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 MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant, and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrop, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential.

Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. mar 28, 1867. tw-ly

YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, rosy complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the **Circassian Balm**, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the entire it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,
 No. 3, West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 The only American Agents for the sale of the same. march 28-tw-ly

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The World Astonished,
 AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, **MADAME H. A. PERRIGO.**

She reveals secrets no mortals ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from deluded events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, \$1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with safety and satisfaction to themselves as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, Madame H. A. Perrigo,
 P. O. Drawer 203, Buffalo, N. Y. march 28, 1867. tw-ly

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all, To young and to old, to great and to small; The beauty which once was so precious and rare, Is free for all, and all may be fair.

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WHITE LIQUID
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For improving and beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blisters, Moth Patches, Sallowiness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of an order, by

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 Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your wig—
 Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig;
 Come, engaged, come youthful, come ugly and fair;
 And rejoice in your own luxurious hair.

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 For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different Preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Repurator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fails, come up to our representations. If your druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, post paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given. Address,
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It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self-destruction, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by sensual excess or evil practices.

Young Men, be humbugged no more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant practitioners, but send without delay for the Elixir, and be at once restored to health and happiness. A Perfect Cure is Guaranteed in every instance. Price, \$1, or four bottles to one address, \$3.

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Free to Everybody.
 A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
 Troy, N. Y. april 1, 67. tw-ly

A Card to Invalids.
 A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. FREE OF CHARGE.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
 Station D, Bible House,
 Jan. 15, 1866. —tw-ly New York City

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TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
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[WEEKLY.]
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22 SQUARES,	30.00	36.00	41.00	46.00
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24 SQUARES,	32.00	38.00	43.00	48.00
25 SQUARES,	33.00	39.00	44.00	49.00
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From the Savannah News.
To the Freedmen of Georgia.
 The following letter from a colored man applies with equal force to the colored people of North Carolina:

SAVANNAH, May 28th 1867.

On the eve of leaving America for a short stay in Europe, I feel not only the inclination, but deem it my duty to address a few parting words to my people, whose welfare lies next to my heart and whose interests are the theme of my thoughts by day and my dreams by night. These ideas are dictated not only by a fixed resolution, determined by observation of the present political aspect, but also by what I have observed through a prolonged residence in both sections of the United States. In doing this, I am well aware from past experience that I shall no doubt call down upon my head the vials of wrath of the Radical party at the South, and if deemed important enough, perhaps of the North also; but I speak the words of truth and soberness, and I earnestly entreat my people everywhere not to be persuaded by the wild inventions of party faction addressed to them on issues entirely outside of their material interests, but to listen to the words of one who has no personal advantage to subservise, and who, in making these remarks, is actuated simply by a desire to see his people pursue a course consistent with their past situation and their future responsibilities and duties; for, my colored brethren, we have most serious responsibilities and duties in the future. We spring from a state of slavery to one which makes us legislators and gives us a voice as potential as that of our late masters in the government of the country, not the Southern country only, but the United States at large; for reconstruction is about to ensue on our admission to political rights, and our vote in Georgia for Federal offices is equal to the vote of the white man, North and South, for the Federal offices.

The first question that arises under this state of affairs is—"Are we prepared by education or otherwise to select the best men for office?" and if not, "whom are we to look for advice in this question, which so deeply involves the fate of our people?" To the first proposition, I think that the educated and thinking men of my people must answer that, with few exceptions, "my people are not capable of the necessary discrimination;" and this is not necessarily the result of any inferiority of race, as may be suggested, but is the result of what would be in any long continued slavery and a general want of education.

Now, then, my people under these circumstances, to whom shall we look for advice? Shall it be to the people of the Northern States, or to the people of the South—to the stranger who preaches benevolence, or to the friends whom we knew from infancy? It is true, that the North

has struck the fetters from our limbs; but we are to enquire seriously as to this question, while we are bound in gratitude to thank them for this service, whether this action was the result of love to the colored man or of hatred to the rebellion and its adherents.

This question is one of too much intricacy for me to argue here. I merely suggest to you the expediency of deep and abiding thought and speculation on it.—But I desire to bring things before you as they are; for I love acts and not theories, and the Pharisee holds small position in my mind, when he is brought in contact with the conscientious Levite. I have lived at the North—this philanthropic North—which has fought our battle and liberated us on a political question—a philanthropy which was achieved altogether at the cost of our late masters, and did not cost anybody else one cent.

I grew up with Southern white boys, played with them, and love them. I have met only unvarying kindness at the hands of our Southern men. I cannot say the same of Northern men.

But leaving all this out of the question, to whose interests are you to trust? Will you rely on the man whose interests are involved with the looms of New England and the mines of Pennsylvania, where you can never live or be employed, or will you trust to the planter of rice and cotton, in whose country you live and whose interests are identically yours? Can't you see that your interests are identically those of the people of the South? That as they prosper, you will prosper. That as they are impoverished by taxation or legislation, you will be impoverished also. Now, if this be true, and common sense will clearly show you that it is, the Southern people are not going to vote or legislate to impoverish themselves. And if their interests are your interests, ought you not to take their advice on these political matters, in which your future is greatly involved? I hardly think it admits of a question.

Now, my brethren, you are Southern men, live at the South, raised at the South, and indissolubly linked with the South. Denogues may strive to persuade you otherwise, but I have lived among them; I know the status of the colored man among them; and, in fact, to sustain and fortify my position, I need only to point to Illinois and other Northern States, where a colored man is not permitted by their laws to reside. Such a law never has been enacted and never would have been enacted in a Southern State, and this you very well know.

To those, then, my people, with whom you have been raised and among whom you were born; to those accustomed to your habits and manners; to those among whom you live and whose interests are clearly your interests; to those who are the only parties to whom you must look for work and subsistence; to those who sympathize with you and yours; to those among whom you live and move and have your being; and finally to those who, as I believe before God, are the only friends and preservers of the colored men, I enjoin you to turn—to take example, advice and precedent from those whom you know, and while you treat the stranger kindly, trust, above all, to old and well tried friends.

HENRY GWINN.
 The "Black Death" in Ireland.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Dublin on the 12th inst., says:

For more than a year past a mysterious and deadly disease has made its appearance here. At first it created no alarm, and comment upon it was confined to physicians and seers of the moon. Now it has assumed a formidable aspect, as cases shoot up here and there in various parts of the city, spreading alarm by their fatal termination. It is generally pronounced to be purple typhus fever. Whatever it is, there is much mystery about it, and it may spread further than our shores. At present it is happily confined to Dublin, only one or two cases having occurred in the provinces. There have been only fifty cases altogether. It is called, suggestively and appropriately, "The Black Death." A disease called by that name, said to be more fatal than the present one, devastated Ireland before the English invasion, and more than once in the middle ages. Its last appearance here was in 1736, and it was more fatal than any plague. The disease is now, it is believed, disappearing, or at least the cases reported are very few.

Captain Fitz, formerly of the firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., bankers, died at San Francisco, June 6th. In a clause in his will he bequeaths \$20,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest to be applied in cancelling the national debt.

The Cincinnati express train which left Cleveland on Saturday morning ran into a two-horse wagon near Galion Station, and killed a man named Wilson Snipes and his wife, and injured three children.

Second Military District.
 Letter from General Sickles to Senator Wilson—Insufficiency of the Appropriation to Carry out the Reconstruction Law.

HEADQ'RS 2D MILY DIST.,
 Charleston, June 18, 1867.)
 Hon. HENRY WILSON, Chief Military Committee, United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR: It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of \$500,000 to execute the Reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other District Commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas at least \$500,000 will be required.

I have applied to the Navy and Treasury Departments for certain facilities, which in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered. I understand that the Secretary of the Navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from that department in the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his department. It is usual, I believe, when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient, to make the necessary expenditures and trust to a deficiency bill, but in the execution of these acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and of your colleagues as well, that the interests of the public service require without delay a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the rebel States.

Very respectfully,
 D. E. SICKLES,
 Maj. Gen. Commanding.

MORAL COURAGE.—A THRILLING INCIDENT.—General Sherman says the greatest demand ever made on his moral courage was under the following circumstances:

The citizens of San Francisco were celebrating the 4th of July in the large American Theatre, which was packed to its utmost capacity. General Sherman was chief marshal, and occupied a seat near the front of the stage. The orator had completed his oration, the poet began his song when one of his aids, white with fear, made his way down the middle aisle to the foot-light, and beckoning the General's ear, whispered to him that the theatre had settled a foot and a half in one of the side walls, under the weight of the crowd, and might be expected any moment to tumble on their heads in ruins. The General commanded him to sit down where he was, without turning his panic-stricken face to the audience, and to say not a word. He then quietly sent an aid out to report the condition of the wall; then gave his apparent attention to the poem, expecting every moment, as he said, to see the pillars reeling and the roof falling in; but nevertheless, certain, that any general and sudden movement and affright of the people would hasten the catastrophe and aggravate the ruin, while, by the ordinary slow method of dispersion, the danger might possibly be escaped. The exercises continued calmly to the close. The audience left the theatre quietly without suspecting their peril, and the terrible destruction was averted by the presence of mind, the self-control of the brave soul who, contemplating at one glance all the possibilities of the case, decided upon the policy of duty, and awaited without one betraying glance or treacherous change of complexion, the uncertain, tremendous consequences.

Secretary Stanton has written General Sickles, declining to grant his request to be relieved from command of the Carolinas. It will be remembered that General Sickles sent his request to the Secretary of War.

The managers of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association has determined to call a State convention of the friends of a protective policy, to be held at Cleveland on the 4th of July, to consider the late nomination of Gen. Hayes for Governor of Ohio, who is understood to be a free-trade man.

A match game of billiards for the championship of Ohio—1,500 points, carom—was played Friday evening at Cleveland, between John Frawley, of Cleveland, and Harry Choate, of Cincinnati. Frawley was the winner by 522 points. His largest run was 125. His average 11½.

The owner of the horse Hermit, the unexpected winner of the last Derby, silenced any conscientious scruples on the gambling question that may trouble him by the payment of titles. He has appropriated \$60,000 of his winnings, about one-tenth, to the restoration of the Lincoln Cathedral.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
 Raleigh, June 22d, 1867.
 Editors Sentinel:—The General Assembly, on the 1st of March, 1867, passed a resolution in the following words, viz:

"That in all cases when a soldier in the Confederate or State service has had a leg or arm so paralyzed from wounds received while in the service, that the leg or arm has become useless, although it may not have been necessary to amputate the same, that in all such cases, when the Governor is satisfied that the leg or arm of the person above described really is useless, that the Governor shall order the Treasurer to pay to such invalid the sum of seventy dollars as commutation for the loss of the leg, and fifty dollars for the arm."

To enable the disabled men, intended to be provided for under this resolution, to get the benefit of the same, without coming to Raleigh for personal inspection, I sent a copy of the resolution to each of the clerks of the county courts, and thought I would sufficiently protect the Treasury in giving my warrant on the Treasurer, upon the certificate of the clerk of the county in which the applicant resided, that he fell within the provisions of the resolution.—Printed blank certificates were prepared and sent to the clerks which adopted the words of the resolution. After several applicants had sent in their certificates and drawn the money, I found that many benevolent clerks construed the words "useless" as synonymous with "impaired;" and some drew money, when the injury very slightly impaired the limb. I felt it my duty to revoke the rule of paying upon the certificates of the clerks, and to require all applicants to come here in person. I construe the words "paralyzed" and "useless" as they are defined by Webster and other approved lexicographers.

I publish this construction to save parties the trouble of making application in cases where the law, as I construe it, does not authorize me to do any anything for them. Editors of newspapers will no doubt be pleased to see the particulars given above, by publishing this or briefly stating its contents.

JONATHAN WORTH,
 Governor of North Carolina.

HOW TO DESTROY THE TOBACCO FLY.
 —A correspondent of the Louisville Courier thus describes the results of his experiments in destroying the tobacco fly, which we give for the benefit of those engaged in the tobacco culture:

"Having, like all other tobacco planters, suffered for years by the ravages of this destructive and annoying insect, I proceeded to watch its movements and ascertain its habits. I found it intensely fond of sucking the bloom of the Jamestown, more generally speaking the 'Jimson' weed, wild morning glory, etc., but especially the former. Accordingly at the time of setting out the plants, I set out among them some eight or ten 'Jimson' plants, which, like all other evil weeds, grew up and bloomed just in time for the objects of this cure of an insect. I procured from a druggist about an ounce of pulverized fly powder, or fly stone, mixed it with water, making it very sweet with honey (sugar or molasses will do as well,) put it in a half-pint bottle with a cork stopper, into which I inserted a goose quill.—Thus armed and equipped, I went every evening between sunset and twilight about the plants, and dropped the mixture into the bloom of the 'Jimson,' and the next day would pick up handfuls of the insects, lying dead under the nearest trees, or in the corn-field closest to the tobacco-patch."

Three milkmen were fined \$20 apiece in New York a few days since for mixing water with their milk prior to serving their customers.

The number of voters registered in Louisiana to the 16th instant was 69,111, of which 25,525 were whites, and 44,779 negroes.

A game of chess is to be played by telegraph between the New York Chess Club and the Michigan Club of Detroit, beginning on this (Monday) evening.

The repaired Atlantic cable continues to work, *re fe ly*. It was found to have been absolutely crushed, notwithstanding its heavy iron armor, for the length of 21 ft.

At least one thousand crates of vegetables of New York were shipped from Savannah last week by a single steamer. A considerable quantity of cotton was excluded for want of room.

The Concord, (N. H.) Patriot says that two gentlemen of that city recently made an excursion to New Brunswick, and brought back about three hundred young land-lock salmon to put in Lakes Winnepesaukee, Sunapee, and Squam.

Planters in Alabama have been feeding shelled corn to their mules. The animals swallow it without mastication, and die of indigestion in great numbers.