LITERARY NOTICES.

The North Carolina *University Magazine* is on our table after an intermission of a month. The August number is quite a creditable one and speaks well for the new editorial corps, who introduce themselves to the readers of the *Magazine* in a neat salutatory. We commend the address of Dr. Dickson, before the Association of Alumni, at the late commencement of the University, to the attention of everybody. It is an exceedingly chaste and learned production, and will amply repay perusal.

Graham, for August, has also been received. The classic description of the "Rhine and its Scenery" is continued in this number and will be found exceedingly interesting. There are several other articles of merit, as all who do not take it now, will discover when they send on to the publishers for a copy of the Magazine, commencing with the August number.

The ladies will be pleased with the *Keepsake*, which John S. Taylor sends then for August. We trust he will keep taking it, not only for his sake, but for our own entertainment and instruction.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SCE.—*Attempt on Napoleon's Life—England believes it a fact—General Items—The Crops.*

The London *Times*, writing editorially and ostensibly from exclusive information, asserts that the ruled conspiracy against the Emperor's life was really founded on fact. Some weeks ago, as the Emperor Empress were on their way to the Hippodrome, a was laid for intercepting the *cortege*. One of the ses in the carriage preceding that of the Emperor to have been stabbed, and in the confusion that expected to follow, a more decisive blow was to been struck. This pilot miscarried at the very ment of its execution, for on the occurrence of the page in front, the imperial carriage was driven idly on, and the Emperor escaped molestation. ny persons supposed to be implicated in this conacy were arrested, and are said to have been retly sent out of the country. It was on account having failed to unravel this plot that M. de Maupas removed from the Ministry of Police, and his office abolished. Suspicions were entertained that other mbers of the secret society to which the alleged spirators belonged, would renew their attempt, a close but quiet watch was kept on their movements. At the door of the opera, the other night, eral of them were recognized pressing ar the person of Napoleon, when the police dexterously raised a cry *au voleurs*—thieves! and arrested ir men without disturbance. The police said nothing about it, but it crept out that the persons arrested were armed with pistol and poignard, and doubtless meant mischief. The public records merely announced (as stated per last steamer) that several embers of secret societies were arrested in an attempt to ... the opera. The trial of the ... in this affair will shortly commence before the *Police Correctionelle*, which proceeds without a jury. The members of these secret cieties are affiliated together, under the name of the invisibles."

RKEY—*Latest News—American Sympathy—Reported Insanity of either the Czar or Sultan—The Riots at Smyrna—Gallant conduct of the Captain of the United States Frigate St. Louis.*

The next news from Constantinople would reach Paris and London on the 13th (day of Arctic's sailing from Liverpool) 14th inst. Until then it could not be known with certainty what decision the Porte had taken on learning that the Russians had passed the Pruth, and whether it had appealed to assistance of its allies. Should it have done so, the probability is that the allied fleet would have passed the Dardanelles before the arrival of the last instructions from the two governments. A private dispatch from Vienna, however, states that the Ambassors of France, England and Austria, at Constantinople, on the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, requested an audience of the Sultan, and asked him not to demand that the allied fleets should enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan complied with the recommendation, and confined himself against the invasion of the territory.

The following curious paragraph comes from Vienna, July 5:

"Great depression prevails in the Turkish capital, but the movements of the troops, and the unceasing coming and going of English, American, French, Dutch and Turkish vessels, give an unnatural animation to the city."

The Constantinople correspondent is inclined to attribute friendly professions of the government of the United States, the astonishing success of the American missionaries among the Musselmen.

A private letter of the same date confirms a startling piece of intelligence. "A very high personage" [*query*, who?—Caliphor Sultan?] "is said recently to have exhibited symptoms of a terrible malady which is believed to be in the family, and it is even asserted that the propriety of nominating a Caliphor for a time is already discussed. The rumor that there are two great rival parties in Russia gains strength. The old Russian faction has at its head two Grand Dukes (Constantine and probably a younger brother) and the synod. The so-called German party, which is headed by Count Nesselrode and his colleagues, represents the intelligence and civilization of the nation."

Our correspondent thinks that the statement of American influence to the Sultan rests on no better authority than a gossiping letter to the *Oest Deutsche Post*.

The Porte had declined the formation of a foreign legion. A council of consultation is about to be summoned, composed of the most eminent men from all parts of the empire.

The Envoy of the Bey of Tunis had arrived at Constantinople to express the Bey's regret at the "most unjust decrees of Russia," and to tender his assistance in support of the banner of the Prophet.

We mention, merely to omit nothing that looks like news, that the correspondence from Alexandria of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that certain English agents are flattering the Pacha of Egypt with the theory of an Arabian Kingdom under British protection. The same paper says that the Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men is destined for the occupation of Syria.

PARIS, Monday Evening, July 11, 1853.

It is said that a joint note from England and France has been addressed to the Russian Government, making propositions of the pacific settlement of the impending question. Constantinople news of the 27th ...ine is of a pacific tendency; and an arrangement, adopted by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Austria, was believed to be approaching its conclusion. The Austrian internuncio had obtained the satisfaction demanded, within twenty hours, for the treatment of the Austrain naval officers at Smyrna. The Bourse was firm to-day, without much business doing; Count Nesselrode's last circular was known to speculators, but did not produce any effect on prices. Three Per Cents opened and closed at 77 10.

A SWIMMING Excursion took place at the Bathing Establishment of Dr. Rob, at Hertford, on Wednesday. The Times states that about two thousand persons, male and female, were present, and that the river for a long distance was filled with boats, ...ving to the whole ... ance:

"Seventeen swimmers entered the lists—nine Americans and eight Germans. Owing to the late hour at which the bands of music arrived, the sport did not begin in time to introduce the "floating supper tables," as had been announced. The swimmers started from the Railroad Bridge, at the signal of the discharge of a pistol, and swam down to a point opposite the Bathing Establishment—distance nearly a mile. They came down the river in fine style, displaying a strength and grace of action in the water that would have honored the most adroit of the amphibious natives of the Polynesian Islands.

The party started, we believe, with no intention of a race, but the cheering and urging of the people in the boats, drove them into a trial of speed—and they dashed through the water at a fast rate. We did not learn the precise time made, but it must have been very good. Mr. Ulrich Moll, a German, came in ahead.—He was followed next in order by a Yankee, whose name we did not learn. Joseph R. Hawley, Esq., was third in the race, having started behind several and passed many others. The fourth best swimmer appeared to be Herman Macrecklin, one of our German citizens. The rest all came in, in good style, having performed the long distance in a very short time. A prize will be presented to Mr. Moll.

TEETH DRAWING IN MADRID.—The authorities of Madrid, have deemed it necessary to prohibit the drawing of teeth in the public streets. First, because it is derogatory to the dignity of a dentist's profession; and, secondly, because "it stains the streets with blood."

James River, at Richmond, was five feet above its ordinary height on Friday, and still rising.

The Hygeia Hotel, at Old Point, has been offered for sale.

THE CATASTROPHE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Buffalo papers contain thrilling accounts of the late accident at Niagara Falls, by which three lives were lost. Avery, the young man who clung with desperation to an upright log from 9 1-2 o'clock on Monday night until 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, was only 20 years of age, and, to add to the painful interest of the frightful scene, his distracted father was one of the throng of spectators which lined the shores during all day on Tuesday. During the day hundreds left Buffalo by the railroad trains, but on their arrival at the Falls, were unable to render the unfortunate man any assistance, and were compelled to look on with painful suspense until their worst fears were realised, and the fierce element whirled its poor victim beneath its boiling current. The Buffalo Commercial has the following additional particulars:

Our informant tells us that Avery was in a part of the rapids where the rocks rise nearly to the surface of the water. A log of wood, apparently wedged tightly between the rocks, and crossed by another, still higher out of the water, was his resting place.—Here he remained, half clinging to and half perching upon the log, from which he would occasionally slip down and walk a little on the rocks, which were only a short distance under the water.

A few feet in advance was a small fall of about four or five feet, and here and on each side of him the waters rushed wildly on at a speed of about forty miles an hour. About 2 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon, a raft was constructed, formed of crossed timbers, strongly fastened in a square form, a hogshead being placed in the centre.

The raft was strongly secured with ropes on each side, and was floated down to the rocks upon which Avery was stationed. As it approached the spot where he stood, the rope got fast in the rocks, and the raft became immovable. Avery then appeared to muster strength and courage, and descending from the log, walked over the rocks to the place where the rope had caught and labored long and hard to disengage it from the rocks. After some time he succeeded, and then with renewed energy, inspired by the hope of rescue, he pulled manfully at the rope until he succeeded in bringing the raft from the current towards his fearful resting-place.

Avery now got on to the raft, making himself fast thereto by means of ropes, which had been placed there for that purpose, and those on the land commenced drawing it towards the shore. It had approached within *thirty feet* of one of the small islands, towards which its course was directed, when suddenly it became stationary in the midst of the rapids, the ropes having again caught in the rocks.

All endeavors to move it were found to be in vain, and much fear was entertained that the strain upon the ropes might break them and occasion the poor fellow's loss. Various suggestions were now volunteered, and several attempts were made to reach him. One man went out in a boat as far as he dared to venture, and asked him if he would fasten a rope round his body and trust to being drawn in by that.

The poor fellow, however, shook his head despondingly, as though he felt that he had not strength enough remaining to make himself secure to a rope. At length a boat was got ready—a life boat, which had arrived from Buffalo—and was launched. Seeing the preparations, Avery unloosed his fastenings, with the intention of being ready to spring into the boat. Borne on by the rushing waters, and amid the breathless suspense of the spectators, the boat approached the raft. A thrill ran through the crowd—the boat lived in the angry waves—it struck the raft—a shout of joy rang forth from the shores, for it was believed that he was saved—when suddenly the hope that had been raised was again destroyed—a moment's confusion followed the collision, and in the next the victim was seen in the midst of the waters, separated from his frail support and struggling for life.

For a minute or two the poor fellow, striking out boldly, swam strongly towards the island, and the cry echoed from shore to shore that he would yet be saved. But soon the fact became certain that he receded from the shore—his strength was evidently failing. Gradually he was borne back into the fiercest part of the current—slowly at first, then more rapidly.

Swiftly and more swiftly he approached the brink of the fated precipice—the waters had him at last, their undisputed victim, and madly they whirled him on to death, as though enraged at his persevering efforts to escape their fury.

A sickening feeling came over the spectators when, just on the brink of the precipice, the doomed man rising up from the waters—clear from their surface—raising himself upright as a statue, with his arms flung wildly aloft, and with a piercing shriek that rang loudly above the mocking roar of the cataract, fell back again into the foaming waves, and was hurried over the brow of the fatal precipice.

The boat which was made fast to the log, and the raft, are still swaying to and fro in the current. None of the bodies have been found, and probably never will be.

THE JAPANESE.—The Philadelphia Sun says, "A glance at this people, with whom we may at no distant day hold extensive commercial relations, affords many points of interest, both to the utilitarian and the speculative philosopher. The fact of their intercourse being now confined to the Dutch and Chinese, does not preclude the possibility of their swelling the tide of emigration to our shores, when the way shall be opened. Their limited intercourse is a governmental restriction, which may become relaxed no less by the Chinese rebellion, than through the negotiations of an American Commissioner. This view brings them within speaking distance, and all classes become interested in their general character, habits, attainments, peculiarities, &c.

"Beside the three principal islands, Niphon, Jesso, and Sikof, there are a great number of smaller ones, the whole containing about fifty millions of souls, and as the crime of adultery is published with death, the natural increase would keep pace with any reasonable emigration. They speak a language unknown to any other people, and have schools where are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry history and astronomy, the sciences being very highly esteemed. In their religion, which is Pagan, as well as their personal habits and appearance, they resemble the Chinese, but in almost every other respect there is a marked difference. Their features and their complexion exhibit a difference very readily observed. Looking at an isolated, slovenly specimen of this race of people, with a pound or more of grease in his slickly combed hair, it is difficult to associate him either with the splendor of art or the sublimity of science, and yet, the Capital of the Empire, Jeddo, on the southeastern side of the Island of Niphon, is a magnificent city, covering an area of fifty-four square miles.

"The Japanese, like the Chinese, are said to place no value on human life. This, in a measure, is attributable to the cruelty which the authorities exercise in keeping out foreign influence. If out at sea a Japanese has any intercourse with a foreign vessel, he ... women with great cruelty.

"As regards their commercial relation to us, they produce nothing, nor manufacture anything but what we can very well do without. Their chief products are rice, ginger, black pepper, sugar, cotton and indigo; while their manufactures for the most part are rather of the ornamental than of the useful sort. However, being an active and adventurous people, we cannot suffer to lie idle; and as we seldom have any fighting to do, we may as well let our ships unlock the sealed ports of Pagan nations just by way of satisfying our curiosity. The expense is nothing, if we can only have a more extended view of the planet on which we live. This earth is a great book, and no people exhibit such a *penchant* for perusing it as ourselves, and surely none more capable of doing so with advantage and profit."

EFFECT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The town of Fayetteville, N. C., situate in a great agricultural region, has for years had to depend for its supply of hay on the New York and other northern markets.—Recently the Western plank road, connecting with that city, has been finished, and a few days ago they received over 10,000 lbs. of hay, (of a better quality than they have been getting from the North,) brought in from Forsyth county, N. C., at $1.25 per 100 lbs. The Fayetteville Observer says:

We learn that such hay has been abundant in that county at 30 cents per 100 lbs., but that since the article has been brought here on a profit, it has risen to 50 cents. The meadow from which this hay came, has yielded at the first cutting this year about 2,500 lbs. per acre—of herds grass, clover &c. At the second cutting it will yield fully as much more of blue grass. Five thousand lbs., worth formerly, at 30 cents, $15 per acre; worth now, at 50 cents, $25 per acre. This shows a clear gain to the farmer of $10 per annum per acre, or interest equal to an increase in the value of his land of $166,66 per acre.

THE AUTHOR O "SWEET HOME."—As I sit in my garret here (in Washington) watching the course of great men and the destiny of party, I meet often with strange contradictions in this eventful life. The most remarkable was that of J. Howard Payne, the author of "Sweet Home." I knew him personally. He occupied the rooms under me for some time, and his conversation was so captivating that I have often spent whole days in his apartment. He was an applicant for office at the time—consul at Tunis—from which he had been removed. What a sad thing it was to see the poet subjected to all the humiliation of office seeking. Of an evening we would walk along the streets. Once in a while we would see some family circle so happy, and forming so beautiful a group, that we would both stop, and then pass silently on.

On such occasions he would give me a history of his wanderings—his trials, and all the cares incident to his sensitive nature and poverty. "How often," said he once, "I have been in the heart of Paris, Berlin and London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or the hand-organ playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy the next meal, or a place to put my head. The world has literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet, I have been a wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from my office; and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for bread. Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish was to die in a foreign land, to be buried by strangers, and sleep in obscurity.

I met him one day looking unusually sad. "Have you got your consulate?" said I.

Yes, and leave in a week for Tunis; I shall never return."

The last expression was not a political faith. Far from it. Poor Payne! his wish was realized, he died at Tunis. Whether his remains have been brought to this country I know not. They should be, and if none others will do it, let the homeless throughout the world give a penny for a monument to Payne. I knew him, and will give my penny, for an inscription like the following:

HERE LIES
J. HOWARD PAYNE,
The Author of "Sweet Home"
A wanderer in life; he whose songs were sung
in every tongue, and found an echo
in every heart.
NEVER HAD A HOME,
AND HE DIED
In a Foreign Land!

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times makes the following statements with regard to Russian espionage in France and elsewhere.

"Large sums of money, in addition to the ordinary expenditure for police purposes, are said to have been paid for that object. The cost of the espionage in the Russian interest in France, for the present year, is estimated at more than 2,000,000f.; and some of the persons employed in it, both Russians as well as French, are those whose position in society one would suppose ought to place them above such services. One titled person is at present traveling in Germany, with minor agents scattered over the country, for the purpose of picking up information. The scale of remuneration for this not very creditable occupation varies according to the rank and consequent utility of the party. One person has been mentioned who is, and has been for some time, in the receipt of more than 100,000f. per annum, for supplying the Russian Government with secret information on matters in general, but particularly with reference to France and England. But the co-operation of no one, in however humble a sphere, is rejected, provided he has the facility of communication news. Even the most trifling gossip is transmitted and when no valuable information is conveyed, the rumors of the saloons, more or less false, and more or less partaking of scandal, serve to amuse the Court of Russia.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM POISON.—Two men in Illinois, near Lacon, came to a terrible death last week. A companion had stolen a bottle of liquor, as he supposed, which he handed them for a treat. They both drank of it in such haste that its pungency and deadly power were not discovered until too late to avert the evil. It turned out to be nitric acid, diluted in rain water, said to have been procured for purposes of galvanizing. But a moment elapsed before they fell to the earth, overwhelmed with the most intense and excruciating pain. They rolled and tumbled and clawed their faces and the earth with both hands, indicating by the contortions of their bodies and groaning, all that agony which would ensue if they had swallowed red hot coals. Death soon ensued.

A similar affair occurred on board a steamboat on the Ohio river, near Louisville, a few days ago. Several of the crew tapped a cask of whiskey, as they supposed, in the hold of the boat, and drank freely. Two of them died in convulsions soon after, and another is not expected to survive. Instead of whiskey, the cask contained a poisonous liquid.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An article recently published in the "Tenth Legion," of Virginia, says that in consequence of the agitation on the subject of slavery, in the last General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church which met at Buffalo, a number of ministers of that persuasion, in the Synod of Virginia, have signed resolutions, and proposed them to the other Southern Synods for adoption, declining to make any response to the enquiries propounded by the late General Assembly, and proposing that, if in the next Assembly the agitation of the slavery question is not abandoned, the delegates from the Southern Presbyteries withdraw, and unite either in a new organization, or, in such other measures as in their judgment will be most expedient.

The same paper says that some of the Southern members of this church are in favor of immediate secession, and that, possibly, some will take that course, but that the plan indicated in the above resolutions seems generally preferred.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—The Columbia South Carolinian of the 17th inst., says: "We deeply regret to announce that Maj. S. A. Godman, the accomplished editor of the "Illustrated Family Friend," (published in Columbia, S. C.,) died in Charlotte county, Va., on the 12th inst. The deceased was born in Cincinnati on the 8th September, 1822, and was therefore nearly 31 years of age. Mr. Godman was a writer of talent, and in the department of literature for which he seemed to have a preference—nautical romance—he had already exhibited great powers. Had his life been spared he would doubtless have won a high reputation among the authors of America. He has died in the prime of life, and in the vigor of a fine intellect, which he had devoted to the literature of his country. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss, and a circle of friends who had looked forward with pride to a brilliant career, of which he gave abundant promise, to lament his early and unexpected decease."

HORRORS PERPETRATED AT NANKIN.—A letter from Canton, China, speaking of the capture of Nankin by the rebels, says:

"Of the Tartar garrison, more than 20,000, including the families of the soldiers, women and children, were either put to the sword or committed suicide, it being a point of honor with that singular people to perish rather than to yield. Every one of the priests, whether of the Budhist or Taouist religion, and who were very numerous there, were massacred. Their numbers could not have been less than 1,500 or 2,000; while those killed in the assault, the mining of the walls, and the entry of the rebels, are said to amount to over 20,000 men. Very many families are completely annihilated by suicide. The streets were so blocked up with dead bodies, that, in passing from point to point, the conquerors burst open doors of houses, private as well as public, and threw them inside, as the Chinese expressed it, as if they had been logs of wood."

DOMESTIC TROUBLES IN THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.—A good deal of gossip, says a Paris letter, has been going on in Paris during the last few days, respecting a supposed attempt of the fair Eugene to pay a clandestine visit to her dear native land across the Pyrenees. It seems that the Imperial lady has for a considerable time been unwell, and feels but little relish for the *gene* of a court life, in consequence of which she petitioned her royal husband for leave of absence—a request that was at once refused in no very courteous terms. The Spanish wife, however, was not, it appears, to be thus baulked: and so, what she could not gain by the good will of the Emperor, she ought to obtain by secret contrivance, in connection with one of the ladies about her person. The scheme, however, by some means or other, oozed out, and the result has been, that effectual means are taken to prevent the imprisoned bird from tasting the sweets of liberty and inhaling the fragrant breezes of her native Spain.

SUPPLY OF CATTLE FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET.—It is said that were it not for the numerous railroads, New York city would now be in a state of starvation so far as meat is concerned, as it has to depend almost entirely upon supplies from the West. Beeves are now delivered there from the Northwestern Prairies, within a week, by means of railroads, at an expense of 10 to $12 per head. It would take from 40 to 90 days to bring the cattle from the western parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, or Arkansas in fair weather, but in winter it would be too expensive to attempt such a thing. A drove of cattle from the Cherokee Nation, raised by the Indians, were recently received at New York, via railroad, from Illinois. It is said it would be rare to find a hundred head of cattle in the New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Vermont markets at one time, but for the droves that come from the West, over these different lines of railway.

IMPORTED STOCK.—The imported stock which arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, a few days ago, consists of fifty head of Durham cattle, thirty-two sheep, one celebrated Cleveland bay horse, and a Neapolitan sow, with a fine litter of pigs. A portion of this fine stock, (which has been selected from the most celebrated herds in England,) is the property of R. Atchison Alexander, one of the most wealthy young men in Kentucky, and the remainder belongs to a company of farmers, in the counties of Fayette, Bourbon and Woodford, in that State. The expense attending their introduction, it is said, will be over fifty thousand dollars, as they have been purchased without regard to expense, as may be infered from the fact of a bull and heifer having cost five hundred and twenty-five guineas, or twenty-six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy have made their report to the Secretary of War. The Board express their gratification because of the proficiency of the cadets in their studies, and also their unanimous opinion in favor of the institution, as the best method of diffusing military science and attaining skill in the art of war. They recommend the erection of a new building for a Riding School; the enlargement of the Cadet's Hospital; new buildings for officers' quarters, and other purposes. They also recommend an increase in the number of cadets to two from each State, to be recommended by the United States Senators. An extension of the period of instruction to five years is recommended, and also an increase of cadets' pay from $28 to $30 per month.

OUTLAWRY AMONG THE MORMONS.—The Detroit Advertiser publishes a letter from Beaver Isle, stating that the sheriff of Emmett county, with a posse, who went to Pine river, among the Mormons, to summon three men, who had been drawn as jurors, were fired upon as they were leaving in a boat, by about 40 armed men. The sheriff and posse being unarmed, and in an open boat, could do nothing. About one hundred shots were fired at them near the shore, and subsequently they were pursued by three boats for ten miles, and, being overtaken, the firing was kept up for five miles more. Six of the sheriff's party were wounded. No pretence or excuse was made for this assault, except that they were determined to have no law at Pine River.

WE last week published an account of the arrest of a villain caught in the act of placing obstructions on the Harlem Railroad track in the night. He has since undergone an examination before Justice Mitchell, of White Plains. It is now evident that his object was to precipitate the Express train from Albany, when at full speed, down the precipice at the point where he placed the obstructions, and where there was a curve in the road, and *then to take advantage of the dreadful occurrence in robbing the passengers!* A kind Providence, however, induced the company to place watchmen along the neighborhood, on that very night, who caught the fiend; and thus the train, which contained over 100 passengers, the miscreant's intended victims—passed safely down.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—The Home Journal says that, several months ago, a woman of Pennsylvania, forwarded an elaborately worked satin quilt to Queen Victoria, as a present. Her Majesty, on receipt of the gift, directed an answer to be written to the donor, accepting the quilt, though it was added, presents are not usually received. The woman who made the quilt was, it seems, quite indignant that no return was made to her in money, and forthwith penned an epistle to her Majesty insinuating as much. The queen, though unquestionably disgusted at such conduct, answered by sending a draft for £20, at the same time, however, stating, that in future no gifts would be received from even American ladies.

TIRED OF GLORY.—It is said that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, since the declination of Queen Victoria to admit her to court, has become disgusted with the tomfoolery of being lionized among the Europeans as the historian of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and is going to spend a few weeks, for the restorative influences of retirement, among the mountains of Switzerland.—Stafford House was a delusion. The Duchess of Sutherland is a humbug. She could not admit her friend into the royal presence. That was enough. Mrs. Stowe retires in disgust. She has found the real "key to Uncle Tom's Cabin." She is tired of glory. Let her go in peace. *Vive la bagatelle!*—*N. Y. Herald.*

A SLAVE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The Monongahela (Pa.) Republican says that there is yet living near Cookstown, a slave of General Washington. He is 124 years of age, and can walk six miles in a day. He is so old that his fingers and toes are nearly all white. He belonged to Washington when he owned what is now known as Washington's Bottom, on which Perryopelis now stands. The estate of Col. Cook was and still is bound for his living. He is to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition, if arrangements can be made.

CUCUMBERS AND MILK.—A case of sickness, resulting from eating cucumbers and drinking milk at the same meal, came near proving fatal a few days ago, in Richmond, says the Enquirer. A young lady disregarding a caution of older heads at the table, partook of these articles of food, and was shortly after seized with sickness of a distressing and dangerous character. The discordant character of cucumbers and milk renders them dangerous to be indulged in at the same time. We state these facts for the benefit of a numerous class of persons who are prone to indulge their appetites, let the danger be what it may.

SOMETHING VERY LIKE A MIRACLE.—The North British Daily Mail has the following under the title of "Remarkable Occurrence."

A little girl had her left arm crushed by a fall from a window in Sighness. A few days since, while amusing herself out of doors, a dove descended from a neighboring dwelling house, and, as if in search of food, removed the speck with its bill, without causing the slightest injury, so that ever since the vision of the girl has been perfect.

This is one of the toughest stories we ever read of.

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Colonel D. Usery, of the parish of Desoto, informs the editors of the Caddo Gazette, that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: "Take an egg and break it, put in salt, and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the salve is formed, put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer twice a day. He has tried the remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

THE REPORTED ORDINATION OF REV. DR. IVES.—The Boston Pilot, a Catholic print, states the following reasons which will prevent Bishop Ives from receiving ordination as a Priest of the Catholic Church. It says:

"He cannot be ordained priest without the consent of his wife. To make her consent worth anything, she must be a Catholic. Even then, it will be worth nothing, unless she retire voluntarily to a convent. Even so, there will be some difficulty in obtaining permission for him to be a priest"

A new species of grasshopper has been very destructive to herbage of every kind this season in the vicinity of Mercersburg, Pa. It is of a light yellow color, larger than the ordinary species, and most voracious, devours grass, corn, potatoes, onions, &c. Farmers are obliged to take up their vegetables to save them from destruction, as this army of insects entirely strip the gardens, and not only cut the leaves of corn, but stalks an inch in diameter are eaten off close to the ground.

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS ABROAD.—The Medical Journal says: "Perhaps a larger number of American physicians were never before in Europe than at the present time. Nearly every school and city in the Union is represented, and there is also a flood of American students distributed through the schools of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other celebrated cities. There is something at each place worth seeing."

VERMONT MARBLE FOR RUSSIA.—The Czar of Russia has, through his private secretary, ordered eight blocks of the Vermont marble, weighing six tons each. They are designed for the erection of a monument to Kiefflleur, who is supposed to have been the originator of the movement for firing Moscow, on the advance of the French army.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A Mrs. Barton lately came to her death in a most remarkable manner, at Quincy, Ill. She fell upon a pair of scissors which were in her pocket at the time, and was so much injured by their being driven into her side, that she only survived a short time. Mr. Barton is in California.

ASHLAND FOR SALE.—The farm of the late Henry Clay (as well as his birth place in Virginia) is advertised in the Lexington Observer for sale. It contains three hundred and thirty acres of the best land in Fayette county, Ky.

TRADE IN BERRIES.—It is said that the dew, black and whortle berries, taken from Bennett's Pier, Milford Neck, aloge, in Kent county, Del., have returned to the owners the past season, over $5,000. During the season, it is said, it has been no uncommon thing for the steamer Zephyr to be freighted with $300 worth of these fruits.

GOVERNOR OF RHODE ISLAND.—Hon. Philip Allen, having been elected to the U. S. Senate from Rhode Island, has resigned the office of Governor of the State. He is succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Dimond.

D. K. MCRAE, Esq., Consul at Paris, sailed from New York on the 16th inst., in the steamer Hermann. He was accompanied by C. McRae of Fayetteville, and Ronald McRae of Wilmington.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Herr Alexander, the magician, in playing off the trick of the magic pistol in Clinton, Ill., shot his confederate in the left side. The wound, it is feared, will prove fatal.

ST. LOUIS.—The assessed property in St. Louis, Missouri, for the year 1853, amounts to $30,897,186 33—an increase of between one and two millions over the previous year.

MAJ. GWYNN has been re-appointed Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Railroad, at an annual salary of $5,000, besides $3,000 for superintending the surveys of the road.

GERRET SMITH has just made a donation of $25,000 to the city of Oswego, N. Y., for the purpose of establishing a public library.

IT is said the cholera has appeared among the boatmen on the Chesepeake and Ohio canal, some distance above Harper's Ferry.

A cargo of 2,500 bags of Rio coffee was sold at auction at Richmond, Va., on Friday, at an average of $9,33 per 100 lbs

It is stated that Madame Sontag has acquired a fortune of $100,000 during her musical tour through the United States.

Mr. Stephen Finn who was thrown from his horse and injured near Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, died on Wednesday.

There has been an unusually large number of visitors to Niagara Falls during the last week, and the hotels are crowded.

DR. ROBERT BUTLER, State Treasurer of Virginia, died of cholera morbus, at Richmond, Va., on Thursday.

On Thursday, 667 imigrants from Liverpool arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Tuscarora.

There is a prospect of an abundant yield of Sea Island cotton in Florida this season.

The total cost of the public schools of Boston for the past year was $187,700.

Daguerreotypes of the moon are on exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

The crops in Texas are represented to be very promising.

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 27, 1853

Bacon—Remains without change.
Cotton—We hear of no sales of consequence, and the stock is unusually light. For a few bales of *strictly* prime (wanted for immediate use) we got to-day 11½, though we doubt it a lot of any size would command over 11¼.
Corn—Not so much wanted, and we alter our figures to 58 cents.
Groceries—Rather more doing, but we have no change of consequence to note in prices.
Guano—But little here, and prices have smartly advanced. We note sales as high as $50
Lard—10½ @ 11c. in Barrels; 11 @ 12c. in Kegs.
Salt—Remains as last quoted with rather more demand.
Tobacco—We thought prices yesterday were a little lower, especially for lugs and poor leaf. Good sorts continue in demand. Sales of fair manufacturing to-day at $28.
Wheat—$1 20 for *prime* white, and $1 15 for *prime* red.
McILWAINE, SON & Co.

A WET NURSE

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO ACCOMPANY a lady to the mountains of Virginia and remain several months. One without incumbrance much preferred. A healthy woman, of good character, may hear of a pleasant situation and liberal wages, by early application at the office of the "Southern Weekly Post." tf.

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.

A LIST OF VALUABLE BOOKS
AT
TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.

A PRACTICAL WAY TO GET, SAVE, SPEND, GIVE, LEND, AND BEQUEATH MONEY, with an inquiry into the chances of success and causes of failure in business. By Edwin T. Freedly. Also, Prize Essays, Statistics, Miscellanies, and numerous private letters from successful and distinguished business men. 12mo., cloth.

The object of this treatise is fourfold. First, the elevation of the business character, and to define clearly the limits within which it is not only proper but obligatory to get money. Secondly, to lay down the principles which must be observed to insure success, and what must be avoided to escape failure. Thirdly, to give the mode of management in certain prominent pursuits adopted by the most successful, from which men in all kinds of business may derive profitable hints. Fourthly, to afford a work of solid interest to those who read without expectation of pecuniary benefit.

TRUTHS ILLUSTRATED BY GREAT AUTHORS. A Dictionary of over four thousand Aids to Reflection—Quotations of Maxims, Metaphors, Counsels, Cautions, Aphorisms, Proverbs, &c., &c., in prose and verse; compiled from Shakspeare, and other great writers, from the earliest ages to the present time. A new edition, with American additions and revisions. One volume, crown octavo, various bindings.

THE FOOTPATH AND HIGHWAY; OR, WANDERINGS OF AN AMERICAN IN GREAT BRITAIN, in 1851 and '52. By Benjamin Moran.

This volume embodies the observations of the author, made during eight months' wanderings, as a correspondent for American Journals; and as he traveled much on foot, differs essentially from those on the same countries, by other writers. The habits, manners, customs, and condition of the people have been carefully noted, and his views of them are given in clear, bold language. His remarks take a wide range, and as he visited every county in England but three, there will be much in the work of a novel and instructive character.

BALDWIN'S PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER.—A PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER: Containing Topographical, Statistical, and other Information, of the more important Places in the known World, from the most recent and authentic Sources. By Thomas Baldwin, assisted by several other Gentlemen. To which is added an Appendix, containing more than Ten Thousand additional names, chiefly of the small towns and villages, &c., of the United States and of Mexico. Ninth Edition, with a supplement, giving the Pronunciation of near two thousand names, besides those pronounced in the Original Work: forming in itself a Complete Vocabulary of Geographical Pronunciation. One volume 12mo.

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June, 1853. n29—tf.

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