North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1854.

We are again compelled to ask the indulgence of our readers for the lack of editorial attention. Severe indisposition must be our apology.

OFFICE SEEKING.—The *Standard* has, of late, had several hypocritical appeals to the young men of the State to come over to the Democratic party, as they would stand a better chance of having their merits appreciated and their talents rewarded, or in other words, they would be more likely to share in some of the spoils of office, if they would only give in their adhesion. But in a recent article on office seeking, it rather hints that young men should shun office seeking, rely on their own resources, &c.

The Salisbury Watchman thus takes off that self-sufficient article of the Standard:

Almost every third man you meet is in search of an office!! Of course these *third* men are Democrats, for we do not suppose there are any Whigs so verdant as to suppose that they have any chance for office, while there is such an overflow of democracy in the Legislature of this State and in Congress. Every third man you meet!! Well, you will of course meet some Whigs—permit us to suppose at least one third of the population of the country, and especially of our State, are Whigs! Those taken out of the Standard's estimate, the fact of the case is made to be, that *one-half* of the democracy, are office seekers. *Surely*, we agree with the Standard, that this is an INTENSE thirst for office, and well does it deserve the Standard's rebuke. This pure and patriotic party, that was so indignant at Whig *greed*, and Whig monopolies, have not got into the genial precincts of their coming second year before they are making a rush for the spoils that causes their organ to cry out shame upon their indecent *healing* for the spoils.

But what else did the Standard expect? Has he not all along been holding out to young aspirants of the State, the temptation of *profit* and *honor* as an inducement for them to become Democrats? Have not the leaders of that party openly plied them with the same wires? Did not brother Biggs, in a shad bellied coat, and with a snuffing twang of commiseration, exhort the young Whigs to desert and come over to the *generous* party to which he belonged, under the promise that their merits would not be overlooked, as they had been by the Whigs? And now is it not a pretty tale, when they come forward (though it be with a rush) to be told *you can't come in!!*

"Let the young men of the country determine to rely on their own resources; let them rather show that we can office. Let them be men!!" Well, after all that has taken place, this must sound curiously to such men as Clingman and Mark Erwin, and Mr. Rencher, though we dare say *he* never thought of such a thing as treasury pap. And there are some *young* gentlemen, whose blushes we will save for the novice; what must they think of this recognition of their claims. *Go to some honest calling*—office will only corrupt and spoil your morals, and besides *it won't pay!!* Yes, office is a business "that promises well, but does not pay."

What say you to all this cool philosophy young gentlemen? Will you meekly acquiesce in this lecture upon *moderation* and *disinterestedness*, or will you shake your rebellion and defiance in the face of the *office-fed* and *office-fatted* Standard and reproach him with his insincerity? Will you not ask him whether *he* expects no *jobs*, nor *sops* nor perquisites? He that has got ready with his power press, and boasts of his 3,000 retainers, will he not come in for some of the public printing? Or will he conclude that patronage is debasing and give it all to the Metropolitan? These are questions we leave to the young democracy! We have no interest in their solution, except to enjoy the scenes that will ensue, when the thin veil shall be torn off of such barefaced juggling and hypocrisy.

THE KERR DINNER.—The complimentary dinner without distinction of party, to the Hon. Jno. Kerr, came off at Yanceyville, on Thursday, the 28th ult. The Milton Spectator says it was a mass meeting; gentlemen from several of the neighboring counties and from Virginia being present. Hon. Calvin Graves presided. Letters were read from Gov. Reid, Hon. William A. Graham, John M. Morehead, Thos. Ruffin, Thomas Bragg, Henry W. Miller, and E. G. Reade, expressing regret that it was out of their power to attend. The following was the third regular toast:

JOHN KERR. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, our distinguished representative. We honor the man who fearlessly and ably advocated the Constitutional Rights of the South, when imperilled by demagogues and fanatics.

Mr. Kerr responded in a speech of more than an hour in length, and was frequently interrupted by the applause of the assemblage. It was one of his best efforts, and all seemed delighted. He said it was the proudest day he ever experienced, to see his friends thus come forward to express their gratification of his action upon this great national measure. He then in a clear and forcible manner, gave his reasons for voting in favor of the Nebraska bill, and proved that the South had gained much by its passage. At the close of Mr. Kerr's speech a committee of four was appointed to solicit a copy for publication. In good time the meeting closed.

A number of young gentlemen have just passed the preliminary examination for admission into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and have received from the Secretary of the Navy appointments as Acting Midshipmen, among whom are the following from this State:

H. A. Brown,	8th Congressional District	
Wm. A. Kerr,	5th "	"
Chas. S. Wheeler,	8th "	"
Richard Wheeler,	1st "	"

IN A GOOD HUMOR.—Cameron, of the Fayetteville Argus, complained a few weeks since of the want of that valuable adjutant to an editor, a pair of scissors. Some one, by the name of Blackwood, away off in Yankee Land, espied the record of his grief and came to his relief. The grateful editor then discourseth, in return for the favor:

May friend Blackwood's career through life be as brilliant as are the blades of the scissors he so kindly sent us, and may he be always able to cut his way through difficulties as easily as they can divide our exchanges. If he be single, may he meet a partner that will fit him as well as one blade of his present fits another, and if he be married may himself and lady live in as good fellowship as said blades, and always be as closely united for the common good of the partnership. May death never separate them; but may they live a long and happy life, kept together by the rivet of mutual affection; and, finally when they are worn out, after a long and useful life, may they go down together to the grave of the righteous and honored.

We have received from a friend a Catalogue of premiums and a copy of Rules and Regulations for the Union Fair in Petersburg, together with the copy of an address delivered by Mr. James C. Bruce, before the Union Agricultural Society of which he is President, to which address we have heretofore called the attention of our readers by a lengthy extract.

Mr. B. D. Fennell has bought out one-third of the New Era establishment in Goldsboro', and will hereafter be the principal editor of the paper.

☞ The Whigs of Rowan and Davie, in Convention at Salisbury on Saturday last, nominated Charles Parker, Esq., as their candidate for Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Lillington. Charles F. Fisher is the Democratic candidate.

We have received a copy of A Discourse addressed to the Graduating Class of Normal College, July 26, 1854, by Rev. S. Milton Frost. Its title is, The Bible—The Young Man's Guide.—From the well-known reputation of the author we doubt not it contains a fund of valuable advice to young men.

G BRANCH ALSTON, having disposed of half of his interest in the Norfolk Daily Courier to Jas. H. MOORE, late editor of the Warrenton News, the paper will in future be conducted by them as editors and proprietors.

THE REPORTED KNOW NOTHING VICTORY IN LOUISVILLE.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated Louisville, October 5, says:

The despatch sent you on Saturday last announcing the election of William B. Shepherd, the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor, by 950 majority, should have been dated Nashville, Tennessee. The word "Nashville" was accidentally omitted, either in writing or transmitting the despatch. There has been no election for Mayor held in this city.

[It will be seen by the foregoing dispatch that the error was altogether accidental, but the fact remains that a Know Nothing candidate was elected, as stated.]

THE U. S. ARSENAL.—We learn that Capt. J. A. J. Bradford has been relieved of the command of the U. S. Arsenal, on Hog Mount, and that he is detailed for duty in Texas. He is succeeded in the command of the Arsenal by Major T. T. S. Ladely.

Capt. Bradford has been in command here at various times, and for a good while; and we learn that he has, at all times, exerted his talents and used his influence with the Government at Washington, to have this Post completed in accordance with the original design of making it an Arsenal of Construction.

Our citizens will part with Capt. Bradford with reluctance. Their intercourse with him has been of the most pleasant character; and their best wishes will go with him to his new field of operations.—*Fay. Argus.*

THE CONSUMPTION OF BREAD.—A writer in the London Dispatch has made a curious estimate in relation to the consumption of bread. He gives the number of consumers in Great Britain and Ireland at 24,000,000, and allowing each person one-and-a-half loaves per week, the aggregate is 36,000,000 of loaves. Admitting that each quarter of wheat makes 136 loaves of bread, it requires 168,656 quarters of wheat per week. To this add 10 per cent. for flour used in other articles, and it gives 296,521 quarters as the weekly consumption of wheat, or 15,862,092 quarters annually. London and its suburbs, with its 2,000,000 population, consume 3,000,000 loaves weekly, and, with flour, require 25,626 quarters of wheat. A quarter of wheat will give 50 lbs. flour per bushel, of the quality which makes best seconds bread—400 lbs. altogether; and that quantity of flour will make 134 quartern loaves. A quartern of wheat ground into flour, and taking out only the dough bran, say about 5 lbs. to the bushel, will yield 48 lbs. per bushel of such flour, and that will make 141 loaves to the quarter. A quarter of wheat ground down into rough meal, without taking any bran, will give 62 lbs. or 63 lbs. of meal, and that will make about 166 loaves of healthy good brown bread.

THE USURY LAW.

We see the papers are discussing the propriety of abolishing the law against usury. We have for a long time thought that all laws regulating interest or premium on loans, in personal transactions, were an unwarranted interference in business matters, and productive of no good whatever, but rather of evil. Such laws will always be evaded, when the parties choose to do it, and in striving to check an immoral act, the law institutes a greater, from necessity. There are many cases where a capitalist can do much better with his money, than loan it at the legal interest, and where it is to the interest of perfectly solvent men to give much more rather than do without it—in fact, when fifty per cent has to be paid in the sacrifice of property, to raise money to meet a stringent demand. With the Banks there should be a settled premium established by law, for simple loans. This cannot be done in regard to Exchange, for that is regulated by contingencies of trade. The limit to the Banks is a conservative principle, for while they are restricted to 6 per cent. other transactions are not apt to be very exorbitant on the part of the lender.

We think the law against brokers should be repealed. There are some abuses in this business, but they are often very convenient in a Commercial Community. We have never heard that those places which have many of them are less prosperous on that account—nor do we know that transactions with them have, as a rule, been attended with more pecuniary hazard or loss, than those with other people. There should be two or more Brokers in Wilmington. The advantages of the system are too well known to business men to require a labored article in regard to its detail.—*Wil. Com.*

REVENUE FOR SEPTEMBER.—The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, speaking of the revenue from customs for September, says the returns for the entire month have not been received at the Treasury, but from those which have been entered on its books it is evident that the collections will not exceed $5,000,000, against over six and a half millions in September, 1854. The payment in August, together with the large exports of specie, have, of course, diminished the ability of merchants to meet immediate demands at the custom-house, and a larger than usual amount of goods may have been stored in bond, but there are other gratifying evidences that the importations have fallen off as well as the duties.

ROANOKE NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half dozen old gentlemen who have been meeting here yearly for the last ten, twenty or thirty years, to declare dividends and refuse water privileges; to talk about, sit off by themselves, talk, smoke, take snuff and attend to various other matters to themselves or the Roanoke Navigation Company appertaining, are to meet here once more, on the 10th inst. We suppose they will set about as long as usual, but we have no idea what they will hatch.—*Weldon Patriot.*

DEATH OF G. W. BAXTER.—It is with feelings of regret that we announce the death of G. W. Baxter, of Rutherfordton. We are informed that he died at his residence last Sunday morning, with fever. In our next issue we hope to be able to lay the facts in regard to his death, and a sketch of his life before our readers.—*Carolina Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.—*New York, Oct. 6.*—The Know Nothings who were suspected of being in State Convention here for some days have finally announced the nomination of Daniel Ullman, Esq., or their candidate for the Governorship of New York.

The democrats have nominated Messrs. Wheeler, Walsh and Walker, as their candidates for Congress. Also, Mr. B. Hart, a candidate for Congress for the third district.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—From September 7th to October 5th, $1,258 was received at the office of the monument. Of this, $206 were received at the monument place, $500 (fifth instalment) from the corporation of Washington, $160 from special agents, and $100 from Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Detroit, Michigan.

CANADIAN POLITICAL DESIGNATIONS.—The present Cabinet of Lord Elgin is styled the "Conservative-Liberal-Coalition Ministry," and their supporters in the Provincial Parliament are designated as the "Conservative-rough-and-ready-gift combination."

THE HIGH PRICE OF GUANO.

The preamble resolve of the Eastern war, the outrage on the coast of Nicaragua, and various other political topics of the day and hour, absorb so much of the attention of readers of journals, that they lose sight of a subject which is more important to the actual interests of a large portion of the community, than all the telegraphic despatches in the world. We refer to the present unheard of monopoly in Guano, which is making the farmers of Virginia pay so large a portion of the proceeds of their toil to Peru, or rather the house of Barreda & Bro., its American agents. This is certainly one of the crying impositions of the day. It threatens to drain the country of the larger portion of the proceeds of the soil. The farmers of this State have accustomed their lands to Guano, and they cannot now do without it; and thus, they are compelled to pay the exorbitant prices, which are demanded by the monopoly agency, or go without. The price has within the year gone up to an amount, which scarcely leaves any profit to the farmer from the use of the manure. Instead of obtaining it at a valuation fair alike to the Peruvain owners, and the consumers here, which would properly remunerate both parties, the planter is forced to pay just what the agents of Peru choose to ask; and the consequence is that he cannot obtain it without sinking a large portion of the sum received from his last year's crop. And so it goes on.

Mr. Riddle's bill to regulate trade between the United States and the Peruvian Republic, reported in the beginning of the past month is, it seems to us, not a well advised measure if we understand its provisions. It shall be admitted duty free, when it sells at $40 per ton; the duty of four per cent. shall be added, when it sells below $47—a duty of ten per cent., when the price is below $50; a duty of sixty per cent., when the price is above $50.

We think that the duty should be more prohibitory. It should amount to an actual exclusion when the measure sells above $40. That is certainly enough, and would amply repay all the parties engaged in its collection.—*Petersburg Express.*

SPEECH OF MR. DICKINSON ON NEBRASKA AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Hon. D. S. Dickinson, leader of the New York Hards, delivered a speech a few days ago in Delhi, New York, on the parties and politics of New York, embracing his views of the slavery question in connection with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Dickinson, in the language of the New York Herald, "maintains that the repeal of the Missouri interdict was the repeal of an unconstitutional act, and by sponging out the line, not the slightest conceivable damage has been done to the cause of free soil. On the contrary, he contends that the breaking down of the Missouri barrier opens the country south to free labor, and to the addition ultimately of another free State or two to the Union. The direct position of Mr. Dickinson in this business is non-intervention, which he holds to be expedient because it is just and constitutional and right. He, therefore, subscribes to the repeal, and abides by the law, claiming for himself the merit of this position, as taken in the United States Senate, a year in advance of the famous Nicholson letter of Gen. Cass.

"In conclusion, taking these views of Mr. Dickinson, at Delhi as the authorized interpretation of the hard-shell platform, the hards sustain the Nebraska bill because it promulgates the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, repeals an unconstitutional prohibition, and operates in favor of free labor and free soil."

One portion of Mr. Dickinson's speech was devoted to the relations subsisting between the Hards on the one side, and the administration and the softs on the other. Mr. Dickinson, upon this point, is uncompromising; and declares that against the administration and the Softs of New York, "he is enlisted for the war, and is not to be driven off or bought off."

NATIONAL BABY-SHOW.

We learn by telegraph from Cincinnatti that the "Nations' Baby-Show" took place at Springfield, Ohio, on Thursday last, and attracted an immense number of visitors. One hundred and twenty babies were entered for premiums, and it is an undoubted fact that such squally times were never before known in Ohio. The premiums were as follows:

The first premium, for the finest baby, 2 years old or under, is a tea set, with salver, valued at $300.

The second premium, a tea set, valued at $200.

The third premium for the finest child under 1 year of age, purse of $200.

The fourth premium for the second finest, Parian marble group.

The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Bonner, of Vienna, Ohio; the second to Mrs. Melbowell, of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. Arthur Canton, of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe, of Cincinnati.

A letter was read from Fanny Fern, for the edification of the babies or their mothers, we are not informed which. Mrs. Swisbelm sent a letter; she not being of a domestic turn was probably averse to attending in person. Mrs. Mott, another of the strong-minded, likewise sent a letter, containing the thoughtful suggestion that black babies should be admitted for exhibition; and might properly have spoken a word for the *Mott*-led infants. Horace Greely (who ought also to have the prefix of Mrs.) sent another letter. He thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in this country, where able-bodied men are sold at from $500 to $1500; according to which valuation Greeley would bring about 5 cents. Among the exhibitors was an old woman who came with her seventeenth child. She claimed a premium on that ground.

CASS AND SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—The Richmond *Enquirer* very pointedly condemns the indiscreet zeal with which the Washington *Union* is laboring to incorporate the Cass dogma of *Squatter Sovereignty*, into the creed of the Democratic party. It says the course of the *Union* excites universal regret among the Democracy of the south; and, for itself, earnestly protests against any such mischievous innovation. If Gen. Cass had favored the country with the commentary on the obscure text of his famous Nicholson letter before the election, as he did after, he would not have received the vote of a single Southern State.

We take it that all parties at the South are pretty well informed *now* of the sort of stuff of which Gen. Cass is composed. Like the generality of Northern men with Southern principles, he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. In the course of a late speech at Detroit, he declared that "he thanked God he lived in a free State"—that "unperverted human feeling was opposed to slavery"—that slavery was "social and political evil"—and boasted of his boldness in uttering similar sentiments in the Senate of the United States. He had given, he said, great displeasure to the South for expressing such sentiments; but he meant, nevertheless, to stick to them under all circumstances."

Entertaining these views, and believing in the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty besides, most "crash out" all his future hopes of Southern support.—*Wil. Herald.*

Watty Morrison, a Scotch clergyman was a man of great wit and humor. On one occasion he entreated an officer at Fort George to pardon a poor fellow who was sent to the halberds. The officer offered to grant his request if he would, in return, grant him the first favor he would ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this, and the officer immediately demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a puppy. The clergyman agreed to it, and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr. Morrison dectred the officer to hold up the dog, as was customary in the baptism of children, and said, "As I am a minister of the Church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the church."

"Certainly," said the major, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well, then, major, I begin by the usual question—you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, and the officer threw the candidate for baptism AWAY.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Soon after Allston's marriage with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing, he made his second visit to Europe. After a residence there of little more than a year, his pecuniary wants became very pressing and urgent, more so than at any other period of his life. On one of these occasions, as he himself used to narrate the event, he was in his studio, reflecting with a feeling of almost desperation upon his condition. His conscience seemed to tell him that he had deserved his afflictions, and drawn them upon himself by his want of due gratitude for past favors from heaven. His heart all at once seemed filled with the hope that God would listen to his prayers, if he would offer up his direct expressions of penitence, and ask for Divine aid. He accordingly locked his door, withdrew to a corner of the room, threw himself upon his knees and prayed for a loaf of bread for himself and his wife. While thus employed a knock was heard at the door. A feeling of momentary shame at being detected in this position, and a feeling of fear lest he might have been observed, induced him to hasten and open the door. A stranger inquired for Mr. Allston. He was anxious to learn who was the fortunate purchaser of the painting of "Angel Uriel," regarded by the artist as one of his master-pieces, and which had won the prize at the exhibition of the Academy. He was told that it had not been sold.

"Can it be possible? Not sold? Where is it to be had?" "In this very room. Here it is," producing the painting from the corner, and wiping off the dust. "It is for sale; but its value has never yet, to my idea of its worth, been adequately appreciated, and I would not part with it." "What is its price?" "I have always, so far, exceeded my offers. I leave it for you to name the price." "Will four hundred pounds be an adequate recompense?" "It is more than I have ever asked for it." "Then the painting is mine." The stranger introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford; and he became from that moment one of the warmest friends of Mr. Allston. By him Mr. A. was introduced to the society of the nobility and gentry; and he became one of the most favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle, in which he was never fond of appearing often. The instantaneous relief thus offered by the liberality of this noble visitor, was always regarded by Allston as a direct answer to his prayer, and it made a deep impression upon his mind. To this event he was ever after wont to attribute the increase of devotional feelings which became a prominent trait in his character.

A NEBRASKA EDITOR'S LIFE.—The editor of the Omaha Arrow gives the following description of his sanctum and manner of life:—

Again we write in our sanctum, though not as at first, upon the stump of our first fallen tree. Our cabin is partially reared, and near it we have selected a shady tree, from whose boughs we have interwoven a cool, airy, and delightful bower. A rustic seat formed of poles, with the green soft grass for a cushion, and an umbrageous limb as a table upon which our portfolio rests. We have been out scrambling through the bushes to gather some of the delicious and juicy plums that grow in wild profusion around us. The reverberating echoes of the axe of the distant squatter, mingled with the nonstile anthem of the wildwood warblers, falls upon our ear as the sound of merry music. In the distance, upon the river, we see the approach of the noisy steamer, disturbing nature's lovely seclusion with its clicking machinery and clouds of steam and smoke, whilst in the background smokes the great campfires over which broils a brace of quails and a plump duck for our midday meal. Our rude buffalo hammock hangs high over our heads in the branches of the tree, a safe retreat from the stinging bite of the mosquitoes, which at evening swarm in great abundance. The rude village of the Omaha, with a few acres of luxurious maize and other vegetables, stands by the skirt of the timber, far away to the westward, upon the banks of a clear, pure stream of nature's choicest beverage. Those sturdy sons of the prarie forest have just returned from their summer hunt, to see what the Great Father at Washington has sent them. They look sorrowful and cast down, for they are soon to leave the lands and graves of their forefathers forever, to sojourn and leave their children upon the land selected for them by the pale-faces, whilst the Saxon race shall plough up the very graves of their dearest kindred, and leave their bones to bleach upon the surface of the fertile soil. Even now the restive white man has reared his claim cabin upon the very site of the last village of these poor though noble and fast fading savages. They anxiously await the stipulated payments from our government, soon after which they will bid adieu to these pleasant lands.

BEER VS. BEAR.—Every-body has heard the story of the wag who, noticing upon a sign on a Beer-shop the words: "Bear for sale," remarked "I wonder if that man's *Bear* is his own *brewin?*" Here is one equally as good, which we find in the "Editor's table" of the "Pioneer, or California Monthly Magazine:"

A ludicrous scene occurred a short time since on one of our most frequented wharves. It seems some hirsute hunter had captured a huge grizzly bear up among the mountains somewhere, and, intent upon "realizing something out of him had duly caged him, in a room opening, we will say, upon Pacific Wharf. Over the door he posted in conspicuous letters, the "legend" (as Phœnix would have it,) "Large Bear—the largest ever caught,—Admission 50 cents." An unsophisticated, raw-boned, long-legged, lank Pike county man, fresh from the mines (excessively verdant—and matter of fact—and independent, with all) in shuffling down the street, read the sign and thought he'd like to look at the "critter." So he paid the admission fee and, after satisfying his curiosity, went on his way. The day after, one of our German fellow-citizens opened the very next room to that where bruin was on exhibition, and posted over his door a sign on which was printed in huge capitals. "Lager Bier." Our Pike County friend sauntered lounglegically down the street soon afterwards, and was thunderstruck when he read the new sign. "Larger Bear!" said he, "*Larger* Bear!—why, dog-dern that other feller's eyes—he said *his* was the largest bear ever ketched—I've been *swindled!*" and as wrathful as Achilles, he made one rush for bruin's exhibition room, swept in like an angry thunderbolt regardless of admission fee, and, without one word, pummeled our worthy friend the hunter, almost to death, and utterly "cleaned him out."

CASHMERE GOATS.

In chronicling the commencement, on Tuesday last, of the Annual State Fair at New York, the Journal of Commerce says:

"The most interesting animals on the grounds were three Cashmere goats, entered by Dr. Davis, of South Carolina. It is in the animal of which the Cashmere shawls are made, the value of which does not depend, as many suppose, upon their rarity, but upon the fact that the material surpasses every other like article in its capacity for wear. The Cashmere goat was introduced into South Carolina several years ago by Dr. Davis, who caught them in Asia, forty-two days' ride, on the back of camels, from Constantinople. They have been introduced by him into North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Florida, and are mixed with the native goat. The hair of the animal, which is pure white, is most beautiful. It somewhat resembles in appearance the finest portion of the fleece of the Chinese sheep, a few of which are on exhibition. It is curly, soft in texture, and brilliant in appearance. The animal is extremely delicate in shape, though hardy. A sock made from the hair was shown with the goats. We learn that the meat is white and delicate, and is preferred in the parts of South Carolina where they have reared in mutton. A herd will protect itself against dogs, which constitutes a great advantage over sheep in localities where dogs are troublesome. The question what animals and plants may be acclimated in particular regions is undergoing much discussion throughout the United States, by means of which, and the experience to which it gives rise, important additions will be made to the information of the country in agricultural affairs. We suppose that the common goat of the North would be much improved if bred to these imported ones. Throughout South Carolina the ordinary animal has risen largely in price, from the facility with which the breed is improved by this cross. The experiment would be worth trying in the northern States."

MEXICO.

The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, says, not a cent is left of the seven millions of dollars paid by the United States. Where it has all gone to is a puzzle, but it is quite certain that the Government is already driven to shifts to raise money. The progress of the revolution is every day more alarming, and the present condition of things cannot possibly continue much longer. Rumors of every kind are in circulation. It is said that Santa Anna wishes to withdraw from the country at an early day, and that he has designed Gen. Almonte as his successor. It is likewise reported that the conducta which has just left the capital, is laden with $600,000 belonging to his Excellency.

The same correspondent, after anouncing the execution of Court Raousset de Boulbon, says:

He would not have been defeated and taken, but that the kindness evinced by General Yanez, towards the French soldiers at Guayamas, had elicited their sympathy and attachment, so much so that Raousset, instead of commanding a party of devoted followers, found himself surrounded by reluctant combatants. Twice they refused to be led to battle, and when at length their consent was extorted, they fought without enthusiasm or ardor. Such is the true reason for the disastrous result of the expedition. When in the midst of the engagement, Yanez rushed into the *melee*, to arouse the zeal of his soldiers, a unanimous cry of "spare the General!" arose from the ranks of the French. But for this universal sentiment, Yanez would have fallen, riddled with bullets. Raousset behaved like a hero. Before surrendering he fought desperately, seeking death in every direction, but a mysterious providence spared him for a more ignominious fate. Perceiving that his men were giving way, he rushed alone upon the artillery near the barracks, which was belching forth destruction. Two Mexicans threw themselves upon him, one attempted to spear him but was shot dead by a pistol in the hands of Bouibon. The other endeavored to seize him, but the gallant Frenchman clove his antagonist's head with a sabre cut, and stretched him lifeless. But all this was so avail, he was finally taken prisoner, and executed as stated above.

POST OFFICE ABUSES.—The Chicago Democratic Press, speaking of the letters and circulars mailed under the frank of Senator Douglas, communicating the plan of a new political paper, the Chicago Times, estimates the number at a hundred thousand, the postage on which would amount to three thousand dollars. If the Press is correct in its estimate, the fact is one not only disgraceful to Senator Douglas, but it is a commentary upon the justice of the present franking system that should have the effect of condemning it in the eyes of every honest man. If members of Congress must have the liberty of loading the mail bags with their useless speeches and partisan documents, let them be required to obtain from an officer of the House or Senate the postage stamps they require, and make it the duty of those officers to keep an account of and publish the number of stamps used by each member. This arrangement would accomplish all the good results of the franking system, whilst it would prevent unscrupulous members from abusing it.

FINANCE BUREAU, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The operations of the Finance Bureau of the General Post Office Department for the current year, says a cotemporary, disclose the fact of a rapid increase in the business and importance of the dead letter office. In the first quarter of 1852 the number of dead letters found by the openers, which contained money, was 1,701—the amount $10,238; second quarter, 1,736 letters, and $11,176; third quarter, 1,781 letters, and $10,869; fourth quarter, 1,842 letters, and $11,713. In the quarter ended March 31, 1854—two years afterwards—the number of valuable dead letters reached 2,323, containing $14,401. The second quarter yielded 2,487 letters, and $14,325 in money. We have from the third quarter—ended 30th September last—2,354 letters, in which were found $14,688 in cash. When it is recollected that these do not embrace the dead letters from foreign countries—which are all returned unopened—the progress of this branch of governmental service is more apparent.

MRS. Matilda Saintclair, wife of Mr. Thos. H. Saintclair, near Wilkesboro', N. C., elopeden the night of the 13th ult., with B. A. Lorance, a tanner by trade, and sometimes a teacher of sacred music. Saintclair was lying sick in the house when she left, taking one female child with her, and leaving five other children at home with her husband. She is about thirty years of age, tolerably tall, with light rol red hair. Lorance left a respectable wife with six children entirely destitute of the means of support, he having converted all his effects into money just prior to his departure. He is a well built man, will weigh about 180 lbs., has thick lips and light hair. Saintclair offers a reward commensurate with the value of the wife, to any one who will bring her back. These particulars are from the Charlotte Whig.

GEN. CONCHA.—On the 22d ult., Gen. Concha issued an address to the inhabitants of Cuba, declaring his resolution to continue the same course in administering its government as he did when he before occupied the Captain Generalship, and that he hoped to meet the same support from them which they had always given him. Under these conditions, he expressed his hope to be able to guide the island to the very summit of prosperity, binding it more strongly than ever to the mother country by the strong ties of interest and affection.

On the same day he also issued an address to the soldiery of the island, as Captain General. This document is of the ordinary complimentary and confidence expressing character.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—The New York Journal of Commerce calls the attention of the public to a counterfeit quarter of a dollar, which is the closet imitation in appearance of the genuine coin, which ever fell under notice. It was taken at the Post Office, and paid into the Sub-Treasury, where it was detected by Mr. Edward H. Birdsall, the weigher and tester of coin. This counterfeit appears to be made of zinc, or other bright metal, is cast to resemble exactly the genuine coin, and is afterward "galvanized" with pure silver. It is dated "1853," is about 10 grains lighter than the genuine, and is very *brittle*. By the latter characteristic, it may easily be detected, as it will readily break by a blow from a hammer; the specimen referred to was broken by Mr. Birdsall between his thumb and fingers. There are probably but few now in circulation, and receivers of money will do well to be on their guard against them.

Some idea of the hardness of a genuine Sambo's head may be gathered from the annexed paragraph, which we find in the Daily Eagle, printed at Memphis, Tennessee:

A "colored person," well known about town as "Old Kit" while passing under a new three-story building, in process of erection, a brick-bat fell from the hand of a bricklayer on the wall above, and in descending came in contact with the negro's head. The resistance was great, and the brick-bat was broken in two. After recovering from the temporary stun, he addressed the bricklayer with: "I say, you wite man up dar if you don't want yer bricks broke, just keep 'em off my head!"

A STRONG STORM.—The late storm has brought a second spring upon all the low country. The flowers and shrubs are all budding and blooming afresh, and the peach and pear trees, are in almost full bloom. This is supposed to arise from the shaking, racking and stripping of the vegetable kingdom, by the late storm. It has long been known by gardeners, etc., that very close pruning late in summer, would cause shrubs and trees to flower anew, and now upon the same principle, the storm by stripping and tearing them has produced a very general blooming. We sincerely hope, that the frost will not allow the second crop fruit to ripen.—*Char. Standard.*

Mr. John W. Genin has been requested in a published card to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Mayor of New York. Mr. Genin is the well-known hat merchant, and is the same individual who attained considerable celebrity last summer in relieving Broadway of its intolerable accumulation of dust. He has not yet decided whether he will accept the candidacy above mentioned.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

No Tidings of the Arctic—Steamers Petrel and San Jacinto—Advance in Breadstuffs—Cotton Quiet—The Crimea Expedition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6. The steamer Canada arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d of September.

The steamer Arctic sailed on the 20th, and the Canada brings no further intelligence respecting her.

The Canada brings 113 passengers, including eighteen Sisters of Mercy.

The steamer Asia arrived out on the 17th

The Canada passed the Europa on the 23d, in the afternoon, off Ormeshead, bound to Liverpool, and on the 20th passed the Baltic.

The reported rupture between Persia and Turkey is officially contradicted.

The steamer Petrel put back to the Clyde damaged, with five deaths on board. The San Jacinto was at Southampton.

The Eastern War.—It has been officially announced by the French and English governments that on the 14th ult. 58,000 men landed without opposition at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopol. The transports had returned to Varna for 14,000 more Frenchmen.

The Russians fleet had again been run into Sebastopol by a part of the allied fleet which had arrived off that port.

A statement had been received from Constantinople, but was yet unconfirmed, that the Czar at the last moment had assented to terms, and that a steamer was despatched to postpone the landing, but at the last advices had not reached the fleet.

There was a rumor, however, that no attack would be made on Sebastopol this winter. The Russian fleet had again run into Sebastopol on seeing a part of the allied fleet off that port.

There was a current report that the batteries of Odessa had again been bombarded.

Anapa and Kersch were closely blockaded.

At last accounts the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia was complete. The Russian rear guard had crossed the Pruth.

It has been decided that neither Sweaborg nor Cronstadt shall be attacked this season. The French Baltic fleet returns to France.

Circassia.—Schamyl has entered the Northern part of Georgia with 18,000 men, and advanced to the Kouns. The Russians were taken completely by surprise and retreated after a very feeble resistance into the mountains. Schamyl carried off a great quantity of booty, and made some prisoners of the high rank. These movements have had the effect to compel the Russians to relinquish the idea of the conquest of Turkish Asia.

Circassia, Georgia, and Crimea, are to be placed under the Porte as Suzerim, with the right of being governed by their own laws.

No results to the Austro-Russian negotiations are expected until the capture of Sebastopol.

Prince Menschikoff has exhausted every means to make Sebastopol impregnable. The approaches are guarded by forts, and a portion of the roads mined.

A proclamation has been issued preparing the citizens for resistance to the last extremity. If the enemy should obtain the victory he says, "Then let the whole of the store of powder go with him and them into the air."

Other accounts say that the Russian works are to be extended to be successfully maintained, and from the nature of the soil and entrenchments just constructed on the land side cannot be formidable.

It is rumored that the English have captured the Russian Express steamer off Sebastopol with important despatches.

It was reported that shots had been exchanged and lives lost during the landing of the expedition, but it is denied.

The Russian preparations were made at another point, misconceiving the dangers of the allies.

A Russians steamer landed a company of Cossacks at Galatz on the 7th, and destroyed the magazines of the Danubian Steam Company and secured a supply of coal.

Spain.—The advices from Madrid represent Spain as quiet and progressing slowly under the new government. There had been no further outbreaks. Mr. Soule's letter is viewed with contempt. No further news from him.

Greece.—It is now said that Greece has made a submissive proposition to the Porte, and offers to negotiate a commercial treaty.

Turkey and Persia.—The rumor which had gained currency of a rupture between Turkey and Persia is officially contradicted.

Belgium.—The ministerial crisis in Belgium has subsided, and the ministers are to remain.

It has been positively decided by the allies that neither Sealorg nor Sebastopol shall be attacked this winter.

England.—The weather throughout England was very favorable and an abundant harvest gathered. The cholera was gradually subsiding. No general news of moment.

France.—Nothing of special importance. All was quiet. Abundant crops have been procured

Austria and Prussia.—Austria and Prussia still maintain the same attitude towards Russia and the Allied Powers.

Ireland.—The crops and harvest were abundant.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Sept. 23. The brokers circular reports Cotton easier but not lower, with but little speculative demand.

Breadstuffs—The brokers circular reports breadstuffs generally firm, with an upward tendency. Flour had advanced 2s.; Wheat 4d; and Corn 1s 6d. Wheat—White 9s 6d a 10; red 8s 9d a 9s. Flour—Western Canal 29s 6d a 31s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 31s 6d a 32s 6d; Ohio 32s 6d a 35s; Corn 34s a 37s.

Provisions—Gardiner reports Beef unchanged; Pork and Bacon unchanged with a moderate demand.

Consols closed at 95¼ for money, and 95¾ for account.

Tobacco scarce and is good request.

Wool dull—depressed.

Iron continued in active demand.

American stocks had been dull, excepting government securities.

Graham's Trial—Non Arrival of the Arctic—The Weather, Health, &c.—NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The trial of Graham is still progressing and continues to excite great interest. The state's witnesses are still under examination and the general tenor of the testimony would seem to indicate that the assault upon Col. Loring was premeditated. The prisoner looks much jaded and excited.

Up to this writing we have no tidings of the steamer Arctic, now so anxiously looked for. The general impression and hope is that she has put back, having encountered a storm, and sustained damage to her machinery.

Holloways Ointment.—A Miraculous Cure of Ulcerous Sores.—Augustus Cook, a compositor, in the office of one of the papers, published in Philadelphia, was afflicted for a long time with scrofulous sores on his arms and legs, his case in the end became so desperate, that it appeared evident he must forsake his employment. A friend, however, persuaded him