THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1859.

The Fourth.

We, as well as most of our readers, have heard thunder, seen lightning, and felt rain before to day or yesterday; but we have an indistinct idea that just about Wilmington, the clerk of the weather must have made up his mind to put on a few extra licks in honor of the "Glorious Fourth," for it *did* rain yesterday with a combined impetuosity and yet steadiness, that equalled the rush of a column of Zouaves, and the dogged perseverance of a square of British infantry. It rained, and it kept raining. A boat was to go to Smithville, but it didn't go. An excursion went out to Waccamaw Lake, and had a "good time" after they got clear of town, but were wet through before they started. People we learn went to the Sound to see the boat race.—We really hope they enjoyed themselves, but we have our fears. The usual number of guns were fired in town in spite of the rain, and our military friends of the German volunteers enjoyed themselves in a pic nic at Hilton, spite of the rain, returning at night by torch-light.

We have not heard of any serious accident. We sincerely trust that we may not.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have heard of the accident to the colored boy at the Sound.

The Charleston Convention.

Although the immediate interest of the day is concentrated upon the war in Europe, still the influence of the approaching presidential struggle begins to be sensibly felt, and speculations upon its combinations, to dispute the columns of the newspapers with the latest news from the seat of war, or the turn that negotiations may yet take.

We hardly think that the Convention system as now organized, and, indeed, as always organized, and as adopted or acquiesced in by all parties, can be said to fairly represent the party going into Convention. For instance, as the thing now stands, Massachusetts, that never gave a Democratic vote in her existence is represented in a Democratic Convention just as fully as Virginia, that never gave any other kind of vote. Vermont would have her full weight and might perhaps turn the scale, although the idea could enter into nobody's head that she could ever give an electoral vote for a Democratic candidate for the presidency.

This will be an element of dissatisfaction in the next convention. When New York, with her motley politicians and free soil majority, and double-headed delegation comes in to claim three times the power in nominating a Democratic candidate that is accorded to the true Democracy of North Carolina, the disproportion, the impropriety of the thing will be manifest, and it is much to be feared that the New Yorkers and others from States that give nothing, but get all, will be the most boisterous and dictatorial.

These and other difficulties, of even a more serious character, are gathering around the next Democratic Convention. There are things, having their origin ostensibly in the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, but really springing from personal vanity and ambition of individuals, which may give us trouble—none that might not be satisfactorily arranged if such arrangement were really desired, and if its consummation were not prevented by the vanity and ambition referred to.

Whether any really cordial feeling can be made to grow up in the eleven months that are now to intervene between this time and the meeting of the Democratic national Convention remains to be seen. We do not shut our eyes to the fact that there are obstacles of the gravest character, but none that are insurmountable.—These obstacles are interposed by the violent or the intriguing in both sections. These classes of people at the North have been already able to distract the party—prostrate its power—force it into a minority—cripple the administration and embarrass the policy of Mr. Buchanan, by raising the cry of pro-slavery against him.—These persons, too, have been professing Democrats, and some of them men that have in times gone by done good service.

One of the strangest elements of discord has arisen up before our eyes almost, at the extreme South—at least that part of the South usually talked of as "the Cotton States." Men there, formerly acting with the Democratic party, assail it with much vehemence—predict its failure—proclaim its ruin, and contribute their own efforts to cause their predictions and proclamations to be verified or carried out. Of these men some are filibusterish in their notions, others favor the revival of the Slave Trade, others are disunionists *per se*. Their opposition to the Democracy is founded upon its nationality—upon its being the only real political cement of the Union. All of the classes we have enumerated, or nearly all, are in favor of dissolution, as they see or think they see that the existence of the Union enterposes an insuperable barrier to the accomplishment of their several schemes. If the Democratic party falls, they think that the Union will be more likely to follow.

Of all these factious or disturbing elements, North or South, it must be confessed that the advocates of the revival of the Slave Trade are by far the most logical.—Without the territorial expansion of the area of slavery, the political balance, upon which the safety of that institution depends, must be lost irretrievably—it is almost so now. The liberty to expand, without the elements of expansion, is a mockery. While the North has open to it the labor markets of the whole world, from which to draw free labor, the South is prohibited from importing slave labor, and cannot take possession of new territories, or even hold her ground in the frontier slave States. They see that the chance of a revival of the Slave Trade is next to nothing under the Union, therefore they are disunionists.

But the numerical strength of the disaffected is not equal to the noise they make, and will become less as the time draws nearer, and will, we trust, cease to be felt after the adjournment of the Charleston Convention.

The Fifth District.

The canvass in the above district waxes warm.—What the result may be remains to be seen. Whether the "Oppositionists" in that district will still adhere to Mr. Gilmer, spite of his *peculiar* course in Congress, the first Thursday in August will show. There is this fact potent, however, that M. Q. Waddell, Esq., a gentleman of Mr. Gilmer's own party, who withdrew from the canvass two years since for the harmony of that party, states distinctly that Mr. Gilmer then voluntarily pledged himself on his honor to Mr. Waddell, that if he, Mr. Waddell, wished to be a candidate the next time, to wit, now, that he, Mr. Gilmer, would not be in his way.—We have every reason to believe that Mr. Waddell is perfectly correct in this statement, that is, that his recollection is perfectly accurate—of course it is out of the question to suppose that a gentleman occupying Mr. Waddell's position would make a statement about a matter like this, which he did not believe to be true.—But the circumstances, as we happen to know them, convince us that Mr. Gilmer actually *did* make the pledge or promise referred to by Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Williams, the Democratic candidate in that district, bears himself well, and ably advocates the true Democratic doctrines, without reference to outside influence. Should Mr. Williams be elected, as we hope he may, the district will have a representative of which it will have no cause to be ashamed, but on the contrary, one of whom it may well be proud.

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing Curtis H. Brogden, Esq., our worthy State Comptroller, in Wilmington the latter part of last week, and of finding him quite well and looking so—in fact better than we remember to have seen him before.

THE REGATTA.—We learn that at the regatta at Wrightsville Sound yesterday, the Princess, owned by Richard Bradley, Esq., was the successful boat. Spite of the rain there was a considerable attendance. We have not heard any details.

P. S.—We learn that Mr. Cassidey's boat came in second, and Mr. Dudley's third. We do not now remember the names of these boats, although we have probably heard them.

We regret to learn that a colored boy belonging to Mrs. Purnell, but hired to Thos. H. Howey, Esq., got drowned yesterday at the Sound. It would appear that he had been bailing out a boat, and probably was seized with a fit, under which he fell in and got drowned. The boy was some thirteen or fourteen years of age.

☞ The Fayetteville "Carolinian" wishes to know if the JOURNAL can't get some more dirt to throw at it, etc. The JOURNAL has other things to attend to than carrying coal to Newcastle, or dirt to the "Carolinian." That would indeed be to gild refined gold, to paint the lilly, to add fresh perfume to the violet. The "Carolinian" hubbubs around in its usual way, after having foolishly thrown discredit upon Mr. Winslow's card in the JOURNAL, by saying that Mr. Winslow did not insert it; while the fact is, that the card is Mr. Winslow's as fully as it can be, and the "Carolinian," knows and acknowledges it to be so. Our relations with Mr. Winslow are not matters for the "Carolinian" to meddle with. Mr. Winslow can answer for himself, and, perhaps, will hardly thank the "Carolinian" for its folly in putting him in a false position.

Duplin Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee, whose duty it is to publish a list of Premiums for their Fair, to be held near Kenansville, on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th days of November next, to appoint the various Committees, &c., &c., have discharged their duties, and publish the following as the result of their labors—viz:

Best acre Corn, not less than 100 bush. *fair* measure.		$30 00
Best do. upland, do. 75 do. do. do.		15 00
2d best do. do. 60 do. do. do.		10 00
3d " do. do. 50 do. do. do.		8 00
4th " do. do. 40 do. do. do.		5 00
Best acre Peas		2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best acre Wheat do. 25 do. do. do.		5 00
2d best do. do. 20 do. do. do.		3 00
3d best do. do. 18 do. do. do.		1 00
Best acre Rye do. 18 do. do. do.		2 00
2d best do. do. 15 do. do. do.		1 00
Best half acre Rice do. 25 do. do. do.		3 00
2d best ½ do. do. 20 do. do. do.		1 00
Best acre Oats do. 30 do. do. do.		2 00
2d best do. do. 25 do. do. do.		1 00
Best acre Sweet Potatoes 400 do. do. do.		10 00
2d best do. do. 300 do. do. do.		5 00
3d " do. do. 250 do. do. do.		2 00
Best acre Cotton, 2000 pounds weight		10 00
2d best do. 1500 do do		5 00
3d " do. 1000 do do		2 00
Best and largest quantity Sugar Cane Syrup from 1 acre.		4 00
2d best do do do do do do		2 00
Best specimen of Sugar from do do		1 00
Best specimen Seed Corn, not less than half bushel		1 00
" " " Rice, Peas, Wheat, do. do. do each,		1 00
" " Homemade Flour, not less than 50 lbs		2 00
2d best " " " " 50 "		1 00
Best specimen Corn Meal, " " 1 bushel.		1 00
2d best do do do " " "		50
Best specimen Homemade Wine		1 00
2d best do do do		50
Best specimen Turnips, Potatoes, Pumpkins, each		25
" " Bacon Hams, not less than 6 in number		5 00
2d best " " " " " "		4 00
3d " " " " " "		3 00
4th " " " " " "		2 00
5th " " " " " "		1 00
Best Pickled Pork " " 30 lbs		3 00
2d best do " " 30 lbs		2 00
3d do do " " 30 lbs		1 00
[Process of curing and saving these two last articles *must be given.*]		
Best lot of Lard, not less than 10 lbs		2 00
2d best " " " 10 lbs		1 00
Best lot of Tallow, " " 5 lbs		1 00
2d best " " " 5 lbs		50
Best Cheese (Homemade)		1 00
2d best do do		50
Best lot of Butter, not less than 3 lbs		3 00
2d best do do do 3 lbs		2 00
3d do do do do 3 lbs		1 00
Best Pound Cake		1 00
Best Cake of any other character		1 00
Best Corn Bread		1 00
Best Buiscuit		1 00
Best jar homemade Pickles		2 00
2d best do do		1 00
3d best do do		50
Best jar homemade Mangoes		2 00
2d best do do		1 00
Best jar homemade Preserves		3 00
2d best do do		2 00
3d do do do		1 00
Best jar Jellies of any kind		1 00
2d best do do do		50
Best Cordial		1 00
2d best do		50
Best specimen Dried Fruit		1 00
2d best do do		50
Best dozen homemade Candles		1 00
2d do do do do		50
Best specimen homemade Soap (process accompanying)		2 00
2d best do do do do do		1 00
best specimen homemade Flowers		2 00
2d " " " "		1 00
3d " " " "		50
best (homemade and quilted) Bed Quilt		5 00
2d " " " " " "		4 00
3d " " " " " "		3 00
4th " " " " " "		2 50
5th " " " " " "		2 00
6th " " " " " "		1 50
7th " " " " " "		1 00
best " Woollen Counterpane		3 00
2d " " " "		2 00
3d " " " "		1 00
4th " " " "		50
best " Cotton "		3 00
2d " " " "		2 00
3d " " " "		1 00
4th " " " "		50
best " exhibit of Needle Work		2 00
2d " " " " "		1 00
3d " " " " "		50
best " " of Embroidery		2 00
2d " " " "		1 00
3d " " " "		50
" " pair of gentlemen's Socks		75
2d " " " " "		50
best pair Shoes made from home tanned Leather		1 00
2d " " " " " "		50
best homemade Coat Pattern		3 00
2d " " " "		2 00
3d " " " "		1 00
best Pantaloons Pattern, homemade,		2 00
2d " " " "		1 00
3d " " " "		50
best Vest Pattern "		1 00
2d " " " "		50
best and largest Hog		3 00
2d " " " "		2 50
3d " " " "		2 00
4th " " " "		1 00
best lot of Hogs not less than 6 in number		3 00
2d " " " " " "		2 00
3d " " " " " "		1 00
best Boar		3 00
2d " "		2 00
3d " "		1 00
best Sow and Pigs		3 00
2d " " " "		2 00
3d " " " "		1 00
best lot of Shoats, not less than 6,		3 00
2d " " " " "		2 00
3d " " " " "		1 00
best pair of Pigs		4 00
2d " " "		3 00
3d " " "		2 00
4th " " "		1 00
best Pig		2 00
2d " "		1 00
3d " "		50
best Milch Cow		4 00
2d " " "		3 00
3d " " "		2 00
4th " " "		1 00
best Bull		4 00
2d " "		3 00
3d " "		2 00
4th " "		1 00
best Bull Calf or Yearling		2 00
2d " " " " "		1 00
best Heifer " " "		2 00
2d " " " " "		1 00
best yoke of Oxen		3 00
2d " " "		2 00
3d " " "		1 00
best single Ox		1 00
best Stallion		4 00
2d " "		2 00
best Brood Mare		4 00
2d " " "		3 00
3d " " "		2 00
4th " " "		1 00
best pair Carriage Horses		4 00
2d " " " "		2 50
3d " " " "		1 00
best Buggy Horse		3 00
2d " "		1 50
best Saddle Horse		3 00
2d " "		1 50
best Colt, over one and under two years old		3 00
2d " " " " " " " "		1 50
best Colt under one year old		3 00
2d " " " " " "		2 00
3d " " " " " "		1 00
best Trotting Horse		3 00
2d " " "		2 00
3d " " "		1 00
best Racking Horse		3 00
2d " " "		2 00
3d " " "		1 00
best pair Mules		2 00
2d " "		1 00
best single Mule		1 00
best side home-tanned Leather		1 00
2d " " " "		50
best home-made Bucket		50
2d " " "		25
" " Basket		50
2d " " "		25
" " Sitting Chair		1 00
2d " " " "		50
best riding vehicle, N. C. made		3 00
2d " " " " "		1 00
best Road Wagon		3 00
2d " " "		1 00
best sett Carriage or Buggy Harness		2 00
2d " " " " "		1 00
best home-made Plough		2 00
2d " " " "		1 00
best Ox Yoke		50
" pair Hames		50
" " Turkeys		1 00
" " Geese		1 00
" " Ducks		1 00
" " Bramah and Game Chickens, each		1 00
" " native and crossed		1 00

All meritorious articles, not mentioned above, will be properly respected, and premiums awarded, by the Committee on Contingencies.

COMMITTEES:

On Farming—Stephen Graham, Harget Kornegay, sen., Robert B. Carr—D. Mallard, Sec'y.

On Hogs—Daniel T. Boney, George W. Middleton, Thos. Hall—J. N. Stallings, Sec'y.

On Stock Horses—Halsted Bourden, Benajah Wetherington, James Southerland—J. Q. McGowen, Sec'y.

On Traveling Horses—George W. Lamb, James B. Carr, James R. Hurst—D. M. Pearsall, Sec'y.

On Milch Cows—William W. Faison, Edward Pearsall, Stephen Herring—A. G. Mosely, Sec'y.

On Stock Cattle—Alexander T. Stanford, David J. Middleton, James G. Branch—Jo. D. Carr, Sec'y.

On Manufactures—Benjamin Lanier, Lewis Herring, Henry J. Johnson—J. E. Hall, Sec'y.

On Specimens—John W. Gillespie, George McClammy, Zacheus Smith, jr.—Wm. H. Williams, Sec'y.

On Ladies' Sewing, Cloth, &c.—Owen R. Kenan, Bryan K. Outlaw, David J. Morisey—J. A. Bryan, Sec'y.

On Ladies' Eatables, &c.—Jere. Pearsall, Albert G. Hicks, Joel Loftin—G. A. Newell, Sec'y.

On Bacon, Pork, Flour, Meal, &c.—Benjamin Oliver, William R. Ward, James B. Monk—R. Middleton, Sec'y.

On Poultry—Benjamin Cooper, Jonathan Chesnut, John Carleton—Jos. W. Outlaw, Sec'y.

On Contingencies—Dr. C. W. Graham, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Dr. M. Moore.

All competitors for premiums will be required to furnish a written statement of the quality of the land, manures, culture, &c., and also the breed and treatment of the different stocks exhibited, to entitle them to be heard; and the certificate of a disinterested gentleman, as to the measurement or weight of any crop, must, *in all cases*, accompany the application, or it will not be considered.

We most respectfully solicit the co-operation of the ladies, promising, unconditionally, that their exhibits shall be properly protected.

The different Committees should be on the grounds by 10 o'clock on Thursday, and make examinations; and the Managers will (as usual) provide for a suitable address to the audience, with the Society; and, of course, old Frank Johnson, or some other individual, to enliven the intervals with music. By order of the Committee.

Duplin, June 28, 1859. I. B. KELLY, Sec'y.

N. B.—All editors giving the above one insertion in a weekly paper, will be considered honorary members, and entitled to the privileges of the Fair Ground free of charge.

Arrival of Steamer Vanderbilt.

Four days Later from Europe—No More Battles Yet—Mantua Besieged by the Allies. Napoleon advancing against the Austrians.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamer Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, with advices to the 22d ultimo, four days later than the intelligence received per steamer Arabia, arrived here this afternoon.

The steamers Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

No more battles had been fought up to the time of the sailing of the steamer.

Mantua was beseiged by the allied army.

The Austrians had issued at Mantua a forced paper currency of five million pounds sterling.

Victor Emanual has officially declared that he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

The Austrian head quarters had been removed to Villa Franca. They have abandoned Senato, Castiglone and Monte Chiaro, which positions they recently occupied in great force and strongly fortified.

Napoleon left Brescia on the 20th to advance upon the Austrians.

Kossuth had embarked for Genoa.

The French and Sardinian army occupy Brescia.

Many other Italian cities have pronounced for the national cause.

Gen. Garibaldi marched on the 20th from Salo towards Dezengano, but was repulsed by the Austrian force. At last accounts he had pushed his outposts to Balladere, in the direction of Bordeo, which latter point was occupied by the Austrians.

The King of Sardinia had refused the distatorship offered him by commission from Bologna.

The official Austrian account of their losses at the battle of Magenta, states it at 63 officers, 1,302 soldiers killed; 218 officers and 4,130 soldiers wounded, and 4,000 missing.

The advices from Egypt say that the Pasha has suspended the Suez canal works, and that the builder, M. Lepeps, had protested to his government. The French consul had taken the matter in hand.

A dispatch says that the Austrians had reoccupied Mente Chiaro on the 17th in considerable force. The story that a French corps d'armee had occupied Valtelline is untrue. A Lombardy corps, under Gen. Garibaldi's officers, was stationed there.

Two thousand Papal troops had been sent from Rome to restore order to Perugea.

A collision had taken place at Cervia between a detachment of Papal troops and the inhabitants.

A dispatch from Turin says, under date of June 18th that the Emperor Napoleon entered Brescia that day with Victor Emanuel. The greatest popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allied troops throughout Lombardy.

The districts on the right of the Tiber, and also Linte de Castello, had declared in favor of the national cause.

Various bulletins from the seat of war present the following state of affairs:

The Sardinian army is in position before Brescia in line with the French troops.

A large number of towns in the States of the Church had pronounced in favor of the national cause, but the King of Sardinia had refused the dictatorship offered him by Bologna, telling the commissioner that he should disapprove of every act subversive of or contrary to equity, and prejudicial to the cause of national independence. He had also sent a message to the Pope to assure him that he has nothing to fear, and that the independence of the Peninsular would be a guaranty and not a menace to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

Dispatches from Berne of the 18th, say the Austrians in great force had armed and occupied Stelvio pass in the northern part of the Valtelline, and blown up the Devil's Bridge, and planted their artillery in the pass.

The Austrians had destroyed the railroad from Milan to Brescia, but that which connects Mantua, Verona and Venice remained intact.

Kossuth left Marseilles on the 21st for Genoa.

The report that Count Pertales, the Prussian ambassador, had been sent to the headquarters of the belligerent armies is untrue. He was daily expected in Paris.

Count Rechberg, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, accompanied by the Prussian ambassador at Vienna, had gone to Verona to meet the Emperor.

The subscriptions to the Prussian loan amount to 30,000,000 thalers.

Destruction of Jackson's Pyrotechnic Establishment at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Samuel Jackson's pyrotechnic establishment, corner of Tenth and Reed streets, was entirely destroyed this afternoon by an explosion of fireworks on hand. Wm. Beck, who was employed in finishing fire-works for the 4th, was burned to death. He was a young man, and had only recently been married.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW YORK, July 3d.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 28th ult., has arrived.

The weather was very warm and some yellow fever had appeared among the shipping

Sugars were dull and freights less active, with a declining tendency. Exchange on London 15 a 16.

The steamer Star of the South, from Savannah, broke her shaft on Friday night but continued under sail for N. York. On Saturday night she was struck by lightning and her mainmast was shivered. One of the crew was also wounded at the same time. She was towed to this port and arrived this evening.

AN EPITAPH.—In the Crayford Churchyard, England, may be seen the following epitaph:

"Here lies the body of Peter Isnell, thirty years clerk of the parish. He lived respected, a pious and worthy man, and died on his way to assist at a wedding, on the 31st of August, 1811, aged 70 years. The inhabitants of Crayford raise this stone to his memory, and as a tribute of his faithful service:

The life of this clerk was just threescore and ten,
Nearly half of which time he has sung out amen.
In his youth he was married, like other young men,
But his wife died one day—so he chanted amen.
A second he took—she departed: what then?
He courted and married a third with amen;
His joys and his sorrows were doubled; but then
His voice was deep base as he sung out amen.
His horn was exalted in blowing amen,
And he lost all his wind at threescore and ten;
And here, with three wives, he waits till again
The trumpet shall rise him to sing out amen."

☞ The weather to day (Tuesday) is calm and pleasant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Eurohe—Arrival of the Bavaria.

NEW YORK, July 2d, 1859.

The Steamer Bavaria at this port brings London papers to the 18th of June.

The latest dates from Turin are to Friday the 17th, and are official. The head quarters of the Emperor were at Cova on the road from Bergamo to Cremona. The King of Sardinia had his head quarters at Caslegnatto. Rimini Cessena and Revamia, in the States of the Church, have pronounced in favor of the national cause.

Ten thousand Tuscans have joined Prince Napoleon's division.

A telegram received at Berne on Friday the 17th from Coire announces the arrival of a numerous Austrian corps in the Valtelline, marching towards Tirano.

At the Paris Bourse on Friday, the national stocks were flat, with a decline of one-eighth to a quarter of one per cent. from the day before.

Niagara Crossed on the Tight Rope.

NIAGARA, July 1, 1859.

Mons. Blondin crossed the river and back yesterday the 30th, as advertised, on the tight rope. He stopped midway, drew up a bucket of water from the river at a distance of eighty-eight to ninety-five feet.

Balloon Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 2d, 1859.

Wise, the balloonist sailed (ascended) yesterday afternoon, and is expected to reach the atlantic coast about noon to-day.

NEW YORK, July 5th, 1859.

The St. Louis, Missouri, Balloon Excurtionists came down on Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., in Jefferson county, New York—all well.

From Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The overland California mail has arrived. News anticipated.

Four hundred Mexican families (liberalists) had been driven across the Rio Grande, near Fort Davis, by the church party.

Burning of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The steamer G. W. Lambert, bound up the Missouri river, with a valuable cargo, caught fire when four miles above the city last night, and was burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $28,000, and insured for $15,000. The cargo was fully insured. No lives were lost.

The Express Robbery Case.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 30.—The Grand Jury have found five bills of indictment against N. Maroney, for embezzling $50,000 from the Adams' Express Company. Maroney failed to appear, and his bond is forfeited.

Refusal to Accept Nomination.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 30.—Alex. C. Walker, recently nominated by the Democratic Convention, at Warrenton, Georgia, as their candidate for Congress, in the eighth Congressional District, in place of Alex. H. Stephens, refuses to accept that honor.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., July 1st, 1859.

A week ago I wrote you, and, if I could write out now everything that has transpired around me, and a description of everything I have seen, it would fill a large volume. I will not undertake it, but will give you a sort of general idea of the whole.

The day after my former letter was written, I took passage on the stage for the Salt Sulphur Springs, via what is called the "Salt Pond." The road is a new Turnpike, just opened this season for the first time, and as I had never traveled it and was desirous of seeing as much of the country as a trip through it could possibly be made to afford me, I secured a seat on the box by the side of the driver. I felt a very strong desire several times to try my skill as a whip, but, remembering that even with the driver's consent, I had no right to jeopardise other lives than my own, I curbed the inclination and took satisfaction in asking Jim if he thought I could drive six team. He replied "Yes, sir," and I was satisfied, for he ought to know. I didn't ask him, however, whether *he* meant that I could drive them *to pasture with the harness off*, or along the Turnpike as they were.

The road affords some of the finest views I have anywhere seen in the mountains of Virginia, and these alone, with no other inducement, would repay the trip.

It is customary, you know, in traveling by stage through a mountainous country, to do a good deal of walking. In fact, it has become a sort of habit with two-thirds of those travelers, and they *will* walk, whether it be necessary or not, while with others, it is equally a settled habit to *ride*,—even when *walking* would be of service to them, simply because *they've paid their way for it*. These latter remind me always of the little boy who was met in the road riding a hard trotting horse bareback. The little fellow was crying violently, and on being asked the cause, stated that the horse's back hurt him "so bad." "Then," said the other, "you had better get down and walk a while, and thus relieve and rest yourself." "No I won't," said he, "its a *hired horse, and I'll ride him if it kills me.*"

In ascending mountains, I invariably walk until I become fatigued, unless sickness renders such a course imprudent. But, of all my mountain walks, I capped the climax on my trip up to the Salt. I footed it from the base of Salt Pond Mountain to the summit, a distance of six miles by measurement, and, strange to say, such was the magnificence of the scenery and the delightfulness of the breeze, that I forgot entirely to become fatigued, and continued the *stroll* the entire distance.

The "Salt Pond," known too, and more appropriately, as the "Mountain Lake," is a beautiful sheet of water, a mile long, a quarter wide, and deep enough to float half a dozen such ships as the old Pennsylvania, piled one above the other. In fact, its depth has never been determined. As I have already mentioned that I walked a six mile ascent to reach it, you will readily imagine that it is far above the tops of many of the mountains in the range, and yet those *immediately* surrounding it rise half a mile above its margin.

The water is, I think, the clearest I ever saw, and very cold. The lake itself is fed from a number of cold, sweet springs, gushing out from the mountain sides, and the waters of these retain an icy coldness nearly all day, even when taken out in buckets.

I walked to the top of Bald Knob Mountain, some half a mile above the Lake, and the view I there enjoyed far surpassed anything I had ever before seen.

It was one broad, boundless field of mountains and valleys far away on every side, as far as the vision could reach. It was the most magnificent picture of nature I had ever beheld, and so intensely was I wrapt in admiration, that I could scarcely tear myself away from the scene.

I did so, however, and returning to the Hotel to breakfast, soon after took stage for Salt Sulphur Springs, some twenty miles farther on. This makes the entire distance from the Montgomery White to the Sulphur forty miles. The road is a good one, and does great credit to the Engineer who located it, as well as to the contractors who did the work. It will be, I have no doubt, the great thoroughfare of all the stage travelers through the mountains. Daily stages are now plying between this place and the Salt Sulphur, and extra stages held in readiness to meet any demand from private parties.

Every one who reads this letter will, if he follows my advice, thank me for suggesting that if he travel the road, at least one day be spent at the Mountain Lake.

The view from Peter's Mountain, some eight or ten miles east of the Salt Sulphur, is very fine and very extensive, and the traveler should by no means pass it by unnoticed. The best view is obtained some fifty or one hundred yards below the mountain summit on the Western side.

The Salt Sulphur Springs is a sweet place, and I propose to visit it again, and will then speak more particularly of it.

Here we are having gay times. As I before wrote you, we have a capital band of music, and that, of itself, enters largely into the enjoyments of the visitors. In addition to this, we have a pleasant company, (the "stuckups" not being here,) and one of the best *pastry cooks* the whole country can afford. It would do you good just to eat one of the rolls that are set before me night and morning. But I forget—it is unkind of me to tantalize you. Come up, again I say, and let's enjoy these good things, and the delicious mountain air and delightful sulphur water together.

GINGER BLUE.

J. T. Headley, it is stated, has been appointed by the associated press their special correspondent at the seat of war in Italy.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP ARGO.—*Further Particulars.*—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., published yesterday, announced that the steamship Argo, of the Galway line, which left New York for Galway via St. Johns on Thursday, the 23d ult., was wrecked at 5 A. M. on Tuesday, having gone ashore in a dense fog in Trepassy bay. It appears that all the passengers and crew were saved, but the vessel is reported sunk, and it is feared that she and her cargo will prove a total loss. There were on board 200 passengers, nearly 100 of whom were women, with 30 infants. They lost nearly all their baggage, and were left in a destitute condition, but fortunately aid was promptly received from St. Johns. Among the sufferers is Miss Heywood, the vocalist, who lost everything including a large amount of valuable baggage.

The Argo was considered as a first-class screw-steamship, added to the fleet of ocean steamers which now comprise the Galway line. She was sold to the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company for a very high figure.

She was four years old, ranked A 1 at Lloyd's, and was one of the strongest propellers afloat. She was an iron bark-rigged steamer of 2,240 tons registered, and 3,200 tons burden. She was divided into five water-tight compartments by four bulkheads, and she was well provided against fire or any other accident. Her length over all was 280 feet, her breadth of beam 37 feet, and her depth of hold 35 feet. Her machinery was massive and was 440 horse power. She had three decks, and was permitted by the British regulations to carry 1,045 passengers. Of these her first cabin accommodation for 120, and the second cabin 100. Her saloon was large and well furnished, and provided with tables at which 150 persons could conveniently dine.

The entire vessel was well ventilated, and there was good light on each of her decks. She was well finished in every part, and her masts were coppered one-third of their length from the deck. It is said that on he way out she passed through considerable masses of ice, and rode over some of it. The Argo is insured at Lloyd's $40,000.

R. MCDOWELL.—A Fayetteville correspondent, under date of June 27th, 1859, calls our attention to the fact that the *Democratic Press* says, in its issue of the 25th instant, that "T. D. McDowell, Esq., was nominated by an opposition meeting in Columbus county to oppose Hon. Warren Winslow."—*Wilmington Journal.*

The *Democratic Press* of the 29th ult., said no such thing. Since, however, seeing the above we have overhauled that paper, and find that among some miscellaneous selections on the outside of our paper, which were transferred from the columns of the N. C. Christian Advocate, (which paper we publish) the article referred to does appear, as taken from the news columns of the *Advocate*.

We thank the Journal for calling attention to it, for, we have no disposition to do Mr. McDowell an injury, or any one else. The Journal has done us a great favor by speaking out about this matter, affording us the opportunity of setting ourself right. That is the way Democrats should do; if all would follow this example a greater degree of harmony would characterize the leaders of Democracy. As one good turn deserves another, and as we disclaim the intention to injure Mr. McDowell, we trust the Journal will have the kindness to copy this, which, we hope, will set us right in that quarter of the State.—*Dem. Press.*

WHAT A JEALOUS WOMAN DID BEFORE SHE FAINTED.—In Milwaukie, last week, a lady, returning from a morning drive, on approaching the room usually occupied by herself and husband, heard voices. She stopped listened, placed her eye to the key hole, and saw to her horror, a woman standing on the floor, and her husband in the same room, fixing a shawl over her shoulders.—Enraged at the infidelity of her husband, she went to the hall, took down a loaded shot gun, returned, cocked the gun, opened suddenly the door, and deliberately shot the strange woman in the back. Her husband screamed, when the excited and abused wife fainted. On having returned to consciousness, she learned that the woman who had supplanted her in the affections of Mr.———, was one of those frames for exhibiting shawls and mantillas on, which he that morning had brought up from the store to have re-trimmed by his wife in her usual tasty style. Not finding his wife in, he was looking at the figure, and fixing it up as a surprise for her, when her sudden jealousy like to have cost him his life.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The receipts at the Treasury Department for the week ending on Monday last amounted to $4,879,000, of which about one million and a quarter was from customs. The drafts paid amount to $3,175,000, principally on account of treasury notes.—The balance in the Treasury is $3,866,000.

From thirty to thirty-five passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department. About three fourths of them are to naturalized citizens.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—The steamship Philadelphia, from Havana, has arrived, bringing dates the same as received per steamer Isabel.

Freights had slightly declined. Exchange on London 15 a 16; on New York 3½ to 5 1-2.

The British steamer Terlot had arrived from St. Thomas. Santa Anna was not on board unless he was concealed. Much disappointment was manifested in consequence.

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859—34-3m.

SAVE YOUR GARDENS.

Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, discovered an Asiatic plant, the powdered leaves of which is a deadly poison to garden worms, ants, roaches, bedbugs, ticks, fleas, and all species of Insects, while it *is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals.* A child can eat it. He has received medals from Russia, France, England, Germany, and numerous medical colleges and societies. It is a most important discovery. The idea of being rid of these pests in warm weather is a luxury. We can now hear the bed-bugs lament—

Lyon's Powder, sure as fate,
Will our race exterminate.

Arrangements are made trhough Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New-York, to sell it througnout the world. It is put up in tin canisters, and bears the name of E. LYON.

Magnetic Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Magnetic Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

June 24, 1859.—43-3w.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

From rich and poor, bond and free; all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine which are surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who