J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

Single copy, $2.00
Five copies, $8.00
Ten copies, $15.00
Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion $1.50 each. Payment always in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A square is 8" occupied by 14 lines of Brevier type.

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Transient advertisements without additional charge inserted in those who advertise regularly through the year.

Three dollars for announcing candidates for office.

Court Orders charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. Orders for divorce of husband and wife, $10 each.

☞ Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions required; and if it be without they should accompany the book upon publication, write upon it how the word allow. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.

☞ No discount on these rates.

BLANKS.

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense.

Civil Warrants,
Cases & Subpœnas,
Witts. C. & S. Court,
Executions, C. & S. C.
Subpœnas, C. & C.
Subpœnas, Witness, C. & S. C.
Jurors' Tickets.
Penitentiary Bonds, C. & S. C.
Bail Bonds, civil cases.
Bail Bonds, crim. "
Administration Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Administration, do.
Guardian, "
Appeal, "
Gen. to take Dept. C. & S. C.
Appearance Indentures,
Letters Testamentary,
Letters of Administration,
Special Letters do.,
Marriage Licenses,
Do. Certificates,
Various Equity Bonds,
Do. Indentures,
Land Bonds,
Bonds in Trust,
Sheriff Bonds,
Equity do.
Notes of Hand,
Notes to Bank,

☞ And many other forms of less frequent exports. Blanks ed to order on short notice.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Stanly County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1859.

JAMES M. DAVIS vs. WILLIS H. STEED. } *Attachment.*

JOHN S. PENNINGTON vs. WILLIS H. STEED. } *Attachment.*

JOSHUA HEARNE vs. WILLIS H. STEED. } *Attachment.*

D. K. THOMPSON vs. WILLIS H. STEED. } *Attachment.*

JOSEPH MARSHALL vs. WILLIS H. STEED. } *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Willis H. Steed, in the above stated cases, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendant be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and show cause, if any he has, why judgment shall not be taken against the several persons garnished, and the amount in their hands condemned to the payment of the several debts on which the aforesaid attachments issued.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence, the eighty-third.

RICHARD HARRIS, Cl'k

Ga'r.—Printer's fee $10 00

MICHAEL BROWN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SALISBURY, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE. And to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

February 7, 1859. 1f27

NEW
FAMILY GROCERY STORE!!

Try the New Grocery Store,

FIRST DOOR ABOVE JOHNS' HARDWARE STORE.

FRESH GROCERIES, every kind required for Family use, shall be regularly supplied to our customers AT LOW RATES, for Cash. Groceries can only be sold for *Cash* or *Barter*. The profits are too small for a *Credit* business. Give us a call.

BEARD & BROTHER

April 6, 1859. 1f45

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reeve's Manipulated Guanos, and W. Whitebock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Lead Pipe, &c.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 19, 1859. 3mpd47

SALISBURY, N. C.,

One Door Below McNeely & Young's Store;

KEEPS a large assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, FINE CUTLERY, &c., which he sells very cheap.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., repaired at short notice on reasonable terms.

June 23d, 1859. 1f4

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for Medical Services, (previous to 1st December) whose accounts are not settled by August Court next, will, after that time, find them in the hands of an officer (without exception.) *I mean what I say.*

M. WHITEHEAD.

June 14, 1859. 1f3

Drs. M. WHITEHEAD & J. A. CALDWELL,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and offer their Professional services to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

☞ Office—the same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

LARGE LOT of TEA and COFFEE SUGARS Just received McNEELY & YOUNG.

May 19 1f43

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1859. NUMBER 12.

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

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

Morganton, N. C.

THIS well known HOUSE has been re-opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. Our very great advantage it possesses over other houses, is its being almost embowered in shade trees. The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its delightful situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the very best, Hostler in the Southern Country—the far-famed "Biles."

About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a COMFORTABLE and COMMODIOUS VEHICLE to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton R. S. Johnston, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., June 1st, 1859. 3m2

☞ Wilmington Journal; Delta and Weekly Progress, New-Orleans; Fayetteville Observer; Iredell Express, and Asheville News, publish once a week for six weeks, and forward bills to the proprietor at Morganton, N. C.

THE
GREAT WONDER
Of the Nineteenth Century,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own head, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since, I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any one you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to procure the benefits of nature to others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effects have been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small bottle is a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium bottle at half, twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large bottle a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Aug. 9, 1859. 3m11

Auction House!
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer by the County Court, would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting business done in that line.

J. K. BURKE having qualified as my Agent, is hereby authorized to attend to the Auction business in my name. THOMAS J. MERONEY,
JO. K. BURKE, *Auctioneer.*

Persons sending us Goods on consignment can have reference if necessary. T. J. M.

May 31st, 1859. 1f1

FRIENDLY NOTICE.
THE ONLY CALL.

W. MYERS has in his hands for collection, all notes and open accounts, due the late firm of A. & W. Myers. To enable him to carry out an arrangement in view, it is absolutely necessary that these claims should be collected immediately. He hopes those indebted, will come forward and punctually pay up, as he is determined to place all not paid up at an early day, regardless of persons, in the hands of an officer for collection.

June 30, '59. [3] W. MYERS.

Professional Card.

DR. C. T. DOWE may be found at Office, in Cowan's Brick Row, when not absent on Professional business. Sal., Nov. 1858.

SPRING BONNETS,
SPRING MANTLES,
SPRING SHAWL

Just received at McNEELY & YOUNG'S

Mar. 22. 1f43

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

We have the following additional foreign items by the Persia:

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.—Mr. John McAdam, of Glasgow, writes to the North British Daily Mail:

"This morning I have received very late and trust-worthy intelligence from M. Kossuth. Particulars I am not yet at liberty to communicate; however, for the satisfaction of his numerous friends, I may state that after his betrayal, he remained only long enough to save as many of his revolted countrymen from harm as he could, and to prevent any further hopeless insurrection. He then retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madam Kossuth three days ago; and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England.'

A letter from Florence to the London Times states that M. Kossuth, Klapka and Teleki, who had constituted themselves in that city as a Hungarian committee, have separated, renouncing all prospects of political action. Another letter, dated Turin, July 18, says:

"Count Teleki and Generals Klapka and Kmety are here, and Kossuth left this morning for Paris, to have an interview with the Emperor."

The Hungarian regiment in the Austrian army have already shown symptoms of dissatisfaction, and lately, desertions have been frequent and numerous. A short time since, as many as sixty deserted *en masse*. They were re-taken, placed before a battery, fired upon with grape, and all killed but two.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.—The following is a translation of the order of the day, addressed by the King of Sardinia to his army, on the establishment of peace, and dated Monzambano, July 12th:

"SOLDIERS: After two months of war, we have arrived, as conquerors, on the banks of the Mincio. United with our courageous ally, we have triumphed everywhere. Your courage, your discipline and your perseverence have excited the admiration of all Europe. The name of 'Italian soldier' is in every mouth. I, who have had the glory of commanding you, have been enabled to appreciate all that has been heroic and sublime in your conduct during the course of this war. It is needless, soldiers, to repeat that you have acquired the grandest titles to my gratitude and that of your country. Important affairs of State call me to the capital. I confide the command of the army to the worthy and brave General la Marmora, who has shared with us the dangers and the victories of this campaign. Now, I announce to you peace; but if ever, in the future, the honor of our country should recall us to the combat, you will find me ready to command you, well assured that we shall march again to victory."

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN CAVOUR AND NAPOLEON.—A Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:

"Although never were the measures against the French press more oppressive or vexatious than they are now, yet somehow or other all Paris is familiar with what the Emperor is resolved it shall ignore. At this moment the public is very generally aware, for instance, of what passed at Milan on Louis Napoleon's entrance. This Paris population is not taken in; it knows that the Italians are frenzied with rage; it knows that in Milan the Emperor was hooted and hissed; that flags and emblems of the French alliance were torn down and trampled upon along the passage, and that at Turin it was only by the utmost efforts on the part of the government and the military that excessive insult was spared the 'ex-Liberator of Italy.' These things are generally known; but what is less so, is the following, for which I am ready to vouch: When, after the peace, M. de Cavour found himself for the first time face to face with the Emperor and the King, he found it impossible to remain within the bounds of etiquette, and his indignation burst violently forth; so violently, that at length Louis Napoleon, under control as he is, lost temper in turn, and threatened! The word 'arrest' escaped his lips, at which the betrayed Piedmontese minister turned round, saying, 'Arrest me! Try it! But you would not dare, for you would then have no choice left you but to go back to France through the Tyrol.'

"You will readily see how easy it is that a great deal should be publicly known here just now, when you reflect upon the unbounded, unbridled rage of the Palais Royal. From the Princess Clotilde downward, there is no one there who does not add to the word 'traitor' a hundred variations a day. The people who surround 'Plon Plon' were never remarkable for their discretion or reserve; but they are now apparently living only to trumpet forth their wrongs. The natural result is, that much is poured into the popular ear that could otherwise only be known to the *elite*.

"The contradictions, too, stare every one in the face; the military spectacles got up not three weeks ago, by order, in the theatres on the line of the Boulevards, and intended to excite the national enthusiasm, are now forbidden, 'by order' also, because what they set forth is too ridiculously at variance with the situation."

We learn that owing to low stage of water, thirteen steamers and tow boats are aground at Elizabethtown. We had a fine rain last evening which, if it extended far enough up the river, may enable them to get off.—*Fay. Ob.*

THE GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

According to Professor Emmons, the gold of North Carolina belongs to four geological positions. 1. The loose quartz grits beneath the surface soil. 2. In stratified layers, which are cotemporaneous with the soil. 3. In connection with stones and joints of the rocks, and probably also diffused in the mass. 4. In regular veins associated with quartz, and the sulphurets of iron and copper. This gold bearing sand is made up of broken down quartz veins. It lies beneath the soil on the underlying rock, and from this deposit most of the gold of Australia and California has been obtained.

These deposits are the "placers," from which the gold is taken by washing.—From one of these, in the bed of a small stream in Cherokee county, the amount obtained was $500,000, as is said, but no veins have been found near it in the rocks.

The second position of the gold is when it is found "in layers, or beds in the rock," with which it is cotemporaneous. What is remarkable is, the rock which carries the gold differs in nothing to the eye from that which contains none, and there is no visible line of separation between the two layers of the rock. Even the experienced miner is not made aware of any change in the rock, except by the contents of his pan. Yet a vein of this kind, not more than six inches in width, has been profitably followed to a depth of eighty feet.

Prof. Emmons says, "I am not able, at this time, to state how widely gold is disseminated in the paleozoic rocks, but from indications derived from a few facts, it appears probable that it may be widely diffused, or contained in most of the rocks in North Carolina, which belong to the Taconic system." He adds, however, that the "strata in which the quantity is sufficient to pay a profit, are rare." This is true, so far as a limited investigation shows, but wide regions of this formation have, as yet, received very little attention. We have been surprised to learn from Prof. Emmons's Report, how small a quantity of gold can be profitably extracted from a bushel of ore, or gold-bearing rock. At the Jones Mine, in Davidson county, "the gold is disseminated through a mass of soft, reddish talcose slate, sixty feet wide."

It is found in connection with sulphuret of iron, sometimes called iron pyrites. The main mass of the ore yields only from ten to twenty-five cents per bushel, the average being fifteen cents of gold to the bushel of ore. Ore of this description pays more than the cost of working when it yields only ten cents per bushel. Such is the character of the ore that six and seven hundred bushels of it may be worked in a day, and mines of this character are among the most profitable in the State. The State Geologist enumerates seven principal mines of this kind in the midland counties of the State.

A third position in which gold is found is in irregular seams or quartz veins, that is, in seams or joints which do not follow the direction of the strata of the rock. In these the gold is irregularly distributed, and is often found in pockets or bunches, some of which are very valuable. Of this description of mine he mentions six as being profitably worked. The last position mentioned by the Professor, is that of the true vein, the most productive as well as the most permanent repository of the metals. The vein follows the strike of the enclosing rock, and the vein stone or gangue is mostly quartz, mingled with sulphuret of iron. The quartz is stamped, ground, and exposed to the action of mercury for the separation of the gold.—Some idea of the extent of the country which produces gold in this State, may be formed from the fact that the State Geologist mentions more than thirty mines of this kind alone—the vein mines which are profitable wrought, making in all more than forty mines in operation in 1856, when large portions of the State had not been explored with any suitable degree of care.

Prof. Emmons has copied from the books of the Company the following statements of profits in one mine:—In 1854 and '55, for thirteen months the profits were, in round numbers, $76,000; and in the following fifteen months, $60,000. The Reed mine, in Cabarrus county, is remarkable for the large masses which have been found. One nugget has been found there, weighing 28 lbs. steelyard weight; another of 16 lbs., another still of 13 lbs., and several weighing from one to nine pounds. Some of the vein ore selected has yielded $80 from eight quarts of ore.

THE CENTRAL ROUTE.

The route via the Central North Carolina and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads is daily becoming more popular with travelers. The cars on these roads are daily crowded with travelers from the South to the Virginia Springs, and it will not be long before this route will be preferred by all classes of travelers. The editor of the Hartwell, Geo., Messenger, writing to his paper from the Rockbridge Alum Springs, says of this route:

"We would advise all travelers coming North, to the Springs or cities, to take the central route through North Carolina, by Charlotte and Raleigh. The cost is the same, while you have the advantages of smooth, swift conveyance, fine cars, beautiful scenery, No. 1 eating houses, and a healthy atmosphere."

From the New York Advertiser.

Death of Rev. Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.

It is our painful task to-day to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church on the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. This melancholy, and unlooked for event, to many, took place on Sunday morning last at the Virginia Springs. We learn that his remains will be brought to Princeton, N. J., for interment, and due notice of the time of the funeral will be given.

James Waddell Alexander, the eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1804; graduated at Princeton in 1820, and was appointed a tutor in that Institution in 1824. He resigned that station the next year and settled as pastor in Charlotte county, Va. Here he remained two years, and in 1828 accepted a call to Trenton, N. J.

In 1830 he resigned his charge, and became the editor of the Presbyterian, at Philadelphia, whence in 1833 he was called to the professor of rhetoric and belles letters at Princeton. Here he remained till 1844, when he was elected pastor of the Duane street Presbyterian Church in this city. In 1849, he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history and church government at the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he remained till 1851, when he was called to the pastorate of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian Church in this city.

Dr. Alexander received the degree of D. D. from Lafayette College in 1843, and from Harvard in 1854. Dr. Alexander had published numerous and popular works, among them, "Consolation" a series of discourses; "Thoughts on Family Worship;" a series of essays entitled "The American Mechanic and Workingman;" a biography of his father; contributions to the Princeton Review; several publications of the Tract Society; and various essays originally published in the journals over the signature of "Cæsarienus."

Dr. Alexander was a faithful and laborious preacher. His language was precise, his scholarship exact, and his style, which was elegant and cultivated, possessed many qualities of eloquence.

Dr. Alexander and his congregation were greatly endeared to each other. Some weeks ago, the people of his charge gave him leave of absence for several months, in the hope that a rest from the duties of the ministry would restore his enfeebled health. His pulpit, for some weeks, has been filled by his eldest son. A second son is now in the senior class at Princeton College—a third is still a child.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE S. CAROLINA RAIL ROAD—FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

We learn that, on Thursday evening, a terrible explosion occurred on an engine on the South Carolina Railroad, about fourteen miles above Branchville. The engine was running in the same schedule with a freight train, but was in advance of it. From what we can learn, the conductor on the freight train and some others had got on this engine; so that at the time of the explosion there were five persons on it, all of whom were instantly killed. The explosion was a terrible one, blowing everything to pieces and throwing the drivers to the distance of one hundred yards. Not one of the party survived even long enough to be able to give any account of the cause of the explosion. In an instant, they were every one hurled into eternity. Their bodies were horribly mangled, some of them having their arms torn off. The engineer, we are informed, has been on the road for twenty years, and was always regarded as a very cautious runner. The following are the names of the unfortunate men:

Mr. T. Kingdon, engineer.
Mr. Clitty, freight conductor.
Mr. Van-Delkin, freight conductor.
Mr. Mitchell, fireman.
Mr. Adams, fireman.

Further particulars concerning them we are unable to obtain. As they were from Charleston, we shall be informed by our cotemporaries of that city.

Daily South Carolinian.

DISCOVERY OF MINERAL SPRINGS.

Within the last two weeks two Mineral Springs have been discovered in this county, the first on the lands of Ex-Governor Manly, about two miles from Raleigh, and the other on the lands of J. Parrish, twelve miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville stage road. The former, since its discovery, has become a resort in the afternoon for large numbers of our citizens, and especially on Sunday do very large crowds resort thither. The water is believed to possess medicinal qualities of a high order. A bottle of it has been sent to Chapel Hill for analysis.

The water from Mr. Parrish's spring is said to be stronger than the former. We saw some of this water submitted to several tests at Mr. P. F. Pescud's drug store, and the fact was clearly demonstrated that it was strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur, &c. Indeed, we heard a gentleman who is no mean judge of such things declare that it was the strongest mineral water he had ever seen. This water will also be analysed, when we can better judge of its value.—*Raleigh Register.*

FIRST NEW COTTON FROM THE RIVER.—The New Orleans Crescent says the steamer Grand Duke from Vicksburg, arrived on Sunday night 31st July, with one bale cotton of the new crop.

Wise has Hunter upon the hip on the Territorial question—for it is inexpugnable, that the Southern States have the same right to protection in the Territories that the Northern States have. But when we come to scrutinize closely the Governor's expedient for advancing Southern interests, it is not worth a copper. What good will it do the South to have a law protecting negroes in the Territories, if we have no negroes to carry there? We have not half negroes enough now to cultivate the States in which slavery exists. The Mississippi Valley alone has more virgin land than all the negroes on the continent could work. But, suppose a few hundred, or a few thousand, negroes were scattered through each of the Territories—would that strengthen the institution of slavery? So far from it, the diffusion would weaken it. The only mode by which the Governor's law could have any good effect, would be to follow it up with the importation of enough negroes for every white man to have a plenty at home and plenty to send out and colonize the new Territories. Then the South, instead of being a weak, and consequently contemptible, petitioner for justice, might dictate her own terms. But, as it is, while the North imports annually some 500,000 Irish and Dutch *laborers*, and we import none, they must grow relatively stronger and stronger; and it is the most arrant nonsense for us to assert rights or talk about enforcing them. All the puny little questions about which the politicians make such a bother might be decided in our favor, and we would not be one whit the stronger or better off by it. While the Irish wave is forever rolling to the North, and there is no African wave sweeping to the South, to counterbalance it, it is simply idle to hope that we can long continue even a respectable power in the Confederacy.

Richmond Whig.

Royal Deaths.—Death has been busy in the royal families of Europe, during the present year. The King of Naples, the King of Sweden, an Austrian Archduke, a Princess of Wartemburg, the Prince of Liechtestein, a Tuscan Archduchess and some others of royal blood, have died within a few months, and now we have intelligence of the death of Queen Stephanie, of Portugal. It was only in May of last year, that the illustrated journals were filled with descriptions of the marriage of this young princess. The marriage, by procuration, took place at Berlin, April 29th, and the marriage in person at Lisbon, May 18th, 1858; the bride stopping in England for some days, as the guest of Queen Victoria, before going to see her husband. She was the daughter of the reigning Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, and was born July 14th, 1837. Her portraits indicate considerable beauty, and she has been described as a lady of many charms and much intelligence. Her death is much more a matter for grief than was the death of the tyrant Bomba, of Naples, or of the imbecile Oscar, of Sweden, for both of whom all the courts of Europe has lately worn "the trappings and the suits of woe."

A Divorced Wife a Servant in her Husband's Family.—A gentleman living in this city, and well to do, married about ten years ago, and after living with his wife some five years, he concluded to get a divorce, on account of the unhappiness of their domestic relations. The wife assented, and he applied to the Courts and was successful. A year passed, and he concluded to venture once more in the matrimonial market, and see if he could not find one who would make his home happier than the first. In this he was successful, and a short time after his divorced wife applied to him for work in his family in the capacity of a servant girl. The situation was given her, and she now does the work in the house of whit a she was once mistress, and beholds the endearments lavished upon another which were once bestowed upon her.

The husband daily takes his evening ride with his second wife, while the first takes care of the children during their absence. How the husband can endure to see his former wife thus humiliated, and the wife bear up under it, is to us an enigma.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Another Spurious Virginia Bank Note.—A new spurious note is now in circulation, purporting to be a five dollar bill on the Central Bank of Virginia, at Staunton. It has been altered from some other bank plate. The vignette is a view of the battle of New Orleans; on the left end is a view of the Goddess of Liberty, and on the right a landscape with a drove of cattle. Letter B; date July 10th, 1858. Other spurious notes of a different denomination, on the same bank, are said to be afloat, and we advise our readers to be very careful in taking its notes.

The Virginia Oyster "Fundum."—Wm. H. Parker, Esq., the chief inspector under the inspection law of Virginia, has just made an interesting report to Gov. Wise, showing that between the 1st of October, 1858, and the 30th of June, 1859, there were exported from the State 2,301,719 bushels of oysters. These were taken from the waters of York river, Rappahanock, Potomac and Hampton Roads, there being no inspection at other points. The report is made with the view of furnishing the next Legislature with reliable data for the discussion of the proposed tax on oysters.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5.—The yellow fever is prevailing as an epidemic at Tampico, and along the coast of Northern Mexico generally.

A Monster Prayer Meeting.—The Edinburg Witness gives an interesting account of a great Union Prayer Meeting, held in the open air at Belfast, at which thousands attended. Some statements put down the number present as high as 50,000; while the lowest estimate that we have seen places it at 20,000. The meeting was held in the spacious grounds of the Royal Botanic Gardens. The Witness says:

"Some idea of the interest felt, may be imagined when we state that it is computed that no fewer than 15,000 individuals arrived in Belfast, and that from 35 to 40,000 persons, in all, were present at the services. The leading streets of the town presented, during mid-day, a most remarkable aspect, particularly after the arrival of trains. The foot-ways were literally thronged with well-dressed and respectable looking people from the country—not passing along with the negligent and easy-going air of pleasure-seeking excursionists, but staid and solemn in demeanor—the younger as well as the elder; and the majority with Bibles or hymn-books in their hands, as if proceeding to Sabbath services. Thus the living stream—such a stream as was never before witnessed in Belfast—poured onward for at least two hours, along both sides of the streets. The Rev. John Johnson, Moderator of the General assembly to the Irish Presbyterian Church, presided, and he was supported by the ministers of the different Protestant denominations in and around Belfast. Many were also present from Scotland. At one time there was no less than twenty subordinate meetings, numbering from 500 to 1,000 each. At the close of the general meeting, one of ministers of the town, who has moved a great deal among the juvenile population, was surrounded by a large assemblage of boys, who ultimately formed themselves into a procession, and marched into town, singing "Oh! that will be joyful," &c.

Return of Fugitive Slaves.—A few days ago sixteen fugitive slaves, who a year or two ago escaped from Kentucky and reached Canada, passed through Cleveland, on their way back to slavery. They had become heartily disgusted with Cadinian freedom. The Cleveland Democrat says:

"Old Aunty," a venerable negress, whose black and shining face stood out in strange contrast with her hair—white as the driven snow—took occasion to "spress her mind" in regard to Canada. "Day kin all talk about dar freedom over dar," (pointing with a canebrake finger across the blue water in the direction marked by the "Union's" wake,) "but I'd a heep lawyer stay we dem down in Old Kentuck." The entire party took the train for Cincinnati, happy in the thought they were going home.

York's English Grammar.—Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, this gentleman, the Rev. Mr. York, was in this place and gave two lectures on English Grammar, to us most interesting, instructive and practice and practical. Mr. Yorke is about to put to press a revised, enlarged and improved edition of this grammar, and the object of his lectures on the subject is, to raise by contribution, the means of defraying the expense of the publication. For ten years past Mr. York has been *blind*, and this (perhaps the severest affliction by which a teacher, a scholar, a minister of the Gospel, can be visited) should enlist in his behalf the sympathies and cordial "good will" of everybody. We recommended the author and his work to the public. Both are deserving their attention and support. See advertisement.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

A tough story is related of a Zouave, who had picked up a wounded Austrian and was carrying him out of the melee. As he was trudging along with the man upon his back, he felt something cold upon his neck, and cautiously looking around, perceived that the poor fellow, with a pair of scissors he had contrived to draw from his pocket, was cutting of a lock of his preserver's hair to keep as a memento.

Happy Retort.—A Methodist minister at the West, who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the non-paying trustees that he must have his money, as his family were suffering for the necessaries of life. "Money!" replied the steward, 'you preach for money? I tho't you preached for the good of souls?'—"Souls!" replied the minister, "I can't eat souls; and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

Domestic Receipts.

A NICE TEA CAKE.—Beat the whites of four eggs to a light froth, beat the yolks of the same with a cup and a half of sugar, one cup of sour cream, half a cup of butter; flavor with a lemon. A little soda; flour to make a stiff batter.

SPONGE CAKE.—Sift one pound of flour, one pound of loaf sugar, beat ten eggs very light, mix the ingredients well, then add the juice of one lemon. If baked in one cake, two hours is necessary. No saleratus, soda, or tartar is needed.

WALNUT PUFFS.—Two tablespoonfuls of flour, two ounces melted butter, two ounces sugar, two ounces hickory nuts beaten fine. Bake in cups well buttered.

BUTTERMILK PIE.—Three pints of buttermilk, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of flour stirred into the milk, and half a nutmeg. Stir well together, and bake like a custard pie.

TURNIP PIE.—Take a turnip and pare and boil it; add a tea-spoonful of tartaric acid and a cup of sugar; season and bake as an apple pie.

COLD CUSTARD.—One quart of new milk one-half pint of cream, four ounces white sugar, a glass of water in which an inch of washed rennet has been soaked, and nutmeg.

BISCUIT.—One quart of buttermilk, two spoonfuls of cream, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of salt. Use flour enough to form a stiff dough, kneading it well.

BEER.—One gallon hot water, one quart molasses, stirred well; 15 drops oil sassafras; 10 drops oil spruce; 10 drops oil wintergreen; add one gallon cold water, and yeast.