THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1859.

The Elections.

The elections in this State are over, and sooth to say, the result has not been so satisfactory as we could have wished. The opposition has, we fear, made a gain of two, if not three Congressmen. We regret to think that we have lost Shaw in the First District, and Scales in the Sixth, but as this appears to be the fact, we may as well make up our minds to it. From the First District we have no details by mail, but received a telegraph on Saturday afternoon from Weldon, stating that such was there conceded to be the fact, and such also is the news brought by passengers. We fear that it is equally certain that Scales is defeated, indeed the returns published by us on Saturday, pointed too plainly to that result.—As regards the Fifth District, the election of Mr. Gilmer may be looked upon as certain, we think, after the immense turn out in Guilford, although Williams has made pretty considerable gains in some other counties. Any calculations based upon Mr. Waddell's dividing the opposition vote, would appear to be classible as "reckoning without your host." What may have been the result in Chatham, we do not yet know. Elsewhere, however, it would seem that the contest has been a plain stand-up fight between Messrs. Gilmer and Williams, with mutual losses and gains. From the Eighth or Mountain District we have actually nothing. We fear that Coleman has not been successful, but we do not give up.—The other four districts—to wit, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th, are so largely Democratic as to leave no actual contest, although some show of oppositionwas kept up in some of them.

When the State was last re-districted, four districts were given to each party, the 2nd, 3d, 4th and 8th being Democratic, and the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Whig. The 7th district now so largely carried by Mr. Craige, having given a majority for Scott and Graham. The 8th district was looked upon as Democratic, it having followed the lead of Mr. Clingman in that respect, and voted largely for the Democratic candidates for Governor and President.

By a strong effort, and under the most favorable circumstances, Dr. Shaw and Mr. Scales succeeded in wresting the 1st and 6th districts from the opposition. Mr. Craige carried and continues to carry his district, the 7th, by a large majority. It is thoroughly Democratic. In fact we think that district was democratic when constituted, although, being Mr. Graham's native section, it gave a majority for Scott and Graham.

In looking over the field, we find the reported majority for Mr. Smith, some four or five hundred, pretty nearly the same as that obtained in the same counties by Scott and Graham; we also find certain causes operating unfavorably for Dr. Shaw. The effect of the Virginia election and canvass upon a district only separated from that State by an imaginary line, was calculated to depress the Democrats and stimulate their opponents. The counties of the first district, or many of them, from their geographical position can hardly be brought in to participate in the advantages of any system of North Carolina internal improvements, while of course, when a debt is incurred, and increased taxation rendered necessary for the purpose of meeting the annual interest on that debt, the property of the citizens of these counties must bear their share of the public burthens, equally with those who are brought more directly within the sphere of the benefits to be derived from the public works. Railroads and the debt and taxation incident thereto are of course unpopular in that region. Mr. Smith, Dr. Shaw's now successful competitor, was a member of the last Legislature, and, let us say it, an able one. He took strong, though unquestionably wrong, grounds against State debt or taxation. We say wrong, because no one proposed in the last Legislature to involve the State farther, and because surely no honest man would wish to see the State repudiate any of her obligations or fail to impose such a tax as would enable her to meet them promptly. However, there is no doubt that Mr. Smith's course made him capital in that section, and that during the canvass, he continued to enveigh against the Democratic party as the cause of State debt and taxation. That this was unjust must be apparent to all who reflect that the great works for which the State debt was incurred, passed more by Whig than Democratic votes; still it touched a sensitive chord, and had its effect, even although it *was* an outside issue with which a member of Congress could have nothing to do. This will be more apparent when it is borne in mind that one of the things that tended to injure the Democrats in part of the District, was the refusal of the last Legisture to grant a large sum additional to that already appropriated in aid of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal.

In the 6th District, what might be called a "dead set" was made on Mr. Scales by the revival of certain domestic difficulties of a delicate character, to which no gentleman of refined feelings could publicly allude, even for the purpose of self-vindication. *That*, time and the natural re-action of a generous people must effect, but calumny travels fast; truth, although pretty certain to overtake it in the end, makes slow progress—too slow, in this case, to permit justice to be done to Mr. Scales. This (6th) district was one of those given to the then Whig, now Opposition party in the last re-districting of the State. Leach's majority will hardly equal Scott and Graham's in the district.

We wish to do justice to all parties. While we regret the loss of Dr. Shaw in the first district, we are free to concede to his successor the possession of talents and character of a highly respectable order. We do not wish to say anything derogatory to Gen. Leach, but we must think that, politics apart, the sixth district is the loser by his election over Mr. Scales. We must regret this election on more accounts than one. There will unquestionably be such a reaction as will fully vindicate Mr. Scales. We *had* hoped that this reaction would have commenced soon enough for its effects to have been felt in the present contest, but it appears that we were mistaken.

The 8th district is not yet heard from. If Mr. Coleman shall prove to be elected, we shall be very agreeably disappointed. We fear that such disappointment is not in store for us. While Mr. Smith was making capital in the 1st district by inveighing against Democratic debt for public works, Mr. Vance, in the 8th was sailing on the opposite tack, because the Democrats in the last Legislature did not go largely and immediately into the Western N. C. Railroad. We fear that local issues, side issues—jealousies and divisions have beaten Coleman.

Comparing the majorities in the districts carried by the opposition with those carried by the Democrats, it will be found that the aggregate Democratic majority is as large in proportion to the aggragate vote polled as it has been at any time, and that the State is as essentially and largely Democratic, even although it should turn out that the opposition have succeeded in halving the the delegation this time.

PEACHES.—We like peaches—all of us, pretty much and we like to get them as cheap as we can. In the middle and western parts of the State they raise peaches; they have fine orchards and could supply our eastern markets with a fine article, if the railroads would put their freights so as to admit of the fruit being brought to market. We have some peaches before us, which a slip of paper informs us were raised by V. Hoover, Thomasville, Guilford County, and sold by C. C. Rhodes. These peaches were charged, so we are told, 30 cents per half bushel basket, to bring them over the N. C. Road from Thomasville to Goldsboro'! What the freight on the W. & W. R. R. may be we do not know. Of course they will not bear this heavy charge.

This District.---The Election.

The contest, if it could be called a contest, in this District is over, and the result is only marked by the extreme smallness of the vote and its remarkable one-sidedness.

Having endeavoured to keep "the even tenor of our way" without participating in any of the excitements or heart-burnings of the canvass, if it could be called a canvass, confining ourselves throughout to a simple, but we think a faithful, statement of the points, as we understood them, and an equally faithful report of the only discussion we heard, we may truly say, that so far as this matter is concerned, we have "no enemies to punish." If we have enemies who wish to punish us their enmity has not arisen out of this matter.

Our cotemporary of the *Carolinian* goes for a general amnesty—agreed! Far be it from us to keep up quarrels, especially with our brethren of the press, and more especially with our brethern of the Democratic press.—There are plenty of people to find fault with editors without their unnecessarily finding fault with each other. Editors are looked upon as a sort of political Moseses to lead a grumbling host through the wilderness of opposition to the promised land of political power and official station, yet forbidden, like Moses, to enter that promised land themselves. They may look at it from afar, but woe to them if they presume to think themselves white citizens of North Carolina, free to aspire to any office in the gift of the people. It is well for them that generally they feel that the private station is the post of honor.

We find the following in the *Carolinian*, which certainly meets our ideas:

Next time it is to be hoped that we will have a convention of the people, and that hereafter we will not deviate from the democratic doctrine of conventional action.

To this all must come. The press of the State has been with us throughout on the Convention question.—The majority of the people of the district are aware of the fact, that a different course would have been better than that which has been pursued, and we can truly say that more than one, or two, or three of the most leading Democrats of other districts have expressed to us their surprise and wonder at the course adopted by the opponents of a Convention in this district. We will not now particularize, because it would be both useless and improper to revive past difficulties, but we must protest against the course of some who we know have gone so far *since the election* as to impugn the motives of those who thought that, under the circumstances, a Convention ought to have been held. Perhaps such persons judge others by themselves, when they ascribe personally interested motives to all who favored the assembling together of a Convention of the people. So far as we are concerned, we can only request them to be so kind as not to measure our corn in their bushel. It is a different grit altogether.

The Elections in Other States.

The reports from Kentucky are meagre and unsatisfactory. It would appear, however, that the Democrats have carried the State, electing their candidate for Governor and a majority in the Legislature; also, a majority of the members of Congress; but by how large a majority, or how stands the relative losses and gains does not appear.

The slight telegraphic indications rather than returns from Tennessee, are unfavorable for the Democrats.—This, however, amounts to very little, until confirmed by subsequent fuller accounts.

The news from the third district, Alabama, shows the election of David Clopton, Dem., over Thomas Judge, Opposition, by two hundred majority.

At the election held on Monday in Missouri, the Democrats elected one member of the Legislature from St. Louis, also two County Commissioners and one Clerk. The Republicans probably elected the balance of their ticket in that city. The rest of the State not heard from.

Tennesee Election.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., dated Aug. 4th, states that eight counties have been partially heard from, which give the Opposition ticket a gain of 1,300 votes.

Arrival Direct.

Among the arrivals reported to-day we notice with pleasure that of the brig Mary McRae, from Rio de Janeiro, to O. G. Parsley & Co., with two thousand bags Coffee.

We sincerely trust that this enterprise may meet with such encouragement as will justify these parties and others in going into and continuing a direct trade, so much to be desired in every way.

By the way, we have learned from a competent disinterested party, that this Coffee is of the very best quality—a highly desirable lot in every way.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ Let us assure our neighbors of the *Herald*, that we are not at all inclined to take anything but in the best part, and to understand it as being meant in good humor. Why it is just about as much as we can do to survive in the quietest sort of a way, and to unnecessarily seek for trouble would be unphilosophical. The truth no doubt is, that the reason why we fail to find anything funny in our cotemporaries may be found in the softening, not only of our brains, but of our whole mental and physical corporosity. We are in a semi-fluid state, not fit to receive or retain any impressions worth naming. Thinking is a fearful and most preposterous labor. We are too much done over even to grumble energetically. If we could do as Sidney Smith suggested—take off our flesh and sit in our bones, there might be some comfort, if the marrow did not melt and run out at the joints.

There is in New York a monarch of a man known as Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who pours out week by week whole columns,—yea, whole pages of New York Ledger—judging by the quantity and quality of the literatrue he produces under the existing state of the thermometer, he may be supposed to sweat out stories—they oose from him "spontenaciously."

But Cobb has a machine for the perpetration of such iniquities—something like a sewing machine, only more so—a sort of corn-sheller—an arrangement to squeeze words from the Cobb, as the sheller does grains, and Cobb is making money—*that* helps him along. It oils the machinery and keeps it going beautifully.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. J. R. Vann, of Rockfish, Duplin County, for a specimen of the apples grown in his own orchard. We appreciate them highly as going to show what our low country can do in the fruit line. Surely no larger or finer apples can be grown anywhere than those before us. They are really worth looking at.

Other States.

H. R. Runnells, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, has a small majority in the city of Galveston over his opponent, Gen. Sam Houston. The steamer Orizaba at New Orleans, represents Houston as ahead so for as heard from.

From Kentucky and Alabama we have little or nothing new.

☞ We are pleased to learn that B. F. Grady, Jr., of Duplin County, North Carolina, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Austin College, Hendersonville, Texas. Mr. Grady is a graduate of the University of this State, where he was highly distinguished for his proficiency, especially in Mathematics, as well as for his gentlemanly deportment. We think the College has made a most excellent selection.

Messrs. Smead, Collord & Hughes, bankers, of Cincinnati, who failed in 1857, with cash liabilities over one million of dollars, have paid their creditors in full with interest. Dr. Smead, the senior partner, retires with a surplus of $150,000.

The Elections.—Third District.

The Election.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Sandy Run	66	1
Masonboro'	19	4
Piney Woods	62	2
Long Creek	97	21
South Washington	64	8
Lower Black River	32	2
Middle Sound	25	0
Wilmington	224	43
Holly Shelter	55	00
Upper Black River	47	9
Rocky Point	66	00
Federal Point	6	00
Caintuck	26	00
	789	90
	90	
Winslow's majority	699	

SAMPSON COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Clinton	165	44
Lisbon	27	7
T. Bridge	102	14
Turkey	43	10
L. Coharie	66	5
Hanecutt's	19	00
Piney Grove	29	6
Hall's	22	3
Westbrooks	27	4
Mingo	75	5
Dismal	9	2
McDaniels	14	4
	598	104
	104	
Winslow's majority	494	

Scattering 9—Davis 7, McDowell 2.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—(OFFICIAL.)

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Faisons	15	4
Wolfscrupe	71	2
Branch's Store	33	00
Dails	35	3
Albertsons	42	00
Smiths	16	1
Southerland's Store	36	1
Hallsville	49	2
Cypress Creek	78	00
Island Creek	41	1
Rockfish	48	00
Magnolia	120	29
Warsaw	94	14
Court House	102	10
	780	67
	67	
Winslow's majority	713	

BLADEN COUNTY—(OFFICIAL.)

Winslow	383
McDuffie	192

ROBESON COUNTY.

Winslow	323
McDuffie	76

4 Precincts to hear from. Winslow's majority will be 150 to 200 in the county.

DESPATCH.—The schr. John Roe, from N. Y., consigned to J. H. Flanner, came up here on Tuesday night—commenced discharging cargo at eleven o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday—got done discharging on Thursday afternoon—commenced loading yesterday (Friday) morning—by sunset on that day she had 2,100 barrels rosin aboard and completed taking in her cargo by eight o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞ The vote at Wilmington on Thursday last was 271; at Raleigh 522; at Charlotte 570; at Fayetteville 489; at Salisbury 933, showing that of all the considerable towns in the State, Wilmington polled the most inconsiderable vote, which is accounted for by the total apathy prevailing.

Correspondence of the Journal.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., Aug. 5, 1859.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Leaving Wilmington Tuesday evening, our party arrived safely at this place the following evening at about 10 o'clock. We were several hours behind time, the usual hour of arrival being 7½ P. M. We took the Virginia Central Railroad at Richmond, early in the morning of Wednesday, and had a good opportunity of seeing a very interesting portion of the Old Dominion. An exhausting system of culture has left barren many broad fields on the lower end of the road, but the country gets better as you approach the mountains. There are several short tunnels on the road, besides the tunnel of the Blue Ridge, which, according to Cook's new Map of Central Virginia, is 4,270 feet in length. The train passes through it very slowly and the midnight darkness of the place makes the time consumed in the passage appear longer than it is. I have heard of impatient lovers, who, on such occasions, have transferred their court-plasters to each others faces, but I declare that the place was rather suggestive to me of that outer darkness where there is "wailing and gnashing of teeth." At this point the great State of Virginia has, at an immense cost, bored through the Blue Ridge and extended the Va. Central Railroad into one of the loveliest regions upon which the sun ever shone. As the traveller dashes along, following the serpentine course of the road along the mountain side, his eye wanders over the broad valley spread out below him, with its field of luxurient clover and corn, its fat cattle and horses grazing on rich pastures, and its innumerable homesteads peeping out from beneath the umbrageous trees.—The Virginians ought to be, and I believe are, a very patriotic people. Cold indeed must be the heart which, nursed amidst such scene as these, does not love its country with filial affection. East of the Blue Ridge tobacco seems to be the great staple. The region on this side of the Ridge is strictly a grazing country.

At Staunton, sxteen miles west of the long tunnel, we stopped to dine. The town presents a very pretty appearance from the railroad. The houses and shrubbery evince taste, and a liberal expenditure. From Staunton we passed through a succession of lovely valleys to Millboro' Depot, which is just 175 miles from Richmond. There we took coaches for this place, which is distant six miles from the depot. These figures differ a little from those of the advertisements, but are nevertheless correct.

The Rockbridge Alum Springs have a wide reputation throughout the country for their valuable medicinal qualities. Of these I cannot speak from experience. The waters, by analysis, contain Alumina, Protoxide of Iron, Sulphates of Lime, Potash and Magnesia, Ammonia, Sodium, Carbonic and Sulphuric Acids. If the water were without value as a remedial agent, the beauty of the place, heightened by the embellishments of art into surpassing loveliness, the goodness of the accommodations and fare, and an atmosphere pure and invigorating, would make this spot very attractive. Everything here is on a substantial scale. The buildings are nearly all of brick,—built, not to subserve the purposes of fashionable folly, whose favor is always ephemeral, but to accommodate the seekers of health or rational pleasure for all time. Several of our party give a decided preference to this place over Saratoga for beauty of surroundings and general attractiveness. Whilst I write an excellent band discourses sweet music from the midst of the grove, to the four or five hundred *people* who occupy the buildings around. But time flies, and supper is near at hand.

Yours truly, REVONAH.

☞ The following documents, for we take it, that Louis Napoleon's speech may be regarded as a document quite as much as the manifesto, are certainly more direct and less diplomatic in their tone than we are used to read from Kings and Emperors. Louis Napoleon speaks pretty plainly of the difficulties of his position. The Emperor of Austria is more prolix, but there is a something about his composition, too, that leads us to regard it as his own personal production.

The Treaty of Villafranca.—Speech of the Emperor of France.

PARIS, July 20, 1859.—The Moniteur contains the following:—

Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the presidents of which, M. Tropling, Count de Merry, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said:—

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe, in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected.

It was necessary to crush bodily the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly, with the concurrence of the revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes.

In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices have they been merely losses?

No, we have a right to be proud of this campaign.—We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion, her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the welfare of France and the tranquility of Europe.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.

When all concessions that were allowable and compatible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude—which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them—and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest, would be victorious.

Unhappily, the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us.

The valliant army of Austria has, in this instance, again given proof of its tried heroism, and its incomparable perseverance, so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established, that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages—not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions it was my duty as a sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequence of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money, much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time; and not withstanding success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment, which the justice of our cause has inspired for the most part in the governments and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies, have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave.

The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war—thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy.

On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessing of peace assured afresh to my beloved people; and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure in bestowing henceforth, without distraction, all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria by the happy developement of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time, in legislation and administration.

In these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now, by the confidence with which they respond to me, will they aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. When I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas, returned from the combat.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Laxenbourge, July 15, 1859.

Frightful Accident on the South Carolina Railroad—Five Men Killed.

The engine F. H. Elmore with tender, under the management of engineer Thomas Kingdom, conductor H. Von Delkin and fireman Adam Dougan, left this city yesterday morning at 6 1-2 o'clock for the purpose of taking the place of the engine at Aiken, which was used with a dirt train at that place. When near the seventy-six mile station, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., the engine Thomas Dotterer was espied a short distance ahead of them, bound also for Aiken. Upon coming up with her, Messrs. L. M. Chitty, conductor, and A. Mitchell, fireman of the Dotterer, left her and joined their friends on the Elmore.

It is thought that they had proceeded but a short distance when the boilers of the Elmore exploded, killing all on the Engine, viz: Thos. Kingdom, aged about 40 years, leaving a wife and children; H. Von Delkin, aged about 30 years, also leaving a wife and children; Adam Dougan, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife and children; L. M. Chitty, aged 24 years, leaving a wife, and A. Mitchell, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and children. The bodies were discovered this morning about 4 1-2 o'clock (dreadfully mutilated) by the night express train, from Augusta, and brought on here. A Jury of Inquest was empanelled at 8 o'clock this morning, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. The bodies of the unfortunate men were turned over to their friends for interment. The engine was completely demolished.

In last February a piece of silver plate was presented to the engineer who had charge of the exploded engine, in testimony of his long, faithful and assiduous devotion to duty. The Superintendent of the Road, from long observation, voluntarily accorded the deceased this mark of his confidence, and, as far as we can learn, the accident resulted from one of those unforeseen causes which no amount of care can guard against.

Charleston News, 5th inst.

THE LABORS OF THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—The August number of the Eclectic Magazine, in speaking of Hon. Edward Everett, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon fund. His Washington Oration was first delivered February 22, 1856, and has been given since then one hundred and twenty-nine times, yielding $55,783 62. For the "Mount Vernon Papers," in the New York Ledger, he received $10,000, and in other ways smaller sums, making a contribution to the Mount Vernon fund of $68,163 56. In addition to his other labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than *ninety thousand dollars* in a little more than three years. It is to be understood, too, that Mr. Everett has traveled many thousand miles, and defrayed all his expenses from his private purse. He has done this too, when much occupied by private and public affairs, and frequently in delicate health. No man, we are confident, ever before did so much for noble objects in so short a time. All honor to this statesman, orator, scholar and noble man. As long as Mount Vernon looks down on the Potomac, and the memory of Washington is revered on earth, his name will live and be honored, associated as he has made it with the dearest spot and the memory of the dearest man of America.

DEATH OF A NOTED IRISHMAN.—Henry Grattan, the younger, is dead. He was once member of Parliament for Meath, in Ireland, and only surviving son of the great Henry Grattan. The event took place rather suddenly on the 16th ult., at his residence in the county of Wicklow. Mr. Grattan was among the faithful few who adhered to Mr. O'Connell throughout his stormy career of Irish agitation. Mr. Gratlan leaves no male issue, his children consisting of two daughters, both recently married, and who, it is to be presumed, will inherit his large estates.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 8th, 1859.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

England demands a general disarmament as a condition for her not taking part in the European Congress.

Garibaldi's force was increasing and threatened to contiue the struggle for independence in central Italy.

A debate in Parliament shows alarm at the French Naval increased improvements.

The Paris *Moniteur* takes exception to the military and naval expenditures of England.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, 1859.

Cotton steady and advanced ⅛d. in some cases.—Sales for the past three days twenty-three thousand bales. Flour dull at 10s. a 12s., but holders demand an advance. Wheat has advanced 2d. Corn has a declining tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops. Rosin is steady. Spirits Turpentine has declined a shade, but the market closed steady. Consols for money closed at 95.

Death of a Public Officer.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

William H. Topping, Engrossing Clerk of the House of Representatives died in Baltimore yesterday, long a correspondent of the Southern Press, and universally esteemed.

From Mexico, California and Oregon

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—By an arrival to-day we have advices from Minatitlan to August 2d.

The Mexican Courts are seizing the Tehuantepec Company's property for trivial debts. The chief engineer, Mr. Slidell, has come on here to avoid imprisonment.

Miramon now favors the clergy, it is said.

A conspiracy has been discovered which implicates several of his confidential officers.

The people of Upper Mexican California have made the offer to Jurez to overthrow the present government in the lower part of that State, which had lately declared its independence, provided certain privileges are granted to them. In the event of his refusal, they too will declare their independence.

The California gold mines are prospering, especially the quartz mining region.

New Indian difficulties have broken out in Southern Oregon, for the settlement of wichh the Governor asks for more troops.

Yellow Fever at Tampico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5th.—An arrival from Northern Mexico reports the yellow fever is pronounced epidemic at Tampico and generally along the coast of Northern Mexico. Much alarm was felt in consequence.

From Jacmel.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Advices received from Jacmel to July 19th represent business there as still dull.—The political news is of but little importance. The people generally were satisfied with the government.

Continued Health of New Orleans.

AUGUSTA, August 6th.—The New Orleans Board of Health reported yesterday that there was no yellow fever in that city.

Vessel on Fire.

AUGUSTA, August 5th.—The barque Saragossa, now at New Orleans, loading for Philadelphia, Pa., has been burning all night in the hold. She will probably be saved.

The Sampson Circuit.

REV. DR. DEEMS requests us to announce that the Quarterly Meeting for Sampson Circuit will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of August, instead of the time announced in his published appointments; and that the Quarterly Conference will be held on Wednesday, immediately after divine service.

BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER NILE.—The Kaffre Azzyat malleable-iron-girder beam bridge across the River Nile, on the Egyptian Railway, near to Alexandria, was opened to the public on the 25th of June by the Pasha of Egypt. The structure is nearly 1400 feet long, has eleven openings, two of which are 104 feet each, and spanned by the swing beam. The centre of the swing rests upon a foundation pier, composed of 6 pillars of 10 feet diameter each, and the remaining 11 foundation piers are of two pillars, each ten feet diameter. These 28 foundation pillars were sunk by compressed air, on Mr. John Hughes' principle, to an average depth of nearly 60 feet below the bed of the river, and to 85 feet below Migh Nile; the internal pressure in the caissons while sinking ranging from 23 pounds up to 34 pounds on the square inch, in accordance with the depth and height of the Nile. The time occupied in sinking these 28 caissons, was less than twelve months, and the aggregate length of that portion of them sunk below the bed of the river, exceeded 1500 feet. The extreme of the bridge is 42 feet, comprising a single line of rail in the centre, and a camel track on each side.

"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to her hopeful son, just budding into breeches. "Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy." "I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied Charlie; "I've got in some tobacco."

THE FRENCH TARIFF.—We see it stated in one of our latest French exchanges that an investigation recently made by the Council of State respecting the duties on combed wool shows that the tariff on that one article acts in such a way as to prevent the enormous number of 10,000,000 of the population of France from clothing themselves in woollen garments.

Washington Constitution.

AN INTERESTING PREDICAMENT.—Two days ago was lodged in the jail of this county an elderly Englishman, named Joseph Elliott, for a debt of $16, due for his board. Elliott had just received letters from Great Britain, announcing the fact that the sum of £5,400 sterling, with interest from 1836, is now lying to his credit in the Bank of England, yet the old man has not the fees to enable him to appear before the county judge to swear out of jail.—*Chicago Times.*

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	$603,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, ALBERT DAY, JAMES GOODWIN, CHARLES BOSWELL, HENRY KENEY, CALVIN DAY, JOY ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

INFORMATION FOR THE LADIES.—Are you very particular about *the style?* Do you mind the *quality?*—Do you care about the *price?* If you give due consideration to *these items*, send for the following articles before you purchase:

SILK UMBRELLAS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRAVELING RETICULES,
Do. BAGS, and
FRENCH TRUNKS—*new styles!*

We ask particular attention to our assortment of TRUNKS for *your use expressly.* Their very ingenious arrangement leaves "a place for everything and everything in its place." The LOCKS are entirely new style, and give no trouble in using. The old-fashioned "*Spring Lock*" (self-locking) has been entirely discarded.

Trunks sent for examination to any part of the city and a person to show them. (All our Ladies Trunks are covered.) Weekly arrivals from the great "METROPOLITAN MANUFACTORY, at BALDWIN'S,
July 14. 38 Market street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, August 23d, 1859.

$336,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 622 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prizes of	$2,000
1 "	50,000	15 "	1,000
1 "	30,000	74 "	500
1 "	16,000	143 "	400
1 "	10,000	20 Approximations	8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
Aug. 4th, 1859. 178&32-1y

P. ARMSTRONG'S

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

ELIXIR CALISAYA.

PREPARED of the best Yellow Cinchona Bark and various Aromatics. It is confidently recommended as being one of the most agreeable and efficient Tonics in use for *General Debility, Languor, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Fevers* arising from *Miasmatic Exhalations.*

DIRECTIONS.—Let the patient, if an adult, take one table spoonful fifteen minutes before each meal, if the Physician who may be in attendance does not direct differently.

For Children or persons more delicately constituted than usual, the dose should be proportionately less.

Prepared by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,
Practical Pharmaceutist,
July 22. Wilmington, N. C.

SUNDRIES.

8 HHDS. Bright Western Sides;
3 do. do. do. Shoulders;
1000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, (Sides and Shoulders);
30 bbls. Mess Pork, (N. Y. City Inspection);
40 do. Flour, (