Carolina Watchman.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

VOL. XIII. SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 1, 1856. NUMBER V.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, June 11.

In the North American Convention, to day, on the second ballot for President, Banks had 48 votes; Fremont 36; Stockton 20; McLean 10.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The North American Convention has nominated Speaker Banks for President, and Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The seceders have nominated Com. Stockton for President and Rayner, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to promote peace in Kansas by providing for a new census, the appointment of representation according to population, and the repeal of certain obnoxious laws.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

HALIFAX, June 15.

The ship Pallas, from Cork for Quebec, with 120 passengers, was stranded on St. Paul's Island, at the mouth of St. Lawrence. The terrified passengers overloaded the boats, which sunk, drowning 72 of the unfortunates.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of Steamer Atlantic

NEW YORK, June 23.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 11th inst.

Cotton was dull and prices easier—sales since the America 14,000 bales, including 1,500 to exporters and speculators. Wheat had advanced 2d., and flour 6d. a 1s. Canal flour 30 a 34; Ohio 35s 6d. a 37s. Corn advanced 1s. a 1s. 6d. Corn 29s. a 30s. 6d. Provisions unchanged. Lard 53s. 6d. Consols 94½ a 94¾.

Mr. Fillmore came passanger in the Atlantic, and was received with salutes of artillery.

The Asia arrived out on the 9th.

The English public are without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. Little excitement, however, prevailed. The London papers says that as the difficulty is a personal one, there exists no necessity to dismiss Dallas.

A young man had attempted to take the life of the Queen of Spain with a pistol, but was disarmed.

The inundations in France had rendered 40,000 people houseless, and thrown 100,000 out of employment. The corn crop was expected to be an average one.

HEAVY STORM.

NEW YORK, June 23.

A heavy storm passed over this city last evening, capsizing many boats. A number of lives were lost, and buildings blown down and struck by lightening.

RECEPTION OF FILLMORE.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Mr. Fillmore had an enthusiastic reception at the St. Nicholas. Guns were fired till daylight.

We find the following article in the Philadelphia North American. The mention of a member's name would seem to give it credibility. And it is somewhat confirmed by the remark of one of our Congressmen, in the extract from his letter published in the Observer of the 12th instant, that "The country is in a very critical condition. An imprudent act here would open hostilities and civil war. The latter is quite as apt to break out at Washington as in Kansas."—*Fay. Ob.*

APPREHENDED TROUBLE AT WASHINGTON.

A member of the National House of Representatives writes from Washington to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer a long letter, that he and his fellow representatives of the North apprehend serious danger when the discussion comes upon the resolution to expel Brooks. He says:

Our friend —— said some ten days since to several of us who were discussing this question, what I consider so rational itself, that I desire to have it published as a justification of what we may feel it incumbent upon us to do. I may safety say this much to Northern editors, who know of what stuff the North is made, and who do not believe that we are all *cowards* because we live north of Mason and Dixon's line. Our father's proved themselves men in the days of the Revolution; and the South may yet learn to their sorrow, that there is a "chivalry at the North, even if its emblem be not a bludgeon or a bowie knife; and its fruits ruffianly assaults upon the weak and unarmed.

You imagine all to be quiet here; but we *know* that we are sleeping on a volcano, which is certain to be in a state of active eruption on the day we discuss the report and resolution expelling Brooks. Of course this is now matter of conversation; and brave men are preparing for the struggle. A few days since Mr. Brenton of Indiana, a lame gentleman, who is dependent upon *crutches* for his locomotion, read to a Southern member, a friend, what he intended to say in the debate on the resolution of expulsion. The Southern member listened courteously; and when Mr. Brenton had finished, he said—"You must not under any circumstances make that speech. You will not be *permitted* to make it; and it is my duty to tell you that WE *have gravely determined not to* ALLOW *any of you to pursue such a course.* WE WILL NOT PERMIT IT." Mr. Brenton reported what was said to our friends in this vicinity and the consequence was that from that moment every man who can make himself understood determined to speak fully, freely and in plain language just what he thinks of the Brooks outrage, be the consequences what they may.

This matter was under discussion, when being appealed to, —— said that a general affray in the House, if it should come, must be looked upon and met precisely as if it were on a battle field, and our opponents an invading foe; and that duty to God and man alike requires it.

Dosing them with their own Physic.—One of the most potent of the arguments resorted to by Southern Locofocos to injure Mr. Fillmore at the South, is the letter written by him in 1838, to an abolition committee of Buffalo, in which he expresses opinions adverse to slavery. It was in vain that the Whigs, in the campaign of 1848, referred to Mr. Fillmore's subsequent career in Congress to prove that he was no abolitionist. The letter of 1838 was still used. Well, Mr. Fillmore became President, and his course fully justified the hopes and expectations of all conservative national men, commanding the respect and confidence of even his Southern opponents. But he is now again a candidate for President, and forthwith the letter of 1838 is again called into use. There is not a man of the least intelligence, in the South or any where else, but knows that his *actions* shows beyond controversy that Mr. Fillmore has abandoned every opinion expressed in that letter hostile to Southern rights and institutions. Yet Locofocoism is so unfair, that it is not content with such knowledge, but still labors to persuade the ignorant that the letter of 1838 is a fair view of his sentiments in 1856.

But the friends of Mr. Fillmore have now an opportunity to retaliate. And they are making the most of the opportunity. In 1848, during the excitement of the Missouri question, Mr. Buchanan was one of a committee of three persons in a public meeting at Lancaster, his place of residence, who reported a resolution "most earnestly requesting" their representatives in Congress "to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be created by Congress." And another, thanking those members of Congress who had opposed the introduction of slavery into Missouri.

A friend of Mr. Buchanan in Congress, Mr. J. Glancy Jones, a few weeks ago, made an equivocal denial of Mr. Buchanan's agency in getting up these abolition resolutions. But the fact is undeniable. A Notary Public has copied them from Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser of 1848, and what is more, the three committee men, including Mr. Buchanan, actually signed their names to the resolutions, as appears from the paper mentioned.

Now, as we always thought it most unfair to rake up Mr. Fillmore's old letter and publish it against him under the circumstances, so we should deem it unfair to treat Mr. Buchanan in that way, if we were not for the sake of giving his party a taste of their own physic. But for that, we should say that both parties in this would plead the statute of limitations, if not mercy.—*Fay. Observer.*

—From the Fayetteville Observer.

Buchanan's Part in the "Bargain and Corruption" Charge against Mr. Clay.—An intelligent friend in the country writes us as follows:—

"The last Observer has caused me to read over again Colton's account of the old charge of "Bargain and Corruption," and it has stirred me up at a great rate. I think that Mr. Buchanan's part in that most villainous conspiracy was baser than that of any other. I agree fully with Mr. Colton, that "the most fearful lesson inculcated, in the result of this plot, is that crime, in a republic, may triumph over virtue, and be rewarded." But I do hope that the Henry Clay Whigs will unite to a man, and stretch every nerve to prevent this conspirator from reaping the reward to which he aspires, and give him that which he deserves."

The Black Mountains.—Prof. Mitchell, of the University of N. C., has published a letter in the Asheville Spectator, "in which he shows very conclusively, but which he proposes to render still more certain, in a subsequent communication, that the peak of the Black Mountain, which Mr. Clingman claims the credit to have originally discovered, *Clingman's Peak*, as the highest of the series, is identical with that discovered by himself, and published at the time as the highest, in 1835."

Meeting of Southerners—Measures to be taken for their protection.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

There was a meeting of the Southerners last evening to take into consideration the formation of a Southern Commercial Association. The members are to pledge themselves to give a preference in the bestowal of their business and patronage to those at the North who respect the rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution and laws of the U. States, and to withhold from the Abolitionists as the enemies of the best interests of the common country, as far as practicable, the influence which a lucrative commerce always bestows. An agency is to be opened at New York in season for the fall trade to discriminate between our friends and foes. A proslavery journal is to be established which will be free to the members of the Association. Circulars are shortly to be sent South inviting co-operation, and means are to be taken to bring the subject before the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah in December.

Mr. Buchanan says that he will not write political letters during the canvass. We presume that Mr. Fillmore will pursue a like course.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail-Road.

The sudden and unexpected check received by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail-road at the hands of our Town Authorities, it by no means, as some persons think, a virtual killing of the enterprise. It only amounts to this: The Commissioners do not think the action of the late town meeting is a sufficient warrant in law to justify them in rescinding the restrictions and conditions imposed upon the corporate subscription, and therefore they decline rescinding them. That is the whole matter in a nutshell. What remains then to be done? Shall we quarrel concerning the relative merits of the rival routes proposed, and lose the road entirely by dissentions among ourselves? Or shall we proceed to give the Authorities a full and undoubted power to carry out the wishes of the people so clearly exhibited at the recent town meeting? If it is necessary to begin anew, let us do so. If the law requires thirty days' notice and then a vote of the people, let us give the notice and take the vote. It is a matter of very great importance, and calls for the exercise of the fullest caution, but at the same time it likewise calls for as prompt action as legal construction will allow.

We are for the road. We want the direct route from town if we can get it, but if we cannot get it, we are willing to hold our private preference and make the best arrangement possible. And this, we think, should be the feeling of every citizen. The warmest advocates of the Walker's Ferry route are also, in a manner, biased in their views by considerations of personal interest; and while we do not condemn them for this, because it is perfectly natural that they should desire to be benefitted by the enterprise, we yet hold that a spirit of opposition to all but their favorite route, is calculated to injure the enterprise, which, if carried far, would benefit the entire community. Our position is this: We are willing that people under all the circumstances—are not the special advocates of any particular scheme—that a fair, honest action should be taken really and understandingly, and with a full knowledge of all the facts and the legal difficulties growing out of these facts. We think, in the first place, that a town meeting should be called in a formal manner at the request of seven freeholders, when the matter should be thoroughly discussed and a committee appointed on the subject. When the matter has come to a head, we think we have a right to know the sentiments of our citizens.—*Wilmington Herald.*

GOVERNOR REDDER AT BOSTON.

[illegible] a flood of [illegible] of our merchants and citizens [illegible] to the Revere House, to [illegible] Governor Redder, for the purpose of securing the presentation of the Kansas difficulty as the remedy for its ills.

The morning was devoted by the Hon. Mr. Winsey, of Kansas, who, with a lead pencil, introduced Gov. Redder to the assembly.

After developing the state of the question in Kansas and explaining the consequences that are to come on its decision, Gov. Redder explained his plan to be the raising of one hundred thousand dollars by Northern men for the purpose of sending to the Territory and maintaining for a year five thousand armed soldiers, not to fight, nor to quarrel with others, or infringe others' rights, but to protect the ballot box, to resist mobs of outlaws, such as those who placed the incendiary torch to the houses of unoffending men in Lawrence and elsewhere without even mockery of law, who sacked Osawatomie; to enable Kansas men to go to the ballot box as citizens; to stand as a wall, keeping back Missouri ruffians; to be a living force on the land which would not be crushed and trampled under foot with impunity.

Gov. Redder's remarks were listened to with deep attention, interrupted at intervals by applause. The subject seemed to take hold of the old men of Boston, and a [illegible] and to a large amount will be [illegible] subscription. The object of the meeting was to draw together a large number of such men, and to present to their consideration, for subsequent thought and action, the urgency and importance of the crisis.—*Boston Herald.*

THE KANSAS DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Butler occupied the attention of the Senate and a crowded gallery on Friday, in his concluding remarks in reply to Mr. Sumner. We have not undertaken to give a synopsis of this fearful speech, because it is our purpose, as soon as possible, to send it entire to all our readers. If it could be dispassionately read by all Northern men it would procure an overwhelming judgment of condemnation against Mr. Sumner. When the excitement that now prevails shall have subsided, it will be said the admiration of thousands who are now misled by the temporary feelings of passion which designing demagogues have excited. There were passages in it which we compare with the loftiest efforts of genius and eloquence, in ancient and modern times.—Mr. Butler spoke under great excitement, but he succeeded so far in repressing and restraining his feelings as to maintain throughout all the proprieties and courtesies of Senatorial debate. His remarks on the freedom of debate, the privileges of a Senator, his obligations not to abuse and the consequences of Senatorial libels, will be read with profound admiration. In the course of his remarks he quoted with powerful effect the celebrated sentiment of General Jackson, when he said that it ought to be written in letters of gold over each door of each house of Congress that "the slanderer is worse than the murderer."

Mr. Wilson attempted to reply to Mr. Butler, and spent most of his time in quoting and commenting upon expressions of Mr. Butler in several speeches made from 1852 down to the present time. His object was to show that Mr. Butler had been the transgressor, and that Mr. Sumner's speech was legitimately to reply to these aggressions. Unfortunately for Mr. Wilson, however, Mr. Sumner's speech was a reply to speeches of Mr. Butler during the present session; and yet Mr. Butler had shown that in no speech at this session had he spoken to, or of, or about Mr. Sumner in any way. In reply to Mr. Wilson this fact was brought forward by Mr. Butler with crushing force, showing conclusively that Mr. Sumner's speech was made with malice aforethought, and to gratify wounded pride which had been rankling for four years.—*Wash. Union.*

The Utah Problem.—One of the most difficult problems which Congress will have shortly to solve will be the admission of Utah into the Union, with a people whose religious tenets have been perverted by a gross imposture, and whose social customs are at war alike with decency and propriety. Are we to recognise a commonwealth of polygamists?—Are the followers of Joe Smith, the arch hypocrite and blasphemous detamer of sacred things, to be allowed to be represented in the national councils, or shall Utah be repudiated, and an independent Republic be suffered to inaugurate itself in the heart of the Rocky Mountains?—These are the questions which Congress will soon have to decide. A Christian people shrinks from the recognition of this licentious commonwealth, but Congress possesses no power to prohibit any form of worship, however gross or sensual; and though it may claim the right to deny to a territory, disgraced by its excesses, admission into the Union as a State, there yet remains the equally serious point to be decided, as to whether its people shall be allowed to establish on Union the property of the U. States an independent form of government.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Mr. Fillmore's Friends.—The Washington Star has the following:

"C. Winfield, the delegate from Kansas, has returned to Washington, and appeared in his seat in the House to-day. While there, he was electrified by learning that he, in command of the border ruffians, a day or two since, had a great battle with the troops of the United States, under Col. Sumner! Such a despatch reached Washington at 11 a. m. to-day.

"The reception here of this important news on the wings of lightning, after Gen. W. had returned to Washington on horseback, per steamboat and railcar from the frontier, illustrates most forcibly the character of free State stories of current events in Kansas."

SWEDENBORGIAN DOCTRINE.—Swedenborg maintains that man is a spirit, possessing the form and pervading the entire human system; that the spirit possesses eyes, a nose, hands, a mouth, limbs and feet; and that while in the body, the body is simply a piece of mechanism, by which the spirit operates on material things, and through the medium of which it receives impressions from internal objects; that the spirit may be separated even in this life from the body, and almost unconscious of its existence; that when such is the case, the body retains animal life, but not the powers of action; and when the spirit is so separated from the body, it has full power to see and converse at will with disembodied spirits; and that at death, the spirit is only separated and freed from the body as the butterfly is freed from the bonds which have enveloped it, and that in leaving the body at that time, the spirit is as unconscious of the separation, as when separated at any other time, as in a swoon.

The Camels.—It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures.

A horse, in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow with their long measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.—[*Texas Paper.*

Church Property in Spain.—It will be recollected that a law was recently passed in Spain confiscating and ordering the sale of the estates of the church.—Many of the clergy manifest their displeasure at this decree, and lately refused to serve their parishioners who had bought or any way trafficked in the property. The consequence was that the government prosecuted the refractory priests, and one of them, the curate of Arine, had just been condemned to ten years hard labour, a fine of two hundred dollars, and the loss of all his civil rights.

Many years ago, before the invention of railroads and the telegraph, and when the communication of intelligence between distant places was subject to many obstructions and delay, Doctor L. was "the stated preacher of the Gospel" in the village of X——a, Ohio. The Doctor was always in the habit of improving to the edification of his congregation, the passing events of the day. He was also remarkable for his bitter hostility to the followers of Swedenborg, who he alleged denied the necessity of an atonement.

Some wag in New York ingeniously fabricated and circulated the moon story, based upon the recent discoveries made by the astronomer Herschel, and representing that planet as inhabited by winged creatures, who appeared through the telescope to have communication through each other. The story was so admirably got up that ninety-nine out of a hundred believed it, to the great disparagement of their parental catechetical teaching, and the Swedenborgians laid hold of it as a refutation of the doctrine of the atonement.

Shortly after the New York papers containing the story had reached X——a, one of the Doctor's ruling elders waited upon him and requested him to preach upon the subject, and he agreed to do so. He took for his text 148th Psalm and 3d verse: "Praise him, sun and moon; praise him, all ye stars of light."

His discourse was elaborately prepared, and due notice given to the surrounding settlements of the Doctor's intention to explain the perfect consistency of revealed religion with the recent astronomical discoveries of Herschel. On the appointed Sabbath the sermon was delivered to a large congregation, among whom were some of the hated sect.

The Doctor showed forth the wonders of creation, and contended that arrogant man ought not to presume upon his supposed preeminence; that *this* planet was inferior to many others, although superior to the moon in size; that there was no question but what all these planets were inhabited, or else why call upon them to join the inhabitants of the earth in an act of worship? Yet, he contended, this fact thus revealed, and now astronomically demonstrated, afforded no foundation for the suggestion of infidelity. That although the moon was inhabited, yet it was not shown that these creatures were intelligent free agents or had ever fallen in sin, and consequently needed an atonement.

His people were delighted, and requested the sermon for publication. The Swedenborgians were overwhelmed.

Some two weeks afterwards, when the Doctor was one morning in his study correcting the proof sheets of his sermon on "Other Intelligence," his occupation was interrupted by the visit of his ruling Elder, who had got him to preach it, with dismay in his countenance, when the following colloquy occurred:

Doctor—Brother, what is the matter.

Elder—Oh, Doctor! our fat is in the fire.

Doctor—What do you mean?

Elder—We've been hoaxed. I have just come from Columbus, and the Herschel discovery, about which you preached, was all a hoax, got up by that Jew Newman, and the moon is not inhabited.

Doct.—You don't say so! Why, what a fool I've made of myself. I believed it. Pshaw! What a fuss old Hoge will make of this at the Presbytery.

Elder—Don't mind it, Doctor; the doctrine is right, *without the facts.* It is the laughter of the Swedenborgians I hate.

The good Doctor, from that day till the hour of his death, never would preach upon passing events, but confined himself to the Gospel and the imitation of Christ and his Apostles.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FOLLY.

A lady of Newark, New Jersey stepped into Tiffany & Young's large silver ware establishment, in New York, the other day, and asked to see some bridal presents. She was asked whether she wished to *purchase or hire*, and was rather nettled at the latter proposition, until she was informed that the establishment let out a fine display of "presents," for a reasonable amount. She was astonished to understand that many of the tempting displays made in the mansions of folly, as presents from friends to the bride, had been *hired*, and that by a very small outlay of means for the occasion.

And this is but a sample of that hollow thing denominated fashionable life, which surrenders itself up to desires which cannot be gratified, thus making life a contrast between mean penuriousness and lavish display. We sometimes enter the salons of gilded folly with a sensation of wonder at the gorgeous mirrors, the dazzling lights, the magnificent dresses, and luxurious entertainments; but it passes away in a moment, when we reflect that, in the great majority of cases, *the whole is borrowed for the occasion.* To-morrow the walls will be stripped of these rare pictures, the statuary will go back to the dealer, the silver plate will return to Tiffany & Young, and the family will pinch themselves for a twelve month to provide means for another entainment. Let none envy those who, year after year, pass their life in this manner, useless to themselves and to the world around them. Better far the humble home, where each day kinder and gentler thoughts spring up, where age receives its proper respect, where love, with willing hand, renders lighter the duties of existence, and where competency surrounds itself with the comforts and elegancies of life. *There* what we possess is real and not fictitious. *There* we live within the range of integrity, and take no part in that career of folly and deceit, the end of which is bitterness and suffering. Let us check the first promptings of that false desire which would lead us to abandon the *real*, and for purpose of display, put on the tinsel and borrowed ornaments which must lower the self-respect of any among us. Let us hope at least, that in this city no borrowed bridal gifts may be displayed with ostentatious pride.—*Newark Mercury.*

PRAY WITHOUT CEASING.

How can we pray without ceasing? is often asked. I remember reading a beautiful answer to this question recently.

At a ministers' meeting, this text was brought up for discussion, and at length one of their number was appointed to write on it for the next monthly meeting.

A servant girl who overheard this, exclaimed involuntarily, "A whole month to tell the meaning of that text! It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible."

Her remark being overheard, one of the ministers called to her, and said, "Well, tell me how you understand it; can *you* pray all the time?" "O yes, sir." "What! when you have so much to do?" "Why, sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray." "Well, my good girl, tell us how it is, for most people do not think so."

"Well, sir, when I open my eyes in the morning, I pray that the eyes of my understanding may be opened; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed in the robe of Christ's righteousness; and when I wash myself, I pray that I may have the washing of regeneration. As I begin work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day. When I kindle the fire, I pray that the fire of divine love may warm my heart. As I sweep, I ask that my heart may be cleansed from all that is impure; and while I am getting and eating breakfast, I pray to be fed with the bread of heaven. Then as I look to the children, I look up to my heavenly Father, and pray that I may be his own child; and so on all day."

"Enough," said the minister, "go and pray without ceasing." Surely these things, though hid from the wise and prudent, are revealed to babes. "The meek will He guide in judgment."

A witty correspondent sends us the following notice of a brief street colloquy recently held between a maiden lady of little beyond a certain age and a new married feminine:

"So you are going to keep house are you?" said the elderly maiden.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Going to have a girl, I suppose?" was queried.

The newly made wife colored, and then quietly responded that:

"She really didn't know whether it would be a boy or girl."

Fashion Rules.—The Baltimore Republican thus maliciously hits off the present flounce exhibition:

The indications are that flounces are to be immensely popular this season among the fair sex. You will hardly be able to distinguish the *embonpoint* of one of your lady friends from the meagreness of the other. The wilderness of flounces that cover both will cover all physical differences. Billows of silk will seem to roll up the feet towards the head, threatening to engulf the delicate wearer.

We shall see in the streets, since hoops are the rage, nothing but huge cones of dry good in locomotion, from the vast circumference of which at the bottom will peep out two tiny gaiter boots, and on the apex of which at the top will be suspended a bouquet, in a small lace basket, christened a bonnet, the interval being crowded with striped flounces, like gigantic wrinkles on a zebra.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—In the library of the Armenian Convent, on an island called San Lazzaro, about one mile from the city of Venice, Rev. John E. Edwards, travelling in Europe, and at the last accounts in Italy, found a translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin in the Armenian language.

FRUIT BENEFICIAL IN HEALTH.

A noted author, speaking of the utility of fruits for food and the preservation of health, says: "The fruits of various climes should be regarded as one of the most valuable gifts which Divine Providence has bestowed upon man; and the cultivation of them should on all accounts be promoted, not merely as a source of luxury, but as a substitute for pernicious medicine, and as a delicious, healthy, and most nutricious article of food." Another celebrated physician says that "thoroughly ripe fruit, eaten with bread, is the most innocent of aliments, and will insure health and strength." Volumes of similar extracts might be adduced, but the following will suffice: "One of the best aliments, and the best adapted to the different ages of life, that which fruits afford. They present to man a light nourishment, of easy digestion, and produce chyle abundantly adapted to the functions of the human body."

The writer of this has himself experienced, as he believes, much benefit from the use of good fruit, and is of the opinion that for the preservation of health, it is of more benefit than any quantity of drugs a person may choose to consume. Calling, at one time, upon a physician for medicine to remove restlessness, he replied that the kind of none equal to good, ripe apples. The prescription met with a cordial reception, and has been many times tried with good success.

POME.

A process of drying eggs so that they will keep good for any length of time, has been devised by a person in England; it is effected by evaporation. The yolk and white of the egg are exposed to a slow heat, and the moisture is thus driven off. The whole is then reduced to powder and packed up in tins. The material is not necessarily kept air-tight, but may be freely exposed to the air. The powder is used in the ordinary way as eggs are being with a little water, and is thus an excellent substitute for milk on long voyages, besides capable of being used for all cooking purposes in the same way as the fresh egg. The powder will keep any length of time without fear of deterioration.

New Flour.—The first Flour of the wheat crop of 1856, received here, was sent by Parsons Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county. It passed inspection as Family. Mr. Harris's brother, (N. P.) sent the first here last year. That arrived on the 18th June; this on the 19th.

A few bbls. were offered in New York on the same day, having been ground from a lot of 50 bushels of Georgia new wheat, which sold at $2 a bushel.—*Fay. Observer.*

Frightful Peril.—When the Harlem railroad train of Saturday was passing over the Harlem bridge, and dashing on in free, full, fiery way, three double whistles gave an alarm that startled every body. The brakemen, all fortunately at their posts, immediately exerted all their power to break up; and they succeeded just as the engine was about twenty feet—it may be twenty-five feet—from an open draw-bridge, yawning for it, with twenty feet of water. Meanwhile the firemen were seen leaping over the tender and aiming for the first car; but the engineer heroically stuck to his post, and thus saved the train and the lives of all connected with it. Fortunately there were but three cars, with no baggage car, and the train being thus light the engineer was able to save himself. He could not have seen the open draw till he got well on the bridge, and he was deceived, it is said, by the wrong signal being put up. Thus were saved a hundred and fifty human beings from another Norwalk calamity.—*N. Y. Ex.*

A curious trial took place recently at a Rhenish tribunal, Germany. A man possessed some nut trees, of which the branches hung over the ground of a neighbor, who picked up the ripe nuts that fell from the tree, and also broke some branches. For this the latter was prosecuted for theft and trespass, but acquitted on the ground that he was entitled to profit by the fruit growing over his property. Appeal was made from this decision, and the judgment reversed by the superior tribunal, because the principles of civil law ordain that all fruit and branches belong to the stem, and the stem to him upon whose ground it is planted, and that the right of property of the latter does not cease with the extension over neighbors' ground, no matter how far this extension. The accused was consequently condemned on both counts.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedies for the Cure of Scalds and Burns.—Emelia Anderson of Newport, Rhode Island, was accidentally severely scalded by some boiling water falling over her. The whole of the right side and leg in particular was in a most shocking state. Something in the hurry of the moment was applied which caused the flesh to peel off almost to the bone, and rendered her utterly unable to move, she was carried to bed, medical assistance called in, and her recovery despaired of; it so happened, that a friend who paid a visit that day, had just been cured of a dreadfully bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and she recommended the same, the Pills and Ointment were accordingly brought and used, by continuing them for two weeks, she was perfectly well, and has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway, for the cure effected.

THE HOTEL HARVEST AT CINCINNATI.

The Rochester Union, speaking of the excessive charges of the Burnet house during the late Convention, instances some cases:

"We hear of gentlemen being charged $5 a day for board—though even at that price they could not get single rooms. Bills were made out in gross—and the sums were stated in round numbers. One of the delegates from New England paid some $250 for a single room for their conferees. The Hard delegation paid $450 for theirs. And the Softs paid $804 for room rent alone!—In one of the two rooms occupied by the latter were several beds in which the delegates slept.—But their bill was probably the same as if their room rent was not already paid. Other delegations had corresponding bills to settle; but we doubt whether any other State suffered so much as New York."

Corruption.—We are credibly informed that a member of the American party was approached in this place, on Saturday last, by some one no doubt deputed for that purpose, with the assurance that if he would withdraw from the party the anti-American conventicle would nominate him for Sheriff. Our American friend turned his back with scorn and spoke upt upon the man who thus corruptly endeavored to purchase him with a bribe. Our regret is, that he did not sprawl the miscreant to the earth. He richly deserved the "knock-down argument." Our advice to Americans is, to use the Brooks argument in all such cases.

Several purchases, by promise to pay, were made last summer by these Sag Nichts, but they have failed, we believe in every instance, to pay the purchased money. There is said to be honor even among thieves; but this virture is a stranger to the Sag Nicht creed.—[*Ash. Spect.*