

Carolina Watchman.

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

VOL. XV.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 7, 1858.

NUMBER 15

CLUB RATES.

Members who have contributed to the publication of the Watchman, and who have not paid for their subscription, are requested to pay the same before the 15th of the month. The rate for a year is \$1.00 in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents. The price of the paper is 5 cents per copy. The Watchman is published every week, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at No. 100 North Salisbury Street, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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Official Vote for Governor.

County	1856	1858
Albemarle	910	825
Alamance	466	411
Ames	324	272
Catawba	734	709
Chatham	323	289
Cherokee	323	289
Columbia	323	289
Durham	323	289
Forsyth	323	289
Gaston	323	289
Guilford	323	289
Hertford	323	289
Johnston	323	289
Lincoln	323	289
Martin	323	289
Mecklenburg	323	289
Montgomery	323	289
Nash	323	289
Northampton	323	289
Onslow	323	289
Orange	323	289
Person	323	289
Rockingham	323	289
Rowan	323	289
Salisbury	323	289
Stokes	323	289
Swain	323	289
Tay	323	289
Wake	323	289
Wayne	323	289
Yancey	323	289

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS.

We make the following extract from the report of D. W. Courie, Esq., Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, to the last Legislature of that State upon its Finance.

There is no State of our Union whose credit has stood firmer in the late crisis than North Carolina. The bonds, whenever offered, have commanded a higher price than those of any neighboring State. With the interest payable semi-annually in New York, which is always ready at the day, and a sinking fund to redeem the principal when due, these bonds are justly considered among the safest investments of the country.

But I will take this occasion to say that, having been several years connected with the Finance of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person for collecting the sentiments of my people upon the subject of our State credit and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it; and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment when I give it as my opinion that the great body of them would either readily forego for a season the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest taint from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the ennobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt, or more warmly cherished than in North Carolina; and no one who loves the State would wish to see this feeling diminished. I would remark further, in this connection, that, while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system, thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has in the main, greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and, as these improvements have been ably built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt that her faith and honor, hitherto unimpaired, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges.

Washington Union.

The Charleston Courier of Saturday brings us intelligence of the safe arrival into that port of a brig called the "Echo," having on board upwards of 300 Africans. The brig was captured on the 21st inst. off the coast of Cuba, by the U. S. Brig Dolphin, Lieut. J. N. Maffitt, Commanding. Lieut. Maffitt is well known in this community, having been lately connected with the improvements of our bar and river. The following particulars we find in the Courier:

ARRIVAL OF A SLAYER.

There reached our quarantine yesterday afternoon, a big called the "Echo," having on board three hundred and six Africans. She was captured on the 21st inst. about 7 p. m., off the north coast of Cuba, in latitude 23-30, long. 80-20; by the U. S. Brig Dolphin, Lieut. J. N. Maffitt, Commanding.

The suspicions of the officers of the Dolphin were aroused by the brig hauling suddenly off from the coast of Cuba, when chase was immediately made after her. On nearing the brig, which the Dolphin did rapidly, two blank cartridges were fired at her, when she hoisted the American ensign—the Dolphin being at the moment under English colors. Two shots were then fired ahead, to make her leave to; but she continuing on her course, the Dolphin hoisted American colors, and fired a shot at her, when she was promptly brought to. Lt. Bradford, of the Dolphin, then boarded her with sixteen men, and found on her a crew of nineteen, composed of English, American and Spaniards, and a cargo of three hundred and eighteen Africans, twelve of whom have died since the capture. The Dolphin took on board a part of the original crew of the brig, and took them to Key West, from which port they will be sent by steamer to this city.

The negroes, so far as they could be seen, are about fifteen years of age and good looking. They are suffering from Dysentery. It is supposed that the present name of the brig is only an assumed one.

She is of Baltimore model and a fine vessel. The crew consists of Lieut. J. M. Bradford, Lieut. C. C. Carpenter, ten seamen and six marines.

The following is a full list of the officers attached to the Dolphin: Lieut. J. N. Maffitt, Commanding; J. M. Bradford, 1st Lieut.; E. P. Williams, 2d do.; C. C. Carpenter, 3d do.; J. M. Brown, Passed Assistant Surgeon; A. A. Crossman, Acting Master.

We hear this morning that the vessel had been ordered to Castle Pinkney, near Charleston.

Front in August.—Thursday night was unusually cool for this season, and was felt all the North. It is said there was frost on low grounds in some towns to the west of Boston. In Farmington, Mass., the mercury, Friday morning, stood at 42 degrees.

South Carolinian, Aug. 26.

THE CHINESE WAR—ITS RESULTS.

We copy in another column an account of the bombardment of Takoo by the French and English. This movement against China is one of vast moment—it may be regarded as one of the events of this great age. The termination of hostilities by a treaty of peace, as announced in our telegraphic columns, is an achievement which will make an important era in the history of commerce—in the spread of Western civilization, with the Christian religion, upon which that civilization is based—and in the downfall of exclusivism. Our telegraphic news, direct from Valencia, simply announces the termination of hostilities and the conclusion of a treaty of peace. We are, therefore, left in ignorance of its provisions. A review, however, of the position of two parties will not leave us in doubt as to its character. We must remember that the allied powers have for some time been engaged in efforts to bring that inmovable and stolid Government, which, enveloped in its ideas of self-importance and celestial origin, turned with contempt upon them, and by delay and treachery thwarted all their efforts. They had laid down their ultimatum, which had been disregarded; they therefore battered down the fortresses of Takoo, and their determination was to make Peking their final destination. Their rapid approach to this consummation alarmed its celestial majesty, and this treaty has been extorted at the month of the cannon. It amounts to a concession to terms exacted by victorious invaders. What, then, is it reasonable to suppose are the terms of that treaty? Why, clearly in commerce, such terms as free traders would dictate, such terms to exclusivism. We may fairly anticipate that it will throw open the ports of China; that it will remove all restrictions and discriminations; and that it will thus give an unprecedented impetus to the commerce of the world, by opening to the adventurous merchant the trade of upwards of three hundred millions of beings. The independence of China is now gone; as much as India will be under the military protection of the sovereigns of Europe. We may expect to see England and France, step by step, advancing into her interior, while Russian arms will meet them by an encroaching Western frontier.

That these great European nations will ever again be involved in war among themselves, we think exceedingly improbable. Russia having broken through the bonds of her old, exclusive and selfish policy, will now rather act with England and France. These nations have become civilized to war among themselves. They will now league together and become allies in the conquering progress of peace. This is the commercial aspect. In religion, the results will be no less momentous. Though their forms differ, they all acknowledge and profess the same religion. We may expect from this union, a rapid dissemination of the Gospel truth; and the concurrent action of Greek, Roman and Protestant Christians, will probably effect a fusion of whatever of discordant elements may now exist, and the construction and consolidation of a pure, holy, harmonious and truly catholic religion, that will be acknowledged throughout the world. That these results will not be slow in elaborating their own fulfillment, it is but natural to suppose. When we see the agencies at work—when we see that steam and electricity are the instruments, while England, France, Russia and America are agents—what may we not expect? One achievement leads but to another, and in every succession the glory and grandeur of the preceding fail to obscure in the least the splendor, or to mitigate the amazement, which attends the succeeding. We live in an age of wonders, and amazing events follow each other in such rapid succession that the wisest is kept in an unceasing state of breathless suspense. It is but natural to suppose, then, that these, at which we have but hinted, will not be of slow development; they will come upon us with the startling rapidity of a thief at night—each so rapidly, that before the world takes time to reflect upon its own progress, the great drama will have been completed, and the event—foretold by holy men of old and fixed over and over again by decipherers of biblical chronology—will be upon us.

This is the first news which the Western world has received from the Eastern, over the submarine telegraph. The despatch reached us on yesterday, a short time after noon; but the day before it had been announced in England. The sun that left England, and France, and all Europe rejoicing over the event, in its next round found America raising its acclamations of praise over the same auspicious epoch in the commerce of Asia and the world. It seems as though, by a special Providence, this event—a triumph of civilized progress over unenlightened idolatry—had been reserved as most fitting the first practical operation of an Atlantic telegraph; this triumph of the science and skill of modern warfare was alone worthy of transmission, by this achievement of the science and skill of modern mechanism. It was most fitting that science herself should signalize her own glory.

The English Queen will not, it is said, assist at any evening fete, her physician having recommended her abstaining from *fooleries, dissipation* at present, on account of her health. Her Majesty is said to be again in an interesting situation.



Agricultural.

FROM THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Hints for the Month.

THE PLANTATION.

As soon as Cotton begins to open freely, it must be gathered without delay. Avoid picking immediately after a shower, lest the lint should be dirty. See that your Gin and Press are in complete order, and send no cotton to market that has not received the most careful handling throughout.

Cow Peas should be gathered and put away during the brief intervals of leisure from cotton picking. The vines of late planted Peas may, also be cut when the pods are just forming, and cured for hay. Carefully save seed of all valuable sorts.

Corn may be cut up and saved, as directed in our last number, page 251.

Winter Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover and Lucerne may be sown the latter part of this month.

Turnips, for a fall crop, must now be sown, without delay. Rata Baga, Yellow Aberdeen, Norfolk, Early Flat Dutch, Globe, and Strap Leaf Red Top Turnips, are all valuable varieties—the two first being the best for stock and keeping. See directions for sowing Turnips, in our last.

Hay.—In addition to the Corn-stalk and unpulped fodder spoken of in our last (page 251); Sweet Potato vines and tops of Pinders make a tolerable rough forage, if cut and cured before they begin to wither. All Crab, (or Crop) Grass, Crows-foot and other grasses, must be cut when in blossom, and carefully cured, with as little exposure to the sun as possible, to be of any value for hay. The dried up and withered grass often pulled for hay late in the season, is almost utterly valueless.

Let land may now be drained, woodlands prepared for pasturage, weeds and brush grubbed up, &c., as directed heretofore.

Winter Forage.—As a green crop, try Wheat, sown thick in three feet drills, on deeply plowed and rich land. It will give your animals green food nearly all winter bearing repeated cuttings.

THE GARDEN.

TURNIPS, of all kinds, if not already sown, must be put in without delay.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

May be prepared and the plants set out any time during the fall or winter. A cool moist soil, rich in vegetable matter suits this fruit best in our saltry climate. Spade or trench-plow the ground as deep as possible, turning under a plentiful supply of swamp muck, decomposed leaves, wood ashes, pulverized charcoal, and a little well rotted stable manure. Harrow or rake the surface until it is perfectly fine and even, and set your plants in 3 foot rows, 1 foot to 18 inches in the row. When the plants are well rooted, cover the entire surface of the ground with partially decomposed forest leaves, only permitting the plants to be exposed. By this method with an occasional watering next summer, in dry weather (and the proper selection of varieties) this delicious and healthy fruit may be raised abundantly from 3 to 5 months in the year, for family use and for market. It can be safely transported 300 miles per-railroad, and has even been sent from Georgia to New York, in excellent condition. It is, in all respects, one of our most attractive and profitable fruit crops, and we hope it will receive increased attention hereafter. Some of the choicest varieties are *Early Prolific, Hovey's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior, Longworth's Prolific, Walker's Seedling, Peabody's Handmaiden, Crimson Cone, Wilson's Albany, &c.*

McAvoy's Extra Red, the Crescent Seedling, Black Prince, Jesso, Jassy Lind, Scott's Seedling, Trollope's Victoria, Boyden's Seedling, Synthea, and other varieties are also valuable for amateurs.

THE FRUIT ORCHARD.

New Land, elevated and not too rich,

is most suitable for Orchards, and to those who have neither the time or the means to grub up and entirely clear the ground before planting, we suggest the following plan for speedily replacing a forest with a productive Peach or Apple orchard: Cut off all wood and brush very clean, early in the fall, burning to ashes all the log that you cannot remove, and leaving all stumps very low. Then stake off your land the proper distance, and dig holes six feet across and two feet deep, throwing the surface mould on one side and the subsoil on the other. Rake into the bottom of the hole a bushel or more of the surrounding loose, top soil, leaves, &c.—fill up to the proper height with the surface soil first thrown out, and plant your tree carefully, heaping up the subsoil slightly about the trunk and over the roots, to allow for the natural settling of the earth. Your tree being now planted and furnished with a supply of food in the hole, immediately within its reach, the after-culture may be as follows: The first spring, early, plow and cross-plow the young orchard with long roots, keeping beyond the holes in which the trees are planted, and carefully avoiding all injury to the trunk or branches. Sow Cow Peas broadcast in the open space between the trees, and keep the earth loose and mellow about the roots with a pronged hoe. If mulching material can be obtained, apply it thickly after the first hoeing, as far as the roots of the trees extend. This will obviate the necessity of any further working for the season. When the Peas ripen, pick and save them, turning the vines under and sowing another crop to be gathered in the same manner. These repeated plowings and cross-plowings, with the abundant supply of nutritive matter furnished by the decomposing Peas vines, and an occasional dressing of ashes will insure the most vigorous and healthy growth of trees, and force them into early and prolific bearing. Other low crops, such as Sweet Potatoes and Pinders, may afterwards be grown profitably in the orchard, and the vines returned to the soil as above recommended. We confidently recommend a trial of this plan to those who desire the quickest and most satisfactory return for their labor in Fruit raising, and who have no old land elevated enough, or otherwise suitable. November and December are the best months for planting trees. Particular directions for planting Trees, Grape Vines, &c., in our next.

SOAR SERA.—Provide a tank for the preservation of the rich liquids from the milk and laundry. For irrigation no article can be superior to a mixture of these two, both of which contains the pabulum of plants in a state of solution, and consequently in a condition to be readily taken up and assimilated by the vegetables to which they are applied. When not appropriated in this way, they should be conveyed to the compost heaps, or yards, and mixed with their contents. A hoghead of soap-suds contains as much aliment as a load of stable manure.—*Germanian Telegraph.*

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Hamilton County, in this State, says:

"There is a goose in my neighborhood that has been the frons of eighty-three winters, owned by one Mr. Schomp. This goose, famous for its great age, has been kept in the Schomp family ever since the Revolutionary war. When the war came to the people of Redington Township, Hamilton County, that the war was ended, and that they were a free people, they collected to have a general drinking jubilation. There being some cause for a general rush into the yard, where there were four geese, three of these were killed, and the one that escaped is that which I now speak of. Two years ago she laid four eggs, which she hatched. The young family are living and doing well. I was informed by Mr. Schomp, who has owned the goose for the last fifty years, of these facts."

Extraordinary Conception.—In Northfield, Minn., a short time since a liquor seller had his whole stock annually destroyed, and in a few weeks, being himself converted to Christianity, publicly thanked the citizens who took the same in hand, as his best friends. They had saved him from great wrong.

An Ohio editor recently attempted to describe the powerful effects of warm weather and here is one instance:—

"A small negro injudiciously leaped up against the sunny side of the house yesterday, and fell asleep. In a few minutes he began to sweat, and in three quarters of an hour he ran all over the yard. His mother dipped him up in a wash tub."

The Bible.—You read no other book or paper, Grandma, said a little child to a widow of seventy, who was reading the Testament and Psalms. "No; I always find something new when I read this book."

THE GREAT CABLE.

The Scientific American publishes a number of engravings representing the construction and the exact size of the telegraphic cable just laid between Europe and America—the European terminus being at Valentia Bay, Ireland, and the American in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. This celebrated cable is a cord of only three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Its flexibility is so great that it is as manageable as a small rope, and it is capable of being tied around the arm without injury. Its weight is but 1,500 pounds to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. In answer to the doubts which were entertained as to its sinking to the bottom, it was enough to say that it is heavier than those shells which have been taken up from the bed of the ocean by Commander Berryman while engaged in sounding along the line of the telegraphic plateaus. The cable is composed as follows, beginning at the outside, and stripping off its several coats in succession:

1. A coat of wire, consisting of 15 strands, seven wires in each strand, arranged spirally around the cable.
2. Six strands of yarn.
3. Three successive coats of gutta percha.
4. The telegraphic wires. These are seven in number and are arranged in a circular form, in the centre of the cable. The only use of the outer coats is to insulate and protect these wires. It is along them that the electric current is to run when the two continents would speak to each other. The slightest puncture of the gutta percha, by which the salt water could come into contact with this central wire, would be fatal. The secret would leak out to the sea, and neither men nor fishes be the wiser for it.

We can certify to the above being an accurate description of the cable, as we have been shown, by Capt. R. S. Tucker, a piece of the same, set in gold, which was obtained from Tiffany & Co., of New York, the purchasers of the 30 miles telegraphic cable which was on board the *Albatross*, by Col. W. H. Tucker, who was in New York last week.—*Raleigh Register.*

Col. Falk.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury of Saturday, that Col. Carew, Sheriff of Charleston District, under requisition of Governor Bragg, delivered over to the Sheriff of Brunswick county, on Friday last, the fugitive Col. Falk, who was arrested in that place a short time ago. The Mercury says:

"Col. Falk, with two others, were indicted for the murder of a negro man, but previous to trial, effected their escape from the Lamberton jail. The fact that Col. Falk is one of the wealthiest men in Robeson county, and withal a man of irreproachable character up to the time of this charge against him, has given a peculiar interest to his case."—*W. H. Herald.*

Warm Political Contest in Illinois.—The political contest in Illinois is getting somewhat warm and considerably personal. Mr. Lincoln and Senator Trumbull are Mr. Douglas's opponents on the stump. The former recently charged that Mr. Douglas, though now proclaiming popular sovereignty really had conspired with the Administration to subvert the Constitutional power of the States, and establish slavery over the land.

Mr. Douglas, in a recent speech at Beardstown, pronounced this statement "an infamous lie." Trumbull, in his address to the people, made this charge distinctly, and furthermore said that "no man who does duty as I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough." Douglas, in reply, comes up to his work boldly, and says:

"This charge was once made in a much milder form in the Senate of the United States. I did brand it as a lie, in the presence of Mr. Trumbull—and Mr. Trumbull set and heard it thus branded, without daring to say that it was true. I tell you he knew it to be false when he uttered it in Chicago, and yet he says that he is going to cram the lie down the throat of the man who dares it until he shall cry enough. The miserable orange-headed scoundrel, would rather have both ears cut off than to use that language in my presence, where I could call him to account."

A Canadian Invitation to Queen Victoria.—The people of Toronto have been getting up a Crystal Palace for the exhibition of the products and history of the Canadian provinces. The place is expected to be opened by the first of October. A movement has been got up in connection with it to invite Queen Victoria, who is expected to pass over the crossing of the place, or to send the Prince of Wales or some other member of the royal family to do so. A petition to that effect has been signed by all the leading men of the county, and an influential citizen, Mr. John G. Norris, called in the Post to present it to her Majesty.

The National Intelligencer.—In reply to a statement made by the New York Times, on the faith of a story set on foot by a Washington letter writer, that the National Intelligencer was in a sinking condition, and would soon die, the Editors of that journal say that the report is without the slightest foundation, as their office was never at any period of its existence more prosperous than it has been for the last four years. With everybody else, we rejoice in the prosperity of the standard old journal.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Baby on a Pine Tree.

A few days since, a large party of persons left this city in the Baltimore, with the intention of enjoying a picnic at Ferris, near Chester. Among the pleasure seekers were a gentleman, his wife, with a son and a child about three months old. The day was pleasantly spent by most of the party, but the wife was taken sick, and she placed the darling infant in the hands of her aunt to be taken care of. The aunt attended to its wants with all care of a mother, and when the white clouds for the party to take the cars to the city, the infant was sweetly sleeping, and the aunt being a little nervous, feared the would be too late for the cars, in consequence of the fact that she had left her basket in a part of the grove some distance from where she stood, when the notice to leave was given. To facilitate her movements she spread her gaiters upon the ground, laid the infant gently upon it, and then started for that spot where her basket had been left. The head-gear was found, but unfortunately the aunt in her hurry and fear of being too late took a different direction on her return from that in which she had started, consequently she missed the baby; but still she thought she had reached the right spot, and not finding the darling, concluded that the mother and father had picked the child up and got on the cars. With this belief she reached the train and contentedly took a seat, but in a car some distance from the one occupied by the parents. The train sped on, the mother thinking the aunt had the child, and the aunt thinking the same thing about the mother; but on the arrival of the cars at Broad and Fifth streets, lo and behold, no child was to be found. Dismay sat upon each countenance, and fears of the worst kind entered upon the party while talking of the probable fate of the child.

The father did what all sensible fathers would have done, hired a horse and carriage and started back in haste for the picnic grounds. The distance being considerable, we will, while the father is pursuing his sad and lonesome journey, relate how the infant was discovered and taken care of.

It appears that two brothers of this city board near the grove in which the party had assembled, and that the manner of their children were in the habit of taking the little ones to the depot each afternoon to meet their father. This particular afternoon the nurse had her attention attracted by the barking and gambols of a dog, and on going to the spot found the baby sleeping sweetly upon the ground. Just at this time one of the gentlemen referred to came along and directed that the child should be taken home. On arriving there a friendly dispute arose among the ladies, "who should take care of it, as there was something wrong with the idea of finding a baby in the woods. The matter was finally settled and the lady who obtained possession made such arrangements as would provide for the wants of the child, and when she retired for the night, the baby was placed by her side; but about twelve o'clock at night the household were aroused by a loud knocking at the door, which, on being opened, disclosed the anxious face of the father. The child was of course given up, and the fond parent returned with all haste to gladden the heart of his almost distressed wife.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Steam in six Days Across the Atlantic.

A recent meeting at New York N. Y., on the subject of steam communication across the Atlantic, Capt. Nye, one of the commanders of the Liverpool line of steamers, is said to have advanced the opinion "that the passage New York to Liverpool by steam power would never be made in six days, as has been anticipated. He thought that the success of the telegraph would have a tendency to make the commercial world careless as to any increase of speed in steamers, and that they would not be constructed with less regard to this point."

A correspondent of the New York Express, in reply to this statement, says "Mr. Whelan, a wealthy locomotive builder of Baltimore, is now building an iron steamer (not steamship) which he is confident will run from New York to Liverpool in less than six days. He has been several years in perfecting the plan, which he has now accomplished, and has procured a patent."

Compromised.—The Raleigh Standard

leaves that the civil suit for damages commenced by Von Briesen against T. and E. Ligon, has been compromised, they paying him, \$1,300.—*Raleigh Register.*

A residence in two States and three Counties at the Same Time.

At a plan called "Collegiate" in Ohio, an individual occupies a home that is rather oddly situated. One-half of the house is in the State of Indiana, and the other half in Ohio. The boundary line between Butler and Preble counties, in the latter State, runs directly through the house, so that the occupant lives in two counties in Ohio and one in Indiana at the same time.

A Funny Explanation.—The Herald

explaining the recent collision of the comet between the Comet Arabia and Europa, says that the "Arabia," it appears, mistook the lights of the Cape Race light when she saw it.

We should reverence a child's simplicity.

touch it only with truth. Be not the first to quench that lovely truthfulness by lies.

THE GREAT COMET COME AT LAST

We learn from despatches by the Arago, that the great comet of Charles V, as it is sometimes called, but better known to astronomers as that of Fabricius, has at last made its appearance, and will very shortly be visible to the naked eye. It has been seen from the Paris observatory through its telescope, and is pronounced by the Arago the genuine article.

Spiritual Healing.—It is observed that one

Leah Christ, who was upon the earth, in the days of his flesh, wrought up half-over, but whomsoever they brought to him for healing, he healed them throughout. This was to show what a perfect and complete Savior he was, and that he was to save completely.—*Head and Feet—let us be saved completely!*—*Head and Feet—let us be saved completely!*