here to regard *liberty* and *charity* as the no- exercises of free and independent minds. We se a narrow bigotry and voluntary subjection e dictation of others, fully as much as we do other species of servility and meanness. But reat majority of Europeans who emigrate to shores, come with their opinions and senti- s formed in an antiquated mould, and with permanent prepossessions in favor of many e worst abuses of the past. They have never accustomed to *think* for themselves on any question affecting their rights and responsi- es, and they cannot therefore appreciate the ntages afforded them by free institutions. It dent that this positive and aggressive charac- hibited by the foreigner, is much better cal- d to propagate itself by active efforts, than ild, silent and passive temper of the Ameri- nd. As a matter of fact, we can easily see the most active exertions made in this coun- o propagate favorite opinions, are made by the gner in behalf of systems of belief and prac- which are most opposite and inimical to the ples on which our institutions repose. There oreover a profound respect manifested by icans, for the advocates of systems different their own. Bigoted devotion to superstition, tubborn adherence to old and arbitrary prin- in religion and government, are either openly uded or tenderly criticised, whilst the same e of attachment to the principles and institu- of our country and its original defenders, are o be condemned and denounced with unmeas- severity. This is one of the most unfavora- dications of a waning patriotism presented by spect of the times.

But, after all, there is a silent but effectual in- ce constantly exerted, in behalf of good and ary principles. We cannot believe that the body of the American people are as indifferent s they appear to be, towards the future inter- f their native land. This excessive deference reign opinions and habits, is on the surface, as not entirely vitiated the heart of the peo- We believe that any great crisis that may , will develop a degree of patriotism, not only g ourselves, but among our adopted citizens, must astonish our friends and disappoint our ies.

have received No's. 1 and 2 of the *Illustra- Weekly Report* of the New York Exhibition Industry of all Nations, edited by Prof. B. an, jr. and C. R. Goodrich, Esq., aided by nt writers in each department of Science and The Artistic department is under the super- ence of C. E. Döpler, Esq. It is published Crystal Palace, by G. P. Putnam and Co., 10, Park Place. This Journal, as its name es, will record the history, progress, and re- of the New York Industrial Exhibition. It e highly interesting, and also useful to those wish to keep themselves posted as to the pro- of matters at the Great Exhibition. The *Il- ted Report* will be issued weekly, from the ng to the close of the Exhibition, and will be ected in twenty-six numbers, besides a proba- upplement. Terms $3.

We have also received the August No. of *Go- Ladies' Book* and *Arthur's Home Gazette;* uly No. of the *Knickerbocker*, and the *Opal*, everal Agricultural periodicals, all of which, the cursory examination we have been able e, are as interesting and useful as usual— is saying a great deal for some of them.

CHAPEL HILL.—We made a flying visit to this nt little village, the seat of the University, day last week. While there we were kindly through the several halls and libraries at- to the University, by Mr. Nichols, one of itors of the Magazine. We take pleasure in ending to the traveling public, the excellent kept by Miss A. Hilliard, at Chapel Hill, as the very best we have ever met with, either out of North Carolina. As a hostess, we nce Miss Nancy "a host in herself."

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We that the session of this popular Institution pened with very flattering prospects. The an class is said to be larger than at any pre- session in the history of the University.

The Norfolk Argus learns from Jos. P. lds, Esq., the proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel, President Pierce and suite will visit Old Point rt in about ten days.

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from a, that three men went over the falls, on y last, and were drowned.

FUNDS FOR THE STATE FAIR.

those who hold subscription lists in this county purpose of raising a fund to aid in providing ent accommodations in Raleigh for the State ltural Fairs, are respectfully reminded that they een requested by a large and respectable public g to exert themselves in soliciting subscriptions meet together in this city, on the 5th of August the day after the election, and report the result r efforts. It is hoped every district in the will manifest its liberality by sending up a me subscription, and that the amount will ize immediate measures for making the neces- provements—a work which must not be delayed. depends upon the action of the gentlemen in lands the subscript on papers have been placed, ey are earnestly requested to exert themselves ow until the day appointed for their meeting.

THE COMMITTEE.

YOUTHFUL TRAVELER.—The Wheeling Times ns the arrival in this city of John Jacques, an boy, aged fifteen years, from the State of N. en route for California, overland. He states reached Philadelphia by stowing himself in a freight train; and remained there two weeks, g in the market-houses and subsisting on offal m by the servants at the hotels. Finally, a conductor allowed him to ride on the plat- a car to Baltimore, where he staid for more month, serving as an errand boy and newspa- rier; after which he proceeded on foot to Fred- begging enough to eat from the farm houses on road; here he engaged as ostler at a tavern, in a week on the top of a buggy wagon for 's Ferry, where he accidentally picked up a and took the cars for Cumberland; a gentle- ere paid his way to Wheeling; at the latter he is endeavoring to engage as a cabin boy on f a steamboat for St. Louis, where he hopes to as herdsman or cattle driver to California.— ering boy, that.

DERFUL ESCAPE.—On Friday last while the cars olumbus to Cincinnati were going at the rate y-two miles an hour, a passenger lost his hat rd, and jumped out after it without being in- A fool for luck.

A GALA DAY IN NEW YORK.

The President's Reception—Grand Military Display—A Heavy Shower—Inauguration of the Crystal Palace—Distinguished Strangers—Scenes in and about the Palace—Speech of President Pierce, &c., &c.

Thursday was a great day in New York, and it is estimated that its population was temporarily increased to nearly a million of souls by the great influx of strangers, to witness the reception of President Pierce. The Express, of Thursday afternoon, says:

Providence has favored us with one of the pleasantest days of the year, and thousands upon thousands of our fellow citizens from near and far points are here to enjoy it. The cars and steamboats, public and private conveyances, have come thronged with people.—Many are here from the other side of the Atlantic, many from the shores of the Pacific, and tens of thousands from the more accessible quarters of our own land. We see mingled in the crowds, parties from our Indian tribes, "Celestials" from China, Germans, Swiss, Italians, and Europeans, of every country and tongue. Many of them appear in costume, and add thereby not a little to the grand picture of ceremonies.

The greatest picture of all is the military of the city, who better than any thing else perhaps, in the city, represent the varied character of our people.—Every country of Europe now has its military representation here. There are out regiments of Irish and Germans; companies of Scotch and Italians; Veterans of 1812; Mexican volunteers of 1848, all sorts of military, and all sorts and conditions of people.

The city, between 6 and 10 o'clock in the morning, was thronged with the military, moving to and fro, and in the bracing morning looked busier, merrier, and gayer than we have ever seen it before. The cavalry, with their highly colored plumes and uniform made a dashing appearance in marching from and into quarters. So did the infantry with their full ranks and neat soldiery appearance. Union Park, Astor Place, the Lower Park, the Battery, were the prominent places for meeting in the morning.

As the steamboat Josephine, gaily decked with flags, having the President and suite on board, neared the Battery, the air resounded with the *vivas* of the immense mulitude assembled on the Battery, and on the vessels in the harbor, added to which the deafening roar of the cannon, made the scene a very impressive one.

In reply to an address of welcome by Mayor Westervelt, President Pierce made an eloquent speech, during which he was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the immense audience.

After a review of the troops, the President, on horseback, escorted by a military staff, proceeded in line towards the Crystal Palace.

At 12 o'clock, as the grand procession was moving up Broadway, a most inopportune and heavy shower came pattering down upon the head of the President, and upon the Secretaries, the bright uniforms and dashing plumes of the staff, and the military. Broadway was lined and thronged with men, and women, and children, and the instant scattering of "horse, foot and dragoons" was such as if legions of Cossacks had suddenly made a charge on them. The military, even, did not "stand fire" in all cases, but in many broke up the procession, and fled under awnings, into shops, houses, &c. The brilliant throngs of spectators fled in all directions for shelter. The shower lasted about 15 minutes, when the procession re-formed as well as possible, but much of it was wet, dripping or draggled.

SCENES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The great centre of attraction, the Crystal Palace, was the scene of much excitement all day, the spectacle presented, in that neighborhood, was one of the most stirring character. Nothing like it was ever seen in New York before.

From early morning immense crowds of people came pouring in from the lower part of the city, from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and the country roundabout. Every kind of vehicle was put in requisition, and every means and mode of conveyance seemed to have more business on hand than it could accomplish. The sixth, eighth and third avenues, and the Harlem cars were crowded to suffocation, almost, and the various lines of omnibuses were full, both inside and out. The hacks were extensively pressed into service, and so were private carriages—driving hither and thither—but all shaping their course to the common focus, up town.

Towards noon, the main avenues leading to the Palace—especially Broadway and the Bowery—presented a lively scene. "All creation" seemed to have turned out in holiday attire, *en masse*—some to gain the most advantageous position to see the President and the procession, as they marched along the route, but the greater number *en route* for the World's Fair.

In the interior of the Palace, the spectacle, at about twelve o'clock, was most animated. People came crowding in, through the several entrances, in hundreds, all eager to get possession of the seats nearest the platform, in the centre, the place assigned to the "distinguished visitors." The special police, however, managed to maintain admirable order, and though the crowd grew denser and denser every minute, no confusion to speak of, was visible.

Workmen were busy in different departments of the edifice, unpacking and arranging goods. Boxes containing many of the foreign contributions were piled up in some of the wings mountain high, and it is not expected that they will be arranged for a week or a fortnight yet to come.

The colossal statue of Daniel Webster, and the equestrian statue of Washington, which are placed immediately under the dome, attracted much attention. The crowd seemed, indeed, to gather the thickest at this particular point.

The general feeling in regard to the Palace itself, among the people, so far as we could ascertain, was one of pride and satisfaction. The edifice itself seemed to have surpassed, in grandeur, beauty and extent, the anticipations of everybody.

Thus much for the interior of the palace. The "scenes" outside were neither so pleasing, nor so easily described. The sidewalks of the Sixth Avenue looked like one solid mass of human beings, men, women and children; some standing and some sitting—some in horizontal attitudes, on stoops and piazzas, and many ensconsed upon awning posts and the eaves of the houses above. These were the "masses" who had no tickets of admission, and couldn't get in, but they seemed to enjoy, even under a broiling sun an outside look at the palace, quite as much as the more fortunate few, inside.

The hundred and one rare shows in the vicinity were driving a profitable business. Bands of music were stationed in front of almost every door, to attract the stranger. Nearly all the wonders of the world were advertised, within the circuit of a quarter of a mile, and to see what was to be seen, kept the crowd in continual commotion. But everything, nevertheless, seemed to go on orderly enough.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The *coup d'œil*, the spectacle was magnificent, inside the palace, beyond anything ever before seen in this country. The vast multitude present behaved with the greatest propriety and decorum.

It was half-past 2 o'clock when Gen. Pierce, at the head of the procession, reached the palace. His entrance was greeted by a perfect outburst of applause from the ten thousand spectators—men rose to their feet and raised their hats, and thousands of fair hands waved their handkerchiefs. The President, during the cheering, was conducted to the seat intended for him, on the platform.

On the platform of the invited guests were a larger number of men, distinguished and well known in all professions and occupations of life, than we have ever before seen in New York. The Governor of Georgia, Hon. Howell Cobb, was present; U. S. Senators Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, Chase, of Ohio, and Ex-Senator Miller, of New Jersey, and Ex-Senator Preston, of S. C., were seen.

Chief and prominent among all was Major General Winfield Scott, with his arm in a sling, and apparently yet suffering from his unlucky fall. The army and navy were largely represented, and among the officers were Major General Wool and staff, Major General Henderson, and Commodore Sloat. Lord Ellesmere and suite, the Representative of British Industry, was present. Major General Quitman, of Mississippi, was also present.

Bishop Wainright was dressed in his Canonicals, and made a very venerable appearance. The Clergy of this city and surrounding country, of all denominations, were present in large numbers.

After the opening prayer by the Rev. Bishop Wainright, the following anthem (composed for the occasion) was sung by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard Band, and members of other societies:

Here, where all climes their offerings send,
Here, where all arts their tribute lay,
Before Thy presence, Lord, we bend,
And for thy smile and blessing pray.

For thou dost away the tides of thought,
And hold the issues in thy hand,
Of all that human toil has wrought,
And all that human skill has plann'd.

Thou lead'st the restless power of mind
O'er destiny's untrodden field,
And guid'st him, wandering bold, but blind,
To mighty ends not yet revealed.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, then arose and remarked in substance as follows:

He first returned thanks to the President for attending the inauguration. He was glad that the exhibition had secured the support and approbation of our own government, though mainly relying upon its own energies. He paid a compliment to Daniel Webster, (pointing to his statue near him) who, among the first had lent his influence and name to this enterprise.—(Cheers.) He then dwelt upon the importance of bringing before the American people the genius and industry of the Old World—inasmuch as the exhibition of them would diffuse like tastes among our own people.

To this address President Pierce replied as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I return you my most warm and cordial thanks for the honor you have done me. I come to be present at the inauguration of this building, and to express the respect I entertain for this great Industrial Exhibition, designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interests of our country. You, sir, and the gentlemen associated with you, have laid claim in all that you have done to thanks that will be enduring.

Whatever short-comings you have spoken of, may be, but I can only say they appear not here, and, so far as I have learned, they appear not at all. Every thing around us reminds us that this is an utilitarian age, and that science, instead of being locked up, appears before the admiration of the world, and has begun to be tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that promotes social comfort. (Applause.) Sir, if you had achieved no other object but that you have done in bringing together citizens from all parts of this Union, you would have fulfilled, perhaps, one of the most important missions that can be imposed upon any of us in the way of strengthening the Union.

Sir, you have done more. You have nobly alluded to it. Your exhibition has brought here men eminent in almost every walk of life, from every civilized country on the face of the globe. And thus you have done more, perhaps, than any of us in promoting that great object dear to you, dear to me, dear to my venerable friend near me, (alluding to Bishop Wainright,) to promote peace among men. (Great applause.) Sir, I have not the voice to address you, and return you my thanks again for the honor you have done me. I must conclude.

The President's Address was in very good taste, and was well received. Three hearty cheers were given him when he closed his remarks. He was dressed in black, with a black neckerchief, and spoke in black kid gloves. His mode of delivery was effective and he was quite well heard all over the assembly.

A note-worthy incident of the day was the appearance of Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Wainright on the platform. They shook hands with each other with a seeming cordiality that challenged many remarks on the part of the lookers-on. They were also introduced to President Pierce, as were likewise Lord Ellesmere and a number of other distinguished strangers. The President immediately after the ceremonies returned to his quarters at the Astor House.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

President Pierce, soon after leaving the building, was overtaken by Gen. Scott, and the two had an interesting interview, the crowd, in the meantime, cheering them alternately.

The building, although not over 10,000 persons were present at the inauguration, is capable of holding nearly 30,000. During the day, $60 84 were contributed for the Washington National Monument.

Thirteen nations are represented in the exhibition, besides British Guiana and the British North American colonies.

CHINESE COOLIES.—The New York Sun is not over sanguine that Chinese labor is going to be successful in the West India Islands, as some seem to think.—The editor has information regarding the habits and temper of these singular people, which, if true, goes far to raise the doubts of the value of Chinese labor. They are represented as indisposed to bear severe or long continued toil, fond of repose, gossiping, fitful in their temper, requiring patient and judicious management, and dangerous in the extreme, when roused to resistance, knowing no restraint, and placing no value on human life. The Sun continues: "The Chinese repugnance to a negro is described as 'something unconquerable,' 'Hik Qneitsz'—a 'black devil'—is the worst form of opprobious abuse in a Chinaman's mouth, and there would be strong prejudice to overcome in reconciling them to live and work with the blacks in Jamaica and Cuba. The great difficulty to successful Chinese emigration or Colonization would therefore seem to be the getting of wives for them. What chance the revolution now in progress in China may work on the public sentiment on the subject of female emigration we cannot anticipate, but it is easy to comprehend that until the minds and the feet of the Chinese women are emancipated from their hereditary bondage, the prospect of improving any country by an importation of unmarried and strange-notioned Chinamen cannot be very encouraging."

PIRACY AND MURDER OF AN ENGLISH CREW.—Letters received from Singapore to the 15th May afford shocking details of another of those terrible murders on board ship, arising out of the odious coolie trade. In the present instance the vessel cut off was a foreign vessel, sailing under the Peruvian flag, but officered by Englishmen, who have fallen victims to the foul trade in human flesh which has for some few years past been carrred on from China to South America and the Havanas. It appears there were 200 coolies on board, the major part of whom allege they were kidnapped and forcibly carried on board, or enticed by the Chinese coolie brokers, on various pretexts, to see the vessel, from which again they were not suffered to depart. Many of the parties thus shamefully decoyed, consisted of boys under twelve years of age, the Rosa Elias having forty-five of this latter class on board. It is also alleged the shippers made the coolies believe they were going to a country abounding in gold, while in fact they intended employing them as guano diggers. After being at sea for a month, packed in a small space on deck, they were put on a short allowance of water, which finally led to an outbreak. The coolies possessed themselves of all the fire-arms on board, defied all resistance, drove the captain and mate into the cabin, into which they poured boiling water, and finally compelled them to jump overboard into the sea, whence they followed, and there butchered them.—Most of the crew also jumped overboard. The carpenter, it appears, succeeded in swimming on shore, distant between three and five miles, and reached Batavia. The coolies having possessed themselves of the ship, forcibly compelled one of the crew to navigate the vessel to China, but this man steered for Singapore.

INDIVIDUALS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—William Kating, for the murder of two children named O'Brien, who was sentenced to be executed on the 28th of June last, stands respited at Hackensack, N. J., until the 21st instant, when he will probably be hung.

Capie and Emmons, convicted in Philadelphia for the murder of Christoper Loohan, will pay the penalty of their crime on the 5th of August.

Lewis Montague, who murdered a man named Thompson, in Petersburg, Va., is also to be hung on the 5th of August.

Margaret Butler, who was found guilty at Culpeper, Va., of assisting Jim Phillips to murder Mr. Gaines, will be executed on the 12th of August.

James M'Guire, who murdered Mr. J. W. Holland, was sentenced at Syracuse, to be hung on the 17th of August.

John Hendrickson has been sentenced at Albany, to be executed on the 26th of August for the murder of his wife.

Robertson will be hung at Alexandria, Ky., on the 3d of September next, for the murder of Moses Guard. This execution, we almost blush to record in this enlightened age, will be done in public.

Beside these, there are a number of criminals in some of the eastern States who have been convicted of capital offences, but the laws require that they shall remain in prison one year before fixing the day for their execution.

A THIEF IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Friday evening one of the workmen employed in the Crystal Palace, when going home, stole a piece of sheet lead and packed it up in a parcel, and was conveying it out when an officer of the Palace arrested him. A pickpocket has also been arrested in the building.

RAIN! RAIN!—If other parts of the country have been as much favored as New Orleans has been for the last forty-eight hours, the general complaint of drought will soon cease. On Tuesday we had one of the most copious outpourings that has deluged our streets for many a day. The clouds turned over, and emptied their contents on the earth to the very last drop.

We have an infallible guage to the quantity of water which falls in any shower. It is the state of lakes Poydras and Julia. When they are up, in good boatable condition, and remain so—as they did on Tuesday for three or four hours—there is no doubt in our mind that an immense quantity of water has fallen.

On the occasion referred to, it was laughable—in some cases, pitiable—to see respectable citizens in fine patent-leather shoes, or cloth gaiters and white pants, quietly wading the streets, knee-deep, to get to their dinners. But when it comes to endanger the lives of juveniles—as was the case on Julia street on Tuesday—by the depth of water in the gutters—presenting numerous instances of little girls wading home from school with the water overtopping their stockings—we think that it is about time to cry out against the miserable grading of our streets, blocking up communication, and subjecting our citizens to numerous annoyances and discomforts. Enough money has been spent on our streets to pave them with Carrara marble, and yet, after all, every severe rain leaves them in such condition that we need boats to get from our offices to our residences. This is intolerable.—*N. O. Delta.*

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN MONTREAL.—The coroner's jury at Montreal, on the 12th inst, rendered their verdict on the victims of the late Gavazzi riot. Nine Protestants found, subsequently, that Jas. Walsh was shot by some persons unknown, who were endeavoring to disperse a mob assembled in the vicinity of Zion church, (including, among others, the said deceased,) which mob had previously overpowered the police, with the object of attacking said Gavazzi or the audience within Zion Church. That the other deceased came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds inflicted by the troops, at the order of the Mayor, and that both the said order delivered to the soldiers, and the firing of the soldiers without orders, were unnecessary and unjustifiable. Further, the jury condemn the practice of individuals carrying fire-arms, even in circumstances of assumed emergency—recommend a better police force, and regret the want of discipline of the troops who fired without the orders of the officers.

Ten Catholics find substantially the same thing as to Walsh, except that they say nothing about the riot in which he was engaged; and, instead of finding that the Mayor gave the order to fire, which caused the death of the others, declared that it was done by some person unknown.

A SOUTH CAROLINA GOLD MINE.—The editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, who recently visited the gold mine of Mr. Dorn, in South Carolina, says:—"Mr. Dorn informed us that he had, within the last eighteen months, with a small force, taken from his mine some three hundred thousand dollars; that he had traced the vein a mile and a quarter on his land; that it was fifteen feet wide, and we forget how many feet deep; that there was gold most frequently discoverable from the surface to the rich vein below. Mr. Dorn has got as much as $1,000 from one bushel of dirt, and has been, if we recollect aright, offered a million or two of dollars for one-half of his mine, which he very wisely declined taking. His mine is manifestly worth an indefinite number of millions, and the proprietor is unquestionably one of the richest men in America."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We regret to state that William the son of Dr. Walter Duffy, aged about eight years, was drowned on last Saturday afternoon about 7 o'clock. In company with a small boy, belonging to Dr. Duffy, he had gone upon the wharf of Eli Smallwood, Esq, for the purpose of crabbing. Whilst standing upon the edge of the wharf, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the water, and immediately drowned. His body was found shortly afterwards, and Drs. Chapman and Smallwood employed every means which skill or attention could devise to restore him to life. Their efforts, however, were altogether fruitless, as it is supposed he must have been under the water at least 30 minutes, before the discovery of his body.—*Newbern Atlantic.*

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN RICHMOND.—A fire broke out on Thursday night in the Tobbacco Factory occupied by Mr. James Riley, on Carey Street, between 21st and 22d streets, which consumed that factory and the adjoining ones occupied by Messrs. Robinson & Tyler, Gentry & Hatcher, and Harwood & Blackburn. The aggregate loss was estimated at $100,000, which, we understand, was fully covered by insurance. The fire was doubtless the act of an incendiary.

A SINGULAR MODE of betting is restored to on Sundays, on the western waters, on which days there is no card-playing allowed. The gamblers sit around a table, each having before him a lump of loaf-sugar; a stake is put up by the players, and he upon whose lump the fly lights first, wins the 'pile.' They also make side-bets among themselves upon this important event. The excitement often waxes high, as the fly hovers over and around the sweet morsels, undecided upon which to feast.

THE PROPERTY OF A WIFE.—The New York Legislature has been legislating in reference to a wife's property. On Tuesday the House passed a bill which the Senate had amended, providing that where debts are contracted before marriage, and the property of the wife is set over to the husband, both may be served with process, and the property thus set over satisfy the lien—or where the property of the wife remains intact, such debt is a lien on her property.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.—The Vanderburgh Mining Company, of North Carolina, has just been organized by electing William Furness, Esq., President. The number of shares are fixed at 120,000, par value $10. The company own 626 acres of mining lands yielding gold and copper, situated in the county of Cabarras, N. C. The mine has been previously worked for its gold ores, but it is said the copper ores will be of greater consequence than the gold. The veins are of a very promising character.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE HIPPODROME.—On Thursday evening, while the French performers were riding in the hurdle race at the New York Hippodrome, the horse of M'lle Caroline, in attempting to leap one of the hurdles, stumbled and fell heavily upon the young lady, one of his hoofs striking her head. She was picked up insensible and carried from the ring.

GETTING OUT SPARS for the Navy is a profitable business in Alabama, and the pine forests furnish the finest kind. They are principally obtained for the French Navy. The lumber trade generally has become a very important one, and the exportation of it from Mobile is qute extensive. Steam saw-mills are found all along the two rivers and elsewhere.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—Corn and oats in Georgia will be short to a considerable extent, and it is stated that prices for the former have advanced in that State from 35 to 40 cents a bushel. The corn and cotton crops in the interior of South Carolina are also said to be unpromising.

IRELAND.—Mr. Van Buren and son, accompanied by Mr —— Campbell, of U. S., visited the Dublin Exhibition, on the 28th ult., and were conducted through the building by Professors Harrison, Barker and other members of the committee.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—A petition has been p ed to the Common Council of Boston for th Faneuil Hill on the 3d of August. The the birth-day of Thomas F. Meagher, banquet will be given him by his fri

PERFORATED LETTER STAMPS by the British Government ted from each other by rendering them easily d This is an American

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DOCTORS.—We learn from the Medical Examiner that the Medical graduates in the United States thus far, have numbered nine hundred and fifty for the year 1853. This includes the graduates of sixteen medical institutions.

RESIGNATION.—Gen. Joseph Lane has resigned the office of Governor of the Territory of Oregon, having been re-nominated by the Democrats as Congressional Delegate. He has already taken the stump.

OLD POINT.—The season at Old Point, it is said, has been very successful thus far, and bids fair to continue even longer than usual. A very large and fashionable company is there at present.

IT is said that Barnum has lost a thousand a week on his Illustrated News. The newspaper business is out of his line. He thrives best by newspapers when other men publish them.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Esq., the efficient Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed acting secretary during the absence of Mr. Guthrie from the seat of Government.

THE NEW YORK BATTERY is rapidly filling up. It is said that about five hundred loads of dirt are dumped there daily, and an acre of land has already been reclaimed from the sea.

PETER F. VADEN, Esq., of Petersburg, Va., received the appointment of route agent between Richmond and Weldon, last week, in the place of J. T. Peebles, removed.

WHAT is the difference between Scott's best novel and Desdemona? One was the "Bride of Lammer- or," while the other was the bride that "the Moor," lamm'd.

LABORERS are in active demand at Stockton, California, particularly harvest hands. Mowers are advertised for at $100 per month.

THE police of the New York Crystal Palace are to be dressed in uniform. The corps is composed of about one hundred men.

JOHN B. WHEELER, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President as Secretary to sign Land Patents.

MR. BARNUM is lecturing on temperance at Cleveland, Ohio, where he is about to open a museum.

ON Monday last the Mayor of Allegheny city, Pa., fined John Johns for making shoes on Sunday.

HON. WM. C. PRESTON, of S. C., is among the distinguished strangers now in New-York.

George Chrysty, of negro minstrel celebrity, it is reported, died in New York on Friday.

CHOLERA is prevailing in Cuba, and on one plantation 280 slaves are said to have died.

ON Wednesday there were 560 vessels of all classes lying in port at New-York.

LIEUT. JAMES H. NORTH has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Gosport, Va.

THE Doctors of Orange county, New York, have "struck" for higher fees.

E. K. COLLIS, Esq., the great ship owner of New-York, is lying ill at Detriot.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is said to be the happy mother of a fine daughter.

WATERMELONS are selling at Richmond, Va., at 50 cents a-piece.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET---Wholesale Prices

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SOUTHERN WEEKLY POST,
BY MESSRS. McILWAINE, SON & CO.
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

July 19, 1853

Bacon—Market quiet and demand limited. Shoulders 7 @ 7½; Sides 8½ @ 8¾; Jole 5½ @ 5¾.
Cotton—The market is very bare and receipts small—Prime lots would bring 11c.
Corn—This article is in better demand and we now quote it at 60c.
Coffee—Rio 9½ @ 9¾; Laguira 10 @ 10¼; Old Java 12½c.
Guano—Stock rather light with more enquiry; we quote it at $45½ @ $46.
Iron—Swedes $95; English $70 @ 75.
Lard—Barrels 10½ @ 11; Kegs 11 @ 12.
Salt—Liverpool $1,65; Ground Allum $1,20.
Nails—4¼ @ 4½ for good brands.
Sugars—Without change to note.
Tobacco—Market active and at high prices. Lugs 6½ @ 8½; Common Leaf 8½ @ 9½; Fair 10½ to 12; and good 12½ to $15. Fine Manufacturing would command high prices.
Wheat—$1,05 to 1,10 for New Red, and 1,10 to 1,15 for White. Receipts small with a good demand from the millers.
McILWAINE, SON & CO.

WE are requested to announce JOHN L. TERRELL as a candidate for the Clerkship of the County Court of Wake.
July 16, 1853. 33—te.

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We will again and lastly state to the public and our patrons, that as OUR interests are largely identified with the increasing enterprise of the South, and the general direction of the business under the personal superintendence of one of the firm, who permanently resides in Petersburg, Va., we call for a continuation of that liberal patronage as heretofore conferred upon us, and a general support of that principle and system of *ECONOMY, PUNCTUALITY* and *EXPEDITION*, as first introduced in the Express business by us, and upon which all may depend on its being carried out to the letter.

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June, 1853, n29-tf. Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A rumor seems to be going the rounds thoughout our entire Line of Express, that PARISEN & KING have sold out their business to Messrs ADAMS & Co., and as such rumor tends to the injury of our business, we hereby notify the public that all rumors they may hear in that respect, are as false as they are malicious; and furthermore, that Messrs. Adams, & Co., never had nor never will have sufficient means to buy out the enterprize of Parisen & King