; his brain case is low and narrow, and as the fore part of the skull is high, and there is a very prominent ridge above the eyes, the top of the head is perfectly flat, and the brow, with its thick integuments forms a scowling pent-house over the eyes. Couple with this a deep lead-colored skin, much wrinkled, a prominent jaw with the canine teeth (in the males) of huge size, a receding chin, and we have an exaggeration of the lowest, and most forbidding type of human phisognomy. The neck is short; the head pokes forward. The relative proportions of the body and limbs are nearer those of man, yet they are of more ungainly aspect than in any other of the brute kind. Long shapeless arms, thick and muscular, with scarce any diminution of size deserving the name of wrist (for at the smallest they are fourteen inches round, while a strong man's wrist is not above eight;) a wide, thick hand, the palm long, and the fingers short, swollen and gouty looking capacious chest; broad shoulders; legs also thick and shapeless, destitute of calf, and very muscular, yet short; a handle-like foot, with a thumb to it, of huge dimension and portentous power of grasp. No wonder the lion skulks before this monster, and even the elephant is baffled by his malicious cunning, activity and strength.—The teeth indicate a vegetable diet, but the repast is sometimes varied with eggs; or a brood of young birds. The chief reason of his enmity to the elephant appears to be, not that it ever intentionally injures him, but merely that it shares his taste for certain favorite fruits. And when, from his watch-tower in the upper branches of a tree, he perceives the elephant helping himself to these delicacies, he steals along the bough, and, striking its sensitive proboscis a violent blow with the club with which he is almost always armed, drives off the startled giant, trumpeting shrilly with rage and pain.

"Towards the negroes, the gorilla seems to cherish an implacable hatred; he attacks them quite unprovoked. If a party of blacks approach unconsciously within range of a tree haunted by one of these wood-demons—swinging rapidly down to the lower branches, he clutches with his thumbed foot, at the nearest of them; his green eyes flash with rage, his hair stands on end, and the skin above the eyes, drawn rapidly up and down, gives him a fiendish scowl. Sometimes, during their excursions in quest of ivory, in those gloomly forests, the natives will first discover the proximity of a gorilla by the mysterious disappearance of one of their companions. The brute, angling for him with its horrible foot, dropped from a tree while his strong arms grasp it firmly stretches down his huge hind-hand, seizes the hapless wretch by the throat, draws him up into the boughs, and, as soon as his struggles have ceased, drops him down, a strangled corpse.

"A tree is the gorilla's sleeping-place by night, his pleasant abode by day, and his castle of defence. From that colgne of advantage he waits his foe, should the latter be hardy, or foolhardy, enough to pursue. No full grown gorilla has ever been taken alive. A bold negro, the leader of an elephant hunting expedition, was offered a hundred dollars for a live gorilla. 'If you gave me the weight of yonder hill in gold, I could not do it,' he said.

"Nevertheless, he has his good qualities—in a domestic point of view; he is an amiable and exemplary husband and father, watching over his young family with affectionate solicitude, and exerting in their defence his utmost strength and ferocity. The mothers show that devotion to their young in times of danger, which is the most universal of instincts.

"The gorilla constructs himself a snug hammock out of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lines it with the broad dried fronds of palms, or with long grass—a sort of bed surely not to be despised, swung in the leafy branches of a tree. By day he sits on a bough leaning his back against the trunk, owing to which habit, elderly gorillas become rather bald in those regions.

THE ATMOSPHERE—ITS HEIGHT, WEIGHT AND COLOR.

In addition to what may be called its own proper material, the earth is surrounded by a gaseous envelope or atmosphere. This atmosphere or air is peculiar to and inseparable from our globe; it rotates with the solid mass upon its axis, and does not, as might be superficially supposed, occupy the space in which the rest of the heavenly bodies revolve. Like all aeriform and liquid masses whose particles press upon each other equally in every direction, the portions or strata next the earth are more pressed upon than those in the higher regions; and continuing this conception, a height must be arrived at where the air becomes so attenuated as to be inappreciable. The height of the atmosphere is a question much disputed.—Some conceive it to be eighteen miles, others about twenty-two, some extend it to fifty, others to eighty, and Dr. Dick to two hundred miles. Most probably the atmosphere extends to the height of about fifty miles; at thirty-seven miles it is sufficiently dense to reflect the solar rays when eighteen degrees below the horizon. The bursting of a meteor, whose diameter was half a mile, which occurred in the year 1783, at a height above the earth's surface of fifty miles, was heard like a cannon, although the air at that elevation is three thousand times lighter than at the level of the sea.

With regard to the weight and color of the atmosphere, many interesting and curious facts might be stated had we the space for the purpose. M. Pascal shows that all the phenomena and effects hitherto ascribed to the horror of a vacuum arise from the weight of the mass of air; and after explaining the variable pressure of the atmosphere in different localities, and its different states, he calculates that the whole mass of air round our globe weighs 8,983,889,440,000,000,000 French pounds. The color of the atmosphere is only apparent when we look at the sky, or any distant mountain or forest; and a very simple experiment will explain the cause. If we take any large glass vessel, which contain a deep-colored liquid, and have several glass tubes of different diameters, from an inch to a tenth or twentieth of an inch, and fill these tubes with liquid out of the large vessel—though we have the same liquid in all, it will be seen that the tint will gradually become more faint in proportion as the diameter of the tube is less, until, in the smallest the liquid is clear and colorless like water. Hence, it will be observed, the intensity of the color is in proportion to the mass.

A GOOD SAYING.—The quotation "give them a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," seems to have been investigated, and turns out to be a sentiment not so quotable, though quite as strong.—A letter in a contemporary says:

Years ago, not very long after the battle, the writer mentioned to a near relative of Col. Bragg, the preposterousness of the anecdote, and expressed a curiosity to know what Gen. Taylor really did say. Col. Bragg's relative replied, "I can tell you exactly what he said. The fact is Braxton (Capt. Bragg) was critically situated. Part of his battery had been dismounted, and so many of his men shot down that there were not enough left to work the remainder. The enemy's batteries had been pushed up very close and the fire was very severe and deadly. An aid-de-camp riding along, Braxton asked him to go and tell "the old man" (in another part of the field) how he was situated, and what was to be done about it. Gen. Taylor received this message in the crisis of the battle, when the result was doubtful, and when the flower of his little army, including many sons of his life-long friends, had fallen before his eyes. The entire force was engaged; there was no reserves; reinforcement was out of the question. When the aid delivered the message, Gen. Taylor's only reply was: "Tell him to give 'em hell, God damn 'em." This was exactly what the old man said, and was immediately reported as such by the aide-de-camp to Braxton, and Braxton told me."

TO CLEAR A ROOM OF MOSQUITOES.—A writer in a South Carolina paper says:—I have tried the following, and find that it "works like a charm." Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, evaporate by placing it in a tin vessel, and hold it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room, and expel the mosquitoes. One night, not long since, I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I neither saw nor heard them that night, and next morning there was not one to be found in the room, though the window had been left open all night.

TOM CORWIN ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—IT MUST BE OBEYED.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, recently addressed his constituents, and among other things, is reported to have said the following:

It was his deliberate opinion that Congress has the power to make a proper and suitable law to recapture fugitive slaves as well as fugitives from justice, and he could not agree with those persons of extreme views who maintained it to be the duty of citizens conscientiously opposed to a law to resist its enforcement, and he believed that nineteen-twentieths of the republican party of Ohio agree with him. Just before coming upon the stand a note had been slipped into his hand by some person unknown to him, which he would read, viz;

Hon. Thos. Corwin:—In your speech here last fall you denounced as bad citizens those who would not and could not conscientiously aid in executing this fugitive slave law. Now, sir, I wish to know how any man who believes slaveholding to be immoral can aid in the execution of said law, unless he undertakes to fight both against God and his own conscience. Swearing to support the constitution lays no one under any obligation to support or aid in executing said law, for you know and every unprejudiced man knows that it is unconstitutional in several of its features.

[Signed] A CITIZEN.

Mr. Corwin remarked upon the note at length, the substance of his sentiments being that he did not mean to denounce any man as a bad man who refused to obey the law, but that he regarded it the sacred duty of every citizen to obey the law when it should have been decided as such by the legislative and judicial departments of the country. He who would not, could not be made a good citizen. It was rather absurd, and the principle carried out, that one man should presume to say a law is unconstitutional, and condemn all of his fellow-cittizens as ignorant, especially where every court in the United States had declared the law constitutional.

This fugitive slave law Judge McLean, an earnest anti-slavery man, had declared constitutional in so many words. Can any man say he is right, and all the world wrong? He would admire a man who would sacrifice himself for principle, because he would guarantee his honesty. Yet he would say the law must be obeyed, and if you do not like it, repeal it. Suppose Brigham Young should come here with his forty-two women, and be arraigned, how would you regard it if he should set up the plea, "My conscience and the Word of God, as I read in the book of Mormon, tells me I am right?" He (Mr. Corwin) would have men obey the law, and if they disobeyed, he would bring their heads to the block, if the law required it. He disliked the fugitive slave law. It was a bad law and an unjust law. He would not have voted for it if he had been in the Senate. But it is the law, and must be obeyed. The constitution recognizes this law. The right of recapture could be asserted under the constitution if you had no law. The courts of the United States have jurisdiction of the whole country, and a writ of error would take a case before it from your highest State tribunal, and the Supreme Court would inevitably decide in favor of the recapture upon evidence. If you would put the law aside in one case, you would in another, and what would be the result?

AN INTERESTING TRIAL IN VIRGINIA.

The County Court of Albermarle county, Va., disposed of an interesting case last week. It was that of State vs. Judy, a slave girl of W. O. Terrill. The Charlottesville Republican says:

The charge against her was that, in April last, she attempted to kill her mistress, (who was confined to her bed from protracted sickness and was very feeble, and entirely helpless,) by choking her, dragging her out of bed, and brutally beating her with the tongs, and burning her with coals of fire and hot embers. The probability is that she would have succeeded in killing Mrs. T. very soon, had she not been prevented by the arrival of the family physician, who found her upon the floor in a state of insensibility. The prisoner at the time of the commission of the deed was about eight years and nine months old. The cause consequently involved the consideration of the interesting question in regard to the age at which legal responsibility for crime commences, or, in other words, at what age a person is, as the law-writers say, *deli capax.* This question, so far as we are advised, has not been settled by the judicial decisions of this country; the tendency of the decisions in England being to make it depend rather on the intelligence and capacity, to distinguish between right and wrong, than on the age of the party accused. Blackstone mentions two cases as having occurred in England—in one of which the accused was nine, and the other eight years of age, and in which they were severally condemned to capital punishment.

Our court, in view of the irresistible evidence in the cause and the enormity and brutality of the act, felt bound to convict Judy of the attempt to kill, and to sentence her to be hung; but, in consideration of her tender years, they recommended her to the clemency of the executive.

INHUMAN MURDER—THREE CHILDREN KILDED BY THEIR FATHER.

On Tuesday afternoon last, about three miles and a half northeast of Cedarville, three children were killed by their father, and a fourth so badly wounded as to render its recovery doubtful. We give below all the particulars of this fearful tragedy which we could ascertain. The man's name is Peter Arndt. He left Germany, his native land, the 15th of April last, with his wife and four children. On Tuesday afternoon he had been at work in the harvest field, which he left with the plea of being unwell. He went to the house and requested his wife to take his place in the field, which she did. In the evening, when she returned to the house, she found the four children laid side by side on the floor, three of them dead, the other badly wounded. The father was standing against the wall, and in his hands the axe with which he had broken the skulls of his children. She immediately raised the alarm, and the murderer was taken into custody. The man manifests the most stolid indifference, and seems unconscious of the dreadful crime he has committed. The children killed were aged respectively ten years, five years and six months. The wounded is eight years old.—*Freeport Bulletin, July 27.*

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

Mr. John Mitchell announces that "this week's *Southern Citizen* is the last." Mr. M. says:

"For nearly two years I have had entire editorial control of it. I have occasion now to go to Europe. Mr. Swan declines to carry on the publication without me; and therefore it has been necessary to look out for some weekly paper of kindred politics which we could hope would be acceptable to our present subscribers. The proprietors of the New York "Day Book" have accordingly purchased the subscription list of the "Southern Citizen," and will supply our readers with their weekly publication for the unexpired term of the subscriptions respectively.

"In making this announcement, I feel that I owe to our numerous friends at the South not only thanks for the kind interest they have taken in the success of this journal, but an apology also for so suddenly abandoning a labor which has been both agreeable to myself, and, as I venture to hope, profitable to the cause which the "Southern Citizen" was established to serve and to promote. Circumstances preclude a full exposition of my motives to the present step; so that I can only ask for a kind and indulgent construction of these motives at the hands of my friends. From my enemies, if I have any, I have nothing to ask."

SERMON ON A MOUNTAIN.—The Rev. Mr Hickerson, Lutheran, of Abingdon, Va., on Sunday week, preached a sermon from the summit of White Top mountain. White Top is 6,000 feet above the waves of the ocean, and being near the spot where the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia corner, and where the counties of Ashe, Johnson, Grayson, Smyth and Washington, intersect—the audience went up from three States and five counties, and yet few went more than half a dozen miles from home.

NON-VOTING IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal says: From 20,000 to 23,000 voters have not been to the polls in Kentucky since 1856, when the aggregate vote was 141,939, against 120,000 in 1857, and 123,482 in last year's election. In 1856 the Democrats polled 74,567 votes; in 1857 their vote was 66,596, and last year 68'284, while in the same year the highest Opposition vote was 67,372, and the lowest 53,510.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with four days' later European advices, passed Farther Point, on Sunday, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are interesting. Nothing definite had transpired with reference to the expected Peace Conference, nor was it yet known with certainly whether Sardinia would take part in it, but it was expected that the representatives of the three Powers would meet at the end of July. It was reported that England gives assurances of her adhesion to the Congress, on condition that a general disarmament of all the Powers should immediately take place, and it was believed that this important step would be taken. Meantime the French fleet had sailed from Lussino, and the army was reported as having commenced its homeward movement. The London *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that Count Walewski had drawn up a plan for the Italian Confederation, by which it was to consist of seven States, under the nominal Presidency of the Pope, but really under the Government of the King of Sardinia and Naples alternately. Some other details of the plan are given. The relations of France and England were occuping attention on both sides of the channel.—An article had appeared in the Paris *Monitieur* comparing the armaments of the two nations, and disproving the assertion that the causes of the English national burdens were to be found in the necessity for increasing the national defences to keep pace with the warlike preparations of France.—There seems to be every disposition on the part of France to assure the English Government and people that the Emperor considers the Anglo-French Alliance now as ever necessary to the peace of Europe. The nightmare of French invasion, however, had again seized upon the British Parliament, this time through the long range of the rifled cannon with which the Emperor is alleged to be arming his Navy. In the Liverpool Cotton market increased firmness is noted, with a slight advance on some qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. Consols are quoted at 95@95½ for account.

FOREIGN MAILS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA!

New York, Aug. 9.—The Hammonia, from Southampton on the 26th, has arrived.

The London Times, in its second editorial, on Tuesday, gives the preliminaries of the peace of Villa-Franca, as follows:

The two sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation.

That the Confederation shall be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria surrenders to the Emperor of France his rights in Lombardy, excepting the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which rights the Emperor of France will hand over to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia forms part of the Italian Confederation, but remains under the crown of Austria.

The Dukes of Tuscany and Modena return to their respective States, on condition they grant a general amnesty to all their subjects.

Both Emperors will ask the Pope to introduce indispensable reforms, and grant full and complete amnesties to all his subjects.

The Times, of the 26th, says, four notices have been offered in the House of Commons, on subjects connected with naval and army defences of the British Kingdom.

The U. S. Corvette Plymouth, arrived at Davenport on the 23d ult.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Halifax, Aug. 10.—The steamer Arabia arrived here yesterday, having left Liverpool on the 30th ult.

Political affairs in Europe were unchanged.

The conference at Zurich, had not assembled.

Napoleon had decided that the French army and navy be reduced to a peace footing, with the least possible delay. He is generally regarded by the press as sincere and pacific.

The English ministry had announced that government would not consent to take part in an European Congress, until the result of the conference at Zurich is known.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Plymouth sailed from Plymouth on Monday for Brest.

The latest advices from Italy are of peaceful tone.

The debates in the English Parliament indicate that the government intends to prosecute vigorously the work on the national defences.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Conference had reached Paris.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, July 30.—Cotton—sales for the week of 62,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,500, and exporters 8,000. When the market closed holders were demanding an advance of ⅛. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions had a declining tendency.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £236,000.

Money slightly more stringent. Consols 95 for money and 95⅜ for account.

Liverpool, July 30.—Cotton—Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling do. 7 3-16 Uplands Fair 7½; Middling 7. Stock in port 675,000 bales, including 607,000 American.

Breadstuffs.—Harvest prospects are favorable. Flour very dull at 10s. a 12s. 3d. Wheat dull—red 7s. 6d a 9s. 4d., white 8s. a 9s. 6d. Corn dull—mixed 5s. 10d. a 6s. 3d., white 7s. a 7s. 9d.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Ten Broock's horse, Starke, won the Goodwood stake. The Goodwood cup was won by Promised Land, the American horse, Princess, coming in third.

Lords Palmerston and Russell had made important speeches in Parliament, on European affairs. They admitted that England acted as a mediator in conveying terms from France to Austria, but without endorsing them.

The subject of national defences was debated in Parliament, and the ministry expressed the intention of prosecuting the work on them vigorously. The Moniteur's announcement of the contemplated disarming, caused the bourse to rise 1 per cent., but it afterwards partially declined and closed at 68f. 45 centimes.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

The Austrian ambassador had arrived at Marseilles, *en route* for Zurich direct.

The Independence Belge says the Austrian provincial councils would all be convoked soon. They were to have complete liberty in their deliberations, and make known openly, and sincerely to the Emperor the wishes of their respective populations.

The first Austrian army will for the present be maintained in Italy on a war footing. It is 200,000 strong. The other crops will return to their cantonments in Gallacia and Hungary.

The official Piedmont Gazette says the new ministry will not produce a serious variation in the policy of Sardinia.

There was to be a grand illumination at Milan on the arrival of Victor Emanuel.

The Sardinian Governor of Modena had withdrawn, and the government had been turned over to the municipal authorities. The populace immediately declared the latter dictators, and the result of their deliberations, annexing Tuscany to Piedmont, was made known from 141 places, including Leghorn and Florence. There were 809 affirmative and only 15 negative votes on the annexation.

Le Nord denies that any French troops are to remain in the Duchies or Milan. In the latter, it says, extremists are already beginning agitation, and an insurrection in Venetia is possible.

The Invalide Russe says Austria and France may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy, they were bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

☞ A man named Pridgen was killed at Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C., on the 28th ult., by another named Kennedy. The Jury of Inquest returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide" and Kennedy was discharged. They were fighting about a dog, Pridgen provoking the quarrel.

A STRANGER meeting a man in the streets of Boston a few days since, roughly accosted him with, "here, I want to go to the Tremont House!" The deliberate reply was, "well, you can go, if you don't be gone long!"

THE SICKLES FAMILY.—It is stated that the wife of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, with the other members of the Bagioli family, are about to take up their residence in Italy, and in the event of Mr. S. losing his seat in Congress, he will immediately join them.

☞ The Leisure Hour, published at Oxford, N. C., has again changed hands. Mr. F. K. Strother, late editor and proprietor, has disposed of the entire establishment to S. T. Williams, Esq., who comes out in a well written salutatory in the last number, promising that "no efforts will be spared to make it a useful, interesting and instructive sheet." The Leisure Hour is neutral in politics, and we hope will be liberally supported.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Milan, says that when the news of the peace came, he saw a young French officer at the Cafe del Europa, draw his sword after reading the bulletin and break it against a marble table at which he sat. He heard others who related the insulting words with which they had been assailed by the populace, sympathising with the feeling which had dictated those words, and only pleading their innocence of the transactions of their Sovereign. The revulsion was so sudden and blasting to the Italians, that in one day five persons were carried to the mad-house, raving maniacs.

The Louisville Journal states that John Young Brown, Esq., member of Congress elect from the Fifth District of Kentucky, will not be qualified by age to take his seat at the first session of the present Congress. The Constitution prescribes that no person can be a member of the House of Representatives who is under twenty-five years of age. Mr. Brown was elected over a Democratic competitor.

"Banker," writing in the New York Courier states that this country owes Europe, on various accounts, not less than four hundred and forty millions of dollars! This is not a mere conjecture of the writer, but he gives the figures, for the respective States and Railroad corporations; and they have the marks of being genuine and authentic.

G. S. BADGER HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Henderson, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Granville, Warren and Franklin. july 2—wly.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on Hillsborough st., former residence of Wm. Hill, is offered for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, can examine the premises at any time, and learn the terms of sale, by application to

DR. WM. G. HILL.
Raleigh, August 10, 1859. w-tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN this Institution will commence on the second Monday in November, on the following branches:
Anatomy—J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Physiology—JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Surgery—J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Institutes and Practice—E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Materia Medica—HENRY R. FROST, M.D.
Obstetrics—THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry—C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator and Adjunct Professor of Anatomy—FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy—SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES are delivered twice a week at the Marine and Roper Hospitals by the Physicians and Surgeon of the institution, and in the Faculty Ward in the Roper Hospital by the Professor of Surgery.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened early in October, under the direction of the Demonstrator, and lectures delivered.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D., Dean.
July 18, 1859. aug 3—w4w

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.
NEW GARDEN, N. C.

This institution having been lately visited by the typhoid fever, it was thought best to suspend the school for a short time to prevent the disease from spreading further among the students. As we understand that there are exaggerated accounts of the sickness in our school abroad, we have thought proper to publish a true statement of the case:

There have only been six cases of fever about the establishment, and only one of them proved fatal. No new cases have made their appearance during the last three weeks, and all the sick about the institution have entirely recovered, exceptions, and he is convalescent. Everything about the place which could gender disease has been cleansed and renovated, so that no apparent local cause for disease of any kind now exists. The experience of more than 20 years has established beyond a doubt that our institution is a healthy one.

The school has resumed operations again, and we believe affords facilities for acquiring a guarded religious and literary education, equal to any other institution of the kind in the State.

JOHN R. HUBBARD, A. M., Principal,
JONATHAN E. COX, Sup't.
Aug. 1859. au10-w2w

Patent Mica
AND
FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

This cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it *Fire Proof* and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

WARRANT IT WATER PROOF.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building *much cooler* in Summer than tin or slate, and will *neither crack nor rot.*

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.
GENERAL OFFICE, 378 BROADWAY, New York.
N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.
june 15—3m$m smpaco. J. D. & CO.

BLANK WARRANTS AT 50 CENTS PER QUIRE.

WE HAVE ON HAND SEVERAL Quires of BLANK WARRANTS, six on a sheet, and as we are anxious to close out the stock, we will sell them at the low price of 50 cents per quire.

Also, about one ream of APPEARANCE BONDS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER QUIRE!

Also, a few quires of EXECUTION BONDS, printed on letter paper, which we will sell at 40 cts a quire.

JNO. W. SYME.
Aug. 6, 1859. Register Office.

NEW BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
AT THE OLD STAR OFFICE,
(*Opposite the Presbyterian Church,*)
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the Citizens of Raleigh and the vicinity generally, that he will promptly and punctually attend to the binding of **Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals** of all kinds and in any style, plain or ornamental, on moderate terms. Also Blank Books manufactured to order, and ruled to any pattern for the public offices. A share of patronage respectfully solicited.

JOHN J. CHAPLIN
ap 17—w&w tf

THOS. W. ROYSTON'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING, as I am resolved to close out my present large and varied assortment of Thin Clothing and Furnishing Goods, embracing all the novelties of the season, such as Thin Frocks and Sacks of Alpacca, Mohair, Queen's Cloth, Drab Deta, Italian Cloth, Marseilles, Duck, Linen, Grass Cloth, Merino and Wellington Ribbed, all to be closed out in the shortest time possible for the cash. Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats, all made in the best style; Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Suspenders, Stocks; Under Shirts—Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Gauze, all to be run off very low, at

THOMAS W. ROYSTON'S
Emporium of Fashions,
51½ Sycamore street,
au 13 Petersburg, Va.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, WITHIN A MILE OF THE CAPITOL.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE twenty acres of valuable land, near the residence of the late Judge Seawell. The land is covered with original growth, and presents one of the most eligible as well as beautiful building sites to be found in the vicinity of this city. Being situated just without the corporate limits, it would enjoy all the immunities of a residence in the city, while it would not be subject to city taxation. For further particulars, apply to Thomas Jenkins, Raleigh, N. C., who will show the property.

W. H. HOOD,
dec 11—tf Eagle Rock, Wake co., N. C.

1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD!

ENTERED ACCORDING TO
ACT OF CONGRESS,

In the year 1853, by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S

ROSE MARY

AND CASTOR OIL,

THE nicest and best Toilet Article in the World for giving richness and brilliancy to the Hair. It will make it grow, and keep it from falling off, or turning grey; remove dandruff, and preserve the hair in a good healthy state until the latest period of life. It will force the beard to grow, and give it a rich dark appearance.

All genuine has the signature of J. RUSSELL SPALDING, Manufacturing Chemist and Apothecary, Depot 27 Tremont Row, opposite Museum, Boston, Mass. Trial Bottles 25 cts. Large sizes, in fancy boxes, 75 cts. and $1.

☞ Sold by all the Wholesale Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in Boston, and by dealers every where

Sold by Barnes & Park, New York; and by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. my 18—w6m.

WANTS.

TEACHER WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER IS WANTED BY the subscriber to take charge of a school of ten or twelve boys. He must be competent to teach all the branches of the English language, and must bring satisfactory references as to character and competency.

A salary of Three Hundred Dollars will be paid with board, if application is made soon. My post office address is, Scotland Neck, N. C.

TURNER BASS.
July 28, 1859. aug3w4w

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman, a native of Virginia, wishes a situation as Teacher in a family or private school; teaches Latin, English and Mathematics.

Address, T. W.
Holcombe's Rock, Bedford County. Va.
August 10, 1859. w3t pd

TO DRUGGISTS.

A GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL Department of the University of New York, and a practitioner of seven years' experience, desires a situation as clerk in a wholesale Drug establishment. He wishes a situation of this kind for the reason, that his health will not undergo the exposure incident to the practice of medicine

The most satisfactory references given, both as to character and qualification.

Address MEDICUS,
Pittsborough, N. C.
December 20th 1858. dec 25—tf

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,
50 Warren & 120 Chambers Sts.,
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers, &c.,

Have now ready a Choice and Desirable Stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all First Class Purchasers—by the Case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, July, 1859. jy 27—4t.

LAW COPARTERSHIP,
RALEIGH, N. C.
H. W. MILLER and G. W. BROOKS.

HAVING ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TOGETHER in the Practice of the Law in the County Courts, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care They will attend the County Courts of Wake, Johnston, Nash, Franklin, Granville, Person and Orange.

OFFICE on Fayetteville Street, above the Lawrence Hotel, where one or the other may be constantly found jan 9

GROCERIES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER TO THE trade the following Goods on very liberal terms, with a general assortment in their line:
1000 Kegs Cumberland Nails assorted.
500 Sacks Marshall I. P. Salt.
200 Bushels Coffee, Crusned and Powdered Sugars.
20 Hhds new crop New Orleans do.
150 Barrels Molasses and Syrups.
175 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees.
20 Hhds new Bacon, Sides and Shoulders.

R. A. YOUNG & BRO.,
92 Sycamore Street,
Petersburg, Va.
January 21, 1859. jan 26—wtf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the