Exhibition.

The increasing activity in and around the by the Directors, of their intention to open the Exhibition on the 15th of July next, will be fulfilled. Several hundred workmen are em-ployed upon the Palace. The magnificent

New York Tribune. ployed upon the Palace. The magnificent dome is nearly enclosed, and will contribute largely to the beauty of the structure. An iron railing, now in process of erection, will enclose the building, and the intermediate grounds are to be ornamented with shrubbery and flawers.

The interior arrangements of the Palace under the direction of the General Superinten- with a hearty response in the bosom of every dent, Mr. Da Pont, are nearly completed. They are simple, but admirably classified. The groundfloor is divided into four quarters, lettered A, B, C, and D, separated from each other by wide and spacious paves. Each of the e parts is divided into areas of twenty-seven feet square, to which are added four triangular areas, extinguished in their hearts. The 4th of July Most of the articles in the American depart ment are assigned either to Division A, or appropriate places in the Galleries. Divisions We have understood, from reliable authority. B and C, and a large part of Division D, will be a lotted, with a sufficient portion of the Galleries, to Foreign articles.

The centre of the building, a wide and spacious area, immediately under the dome, and of course the most conspicuous point in the exhibition, is to be occupied by a noble contribution of Italian genius, the Baron Marochetti's equestrian statue of Washington, in

Other works of art, such as statuary, sculpture, bronzes, basts, &c., will be distributed throughout the naves and courts of the building, under the direction of the General Super intendent. Among these are some specimens of the rarest merit, and which will doubtless attract a large share of attention from the curious visitor. Not to enumerate all it will be sufficient to mention such works as Tho. wallsen's group, in plaster, of Christ and the twelve Apostles; Prof. Kiss' celebrated group of the Amazon on Horseback, attacked by a tiger, which received a Council Medal at the London Exhibition. Carew's colossal statue of Daniel and pronounced a production of the highest done so, form a Calhoun Monument Associa lish Government have contributed to the Exhibition. The American contributions of the fine arts, sculpture, paintings, engravings, &c., have not yet, we understand, been assigned their places, but will be the subject of special direction from the Directors of Paintings and Sculpture, under the authority of the General Superintendent.

foreign articles to this Exhibition, will be found may be hereafter selected-and all these mat the nations of Europe contribute liberally, and than three years since the death of Calhoun) some of them munificently, to this great col- that some general manifestation of this kind both extensive and varied, comprising speci- our high and honorable duty to do. toens of the useful, as well as the Fine Arts. | Such other papers as may approve Among the former are specimens of cutlery, gestion now offered will please publish the edge tools, clothing, shawls, dyed silks, silver- above. ware, porcelain, candelabras, vases, table slabs, in marble, mosaic tables, &c. Among the latter are pictures, bronze statues, bas reliefs, some fine sculpture in artificial marble, porcelain paintings by an eminent Austrian artist, manufactures. Heretofore she has been comthat will doubtless attract the attention of the pelled by her peculiar situation to oppose alconnoisseur, namely-the founder of the Aus- most every system of domestic industry, betrian monarchy, Rudolph of Hapsburg.

from Hayti specimens of the products and in- was not compatible with such a system, and dustrial resources of that Island. These have hence she has opposed all tariffs which im already been noticed by the press. The Turk- posed a duty on foreign goods for any purpose ish frigate, with her cargo of Musselmen fabrics and curiosities, has not yet arrived; we izes no legislation which builds up one section hope to welcome it, if not at the opening, cer- of the country at the expense of another. The tainly before the close of the Fair.

and perhaps first among the textile fabrics of instrument of impoverishing one part and enthe world, in point of elegance and artistic riching another. Protection opposed upon these skill, stand those famous and wonderful pro- grounds has become almost obsolete, and unductions, the Gobelin typestry and carpets, der the present administration, or any other for Napoleon III has contributed some very ele- a long time to come can form no part of our gant and costly specimens of these fabrics to policy. The result of this struggle has been the exhibition, and a word in respect to their a prejudice in many parts of the South against history and manufacture may not be uninteres. all manufactures. The subject matter of a ting to the reader. Their manufacture dates long constitutional litigation has been conback to about the year 1450, and the name is founded with the object of that litigation, and derived from the ingenious inventor, Jean the mere mention of manufacture suggests an

even down to the present day. To so great roads, and other improvements and obviated perfection had it arrived in the days of Louis the necessity of any other species of enterunder Napoleon, and are now in full and suc- from the successful prosecution of a mercancessful operation. In the manufacture of these tile and agricultural pursuits is becoming too fabries, the most patient labor and exquisite great to be invested profitably in the culture of skill are required. None but the very finest the soil. Hence it must be employed in foreign perintendent of the establishment. Some of ing at best, the meagre six per cent, interest, and to such an exquisite perfection of work that our policy should embrace manufactures. manship have they arrived, that the tapestry Whoever examines the geographical features pictures are said, in point of color and finish, will observe great natural advantages. In mato be superior to the originals. The tapestries my parts there are immense heds of coal, which and carpets are manufactured entire. The if applied to manufacturing purposes, might in largest carpet ever made was for the Gallery time build up villages which would be to Ameriof the Louvre, 1,300 feet, or nearly one quar- ca what Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and ter of a mile, in length. These carpets are Wolverhampton are to England. Many of our only used in the royal palaces of France, or, finest streams rise in the mountains and tralike the tapestries, given away by the Empe. verse the country many miles before they reach for as presents to propitiate foreign powers, the sea. In many places da is might be built The specimens sent to this country for exhi- across them, and thus we would have a great tion by Napoleon are said be exceedingly rich and cheap agent. We have not only the pow-

of its features, to equal, if not exceed the pair world with conton, which as a necessary and

larger or a life of all of the larged only to food. At the zpect tio - asciul, bot a grand and im, and and in-

The Crystal Palace-Opening of the rope. The Directors are certainly entitled to factures are established upon a large scale the Crystal Palace gives a good degree of assurance vast enterprise, and we doubt not they will that the announcement made a few days since fully carry it out to a successful termination.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Calhona Monument. ME-SRS, EDITORS: You will please publish the following communication from the Green ville Mountaineer. The suggestion, and the sentiments contained in it, cannot fail to meet true Carolinian. The apathy which has hithto seemingly prevailed on the subject of the erection of a Monument to Calmorn cannot be real. The admiration and love which the people of South Carolinia bore him, was too profound and intense to have become so soon is a fit day, and an anspicious occasion for the formation of Associations throughout the State. that arrangements are in progress in the Parishes of St Lukes and St. Helena, for the formation of Associations. We hope that the suggestions of the Greenville communication will be adopted throughout the State, and that an organization of a sufficient number of Associations will be effected, that speedly secure the erection of a Monument worthy of Calhoun and honorable to the State.

LOW COUNTRY

Calhoun Monument Association. Mr Epiron: Will you allow the following appeal to the citizens of South Carolinia to be made through the medium of your widely circulated journal. The next Aun versary of American Independence is near at hand Hundreds-thousands of the people of this Republie will then assemble to rejoice in the enjoyment of regulated constitutional liberty-the. only true freedom upon earth. Above all others this seems the fit time to do honor to the memory of an illustrious statesman; and there fore I respectifully suggest the propriety of Webster, to occupy, we believe, one of the adopting that memorable day for the comnaves or main aisles of the building. A group, mencement of a general and united action in bronze, of an Indian rider harling a javelin among the citizens of South Carolinia. On the at a serpent; the figures of the size of life, 4th of July next, let each district, which has merit. At each extremity of the four galleries, tion It may not be generally known that overlooking the centre of the building, is to there are six Calhoun Monument Associations be placed one of the suits of ancient armor now existing in the State. This is mentioned from the Tower of London, which the Eng. to show what has been done. These Associations are now waiting for and expect such proceedings; and they require aid properly to accomplish the design they have undertaken .-This is not the occasion to make any suggestions as to time and place, when and where the Monument shall be built.

Co-operation may afterwards be arranged by a meeting of Delegates from these District The extent and variety of the contribution of Associations to be held at such time and place as on an inspection of the catalogue, much great- ters shall then be discussed and no doubt satiser than has been generally supposed. Most of factorily adjusted. It is certainly time (more lection of Industrial Arts. Some of the finest should be made. The neglect to do so has specimens of the arts and industrial skill of excited the wonder of strangers and the morti-Great Britain, France, Italy, the German States, fication of friends amongst us who revere the Switzerland, even Austria, have been received, memory of Calhoun. Let the people of South or are on their way, to be placed in compari- Carolinia thus offer their willing tribute - and son by the side of the products of our own the event of that day shall meet the approsoil, and the labor of our own countrymen. Take, bation of all patriotic citizens of the whole for example, the latter country, with whom we country - and above all it shall command have had very little commercial or diplomatic the best approval of our hearts and minds .intercourse. The contributions of Austria, are Let us then not neglect that which it is, indeed

From the Cotton Plant.

Southern Manufactures. The South is turning its attention towards cause it could not be established without the Even the black Emperor Souloque sends support of legislative protection. Her interest other than revenue. The constitution author power of the Republic would not be distribu-Prominent among the French contributions, ted or well balanced if it could be made the attempt to violate our constitutional rights. The practice of an art or trade was then a The country, also being eminently agricultumystery; and such the fabrication of the ral, has afforded in natural product a sustenance Gobelin tapestries seems to have remained for her people and built up towns, cities, rail-XIV, that that magnificent monarch purchased prize. But ancient prejudice is disappearing the establishment for the State, (L'etat c'est a before the necessity which compels us to mai -I am the State,) and they have ever since strengthen ourselves in all the elements of a continued the property of the ruling power in state. Our population is increasing rapidly France. They were nearly destroyed during and cannot well subsist upon the bounty of the the revolution of 1789, but were revived again soil only .- The capital which has accumulated paintings are used as copies, and one of the enterprize or be invested in the stock market. most eminent artists in the empire is the su- subject to great fluctuation in value and yieldthese tapestries require many years to finish, If this he true, interest and necessity demand er, but we have also the materials upon which Altogether this exhibition bids fair in many this power may be employed. We supply the tious gratification of our pride. Cotton Plant.

the state of their sense,

great credit for the perseverance and energy home demand for our staple would be great. with which they have so far conducted this If we consume a large part of our cotton at home, less would be sent to foreign markets. and if the supply decreases, British consumers The credit of the whole country, as well as the would be compelled to pay more for the raw honor of the City of New-York, is involved in material, and hence foreign goods would so far increase in price that we might compete succassfully with foreign manufactures. Nor would a system of manufactures established in the South suffer even in its infancy from foreign competition. We have a pecies of labor which is as cheap as the cheapest of British paupers. It is under greater control and subect to stricter subordination, and in time would ecome much more available. There is no doubt that slave labor could be employed successfully in mining and in large manufacturing operations. Intelligent superintendents might be necessary as they are in other countries, but so far as mechanical execution is concerned. the American negro would serve as well as the ignorant operative of England. So far as the quality and price of labor is concerned we are not behind any part of the manufacturing world and we should be ahead of all others in the advantage of a choice home market. The practicability of manufacture in the South is too apparent for argument- The consequences that would follow its establishment are too great for comprehension.

Enterprize and ingenious men and capital would be attracted hither and bring their necessary train of dependants. In a quarter of a century we might behold a country now parsely settled, studded with thriving villages and voca' with the noise of spindles and the ringing of a hundred forges. An extensive system of manufactures in conjunction with the immense growth of one of the most important starles of modern commerce, would make the South all that she would desire to be -a state in herself. A moral and political power unknown in any other portion of this hemisphere, and fit to be coveted by the world, would accrue to us. It would prove a breakwater to the tide of Northern aggression. It would contribute very much to the final restoration of that equality of power and the representation which existed when the Union was formed, and secure our implied liberties under the constitution from further attack.

Capital and its Uses.

A very amosing article is published in Putnam's Magazine for the current month, which although it may be considered personal by a few individuals, conveys a wholesome lesson. and will undoubtedly do more to check a tendency to extravagant and costly living prevalent in American society than all the long homilies on frugality and industry that have been written by political economists. A certain Mr. Potiphar, a plain, plodding business man, who occupies a "palatial man-ion" up town, dolorously bewails the fashionable tendencies of the times, and the importunities of his better half in deference to them, by which he is compelled to leave his old home, where his chil-Iren were born, and build and furnish a more costly establishment. Potiphar belongs to the class of business men who have more taste for comfort than finery, and is a victim to the fashionable follies of his wife. Mrs. P. is one of the imitating class, who is constantly get ting some rich, rare and expensive thing because it is the fashion in England, or becauses her neighbors have it. Her house is a medley of pictures, statues, gaudy carpets and curtains, and an over profusion of costly furniture, mixed up in such curious style and with such simplicity of our conscript Fathers, is truly refreshing entire disregard of the fitness of things, as to excite the ridicule of persons of good taste.

The writer deserves the thanks of all genuine business men for this successful effort to Kings and crowned heads, was a worthy representa bring into ridicule and discountenance the ex- tive and genuine specimen of the nation he representedpensive and foolish style of living adopted by He was a plain, unpretending gentleman, and did not many of our successful merchants. A mode eare for the pomp and circumstance of power. Great rate household expenditure, embracing all the comforts of a home, and such of the luxuries and refinements of life as may be in good taste, is an indication of sense and prudence; while everything beyond, is evidence of weakness and pride, and can only excite the pity and contempt of the refined and intellectual .- To build a splendid house because somebody else has built one, is evidence of a vain and frivolous character, and a useless waste of funds which might be better employed.

Few men can indulge in useless show with ustice to themselves and the community in which they live. The man who builds his fifty-thousand dollar house and furnishes it in a corresponding style of magnificence, justifies himself by the plea that he has been benefiting the artizans engaged in its construction, who have received ample pay for their labor. But he should not overlook the fact that this pile of magnificence when fairly established, is o all intents and purposes, dead capital. It has ceased to circulate in the channels of trade, and stands a monument of the foliv and selfishness of its owner. The active business of the community in which its occupant resides has lost so much of its vital current Capital is to trade what the blood is to the body; and in the same ratio that it is withdrawn from circulation is the business of the country paralyz-

ed and killed. "Palatial residences" have ruined many industrious and hardworking business men. The cost of the establishment could easily be borne; but its subsequent maintenance in the required style is an unforseen difficulty. He finds, when too late, that his "palace" is a more expensive affair than he at first imagined and its current expenses are a ruinous drain on his business. involving in some cases a suspension of it and consequent bankruptey. We say nothing of the trouble and perplexity attendant on an at- make similar statements concerning themselves. tempt to "keep up with the fashions"-the impudence and waste of the servants, an the difficulty of procuring good ones-the formality and stiffness of fashionable etiquette, so to- Dollars and a halfon each share for the last six months tally at variance with true comfort the galaing annovance of seeing yourself outstripped in after the first of July some expensive article sported by a neighbor more foolish than yourself, and the disagreeable consciousness that this round of fashionable folly must be maintained at any hazord.

The active business around us possesse the irst claim on our capital. We want more railroads; we want steam lines to various parts, lower Texas) up to the northern verge of the settlehome and foreign; our own immediate business may be extended with advantage to our selves and others; the charicable and benevolent enterprizes of the day want assistance; innumerable objects of social, moral, and seientific utility claim our attention, and possess better claims to our money than the ostenta-

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, July 5, 1853.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

A Special Request.

I desire all persons who are indebted to me either for the paper or work done in this office, or for any thing else, to settle immediately, as my arrangements are such as to require settlements in every case very shortly. I hope this will be sufficient, as I will place my unfinished business early in the fall in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

THO, J. WARREN.

Orator for 1854.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town and vicinity, held at the Court House on yesterday, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., was appointed Orator for the 4th of July

We were blessed with several refreshing showers of rain on Monday. The indications now are, that they

Exceptions to all Rules.

The truth of the proverb that some things can be done as well as others, admits of speculation. There is no rule without an exception, relating to finite things. Now we ask, if it is reasonable to suppose, that when the thermometor is in the neighborhood of the Ninetics, that a man is expected to divest himself of all personal considerations, and irrespective of his comfort and anxiety to keep cool, should sit down and deliberately attempt to impose upon his readers by palming off an editorial purporting to be an emanation from his own prolific brain? If our readers want editorials they must write them, for we confess that our ingenuity is taxed to its utmost capacity. Copy is wanted, and the only plan by which it can be obtained, is to scissorize pretty extensively.

Acknowledgement.

Hon. D. WALLACE will accept our thanks for a recent favor.

Our Representatives Abroad.

The recent instructions of Secretary MARCY to our Foreign representatives-that all unnecessary distinctions be laid aside, and the primitive customs of our country be restored in regard to our intercourse and appearance at the different courts of other countriesstrike us as being not only in keeping with the pretensions of our government, but as perfectly consistent with good common sense and republican forms. We profess to be a democratic government, and independent of those peculiar distinctions which characterize others. True Republicanism is the basis upon which our government was first instituted; but a disposition has been very manifest on our part to ape the crowned heads, and in more ways than one. This was manifested when the first President was inaugurated; there were those then to be found who would have made Washington a King; but happily it was timely rearained, and titled aristocracy is a thing in name, and not in fact. We have no heirs to the throne-the people make their Presidents.

There is great last for power, and when that power s obtained, it does happen sometimes that it is abused. But there is a remedy. The power that gave, has the power to take away. We believe that to a certain extent, at least, there should be rules and regulations in every department and sphere of our government for the proper operation of the same. There must be rules of politeness and some established forms by which to be governed; but there is such a thing as overdoing the matter, and standing too much upon trifles. The in these later days of progress and presumption. Then, there could be gentlemen without trouble-it came natural. And Franklin, when called to stand before men are generally distinguished by their simplicity and natural ease of manners. It is not necessary that a great man should assume any particular characteristic, or possess eccentricities by which to distinguish him from the common herd. If he is entitled to greatness. it will show itself; and others will discover his merits as soon as he does himself. A man is not obliged to be strange, to be singularly talented; and there is not a surer test by which to judge of the real man, than when honors crowd thick and fast upon him. Some men are born to honors, and some have honors thrust upon them. But if a man is not sufficient for them, they will not sit comfortably upon him, and therefore he will be apt to get rid of them without much trou-

We might go on speculating to a considerable length. The point is this, that our government needs a great trusted to his care, he has manifested a willing deal of modification, a kind of general razeeing-we know of no better word-to bring it back to its origin- are found ready to exercise. Although it was al simplicity and beauty of operation. We like the our lot to differ with him in the late important present move in regard to instructions to our foreign | political issue in this State, we have never ques-Representatives.

Military Fame.

We see it stated that when the late Major General RILEY went to Mexico, he was only a Colonel, but burned for a chance to distinguish himself, that he for which he is so eminently fitted. In his remight obtain higher honors. He is said to have used the expression, "Major General RILEY, or Death." He and prosperity may ever attend him. got both; the title, as a reward for his brilliant achievements; and death in consequence of his hardships and exposures. This only confirms the truth of the poet:

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

AMERICANS IN AUSTRALIA.-The returned Califor. nians f om Australia make most melaucholy statements of their treatment in the new El Dorado. All Americans were threated with indignity there, being openly and grossly insuited in the streets. Some Frenchmen who have returned to California from that country

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.-The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Two -payable at the Railroad office in Columbia on and

TEXAS AND THE INDIANS .- It is stated that Texas has proposed to the Government to take charge of the Indians on the frontier. The plan is to employ rangers, and send all the useless and expensive forts (scattered to no purpose, as if chance sown, all over

leans states that two vessels, armed to the teeth, and true, this is a very important piece of information.

Not half a century ago, in Eugland, the cases strong against him as the one who gave to the troops slave haves arrived lately at every port from of our first and most distinguished representathe order to fire. Alderman Atwater, a native of Africa: but still there is a constant demand tive at a royal court than the practice which has

wick, A. Turner, L. J. Jones, John Belton O'Neall, John W. Simpson, Jacob H. Wells, E. Y. McMorries, S. T. Agnew, D. Nauce, Silas Johnston, and Thomas B. Dillard.

At meetings of the Board of Directors, B. D. Boyd ector, vice Drayton Nance, who resigned.

Grant Thorburn, better known as "Laurie Todd," has just been married again, at the age of 82 years.

For the Camden Journal.

Mr. Editor: I had the pleasure, amongst many others, of attending the examination of the young ladies in the school of the Rev. I S. K. EGARE, in the village of Orangeburg.

by Messrs. Legare and Lafar, in all the various | 000 acres which was first purchased at a price branches of a thorough education. The course of sixty six cents per acre. The present Harof studies pursued by the young ladies were spelling, and reading in prose and poetry, par- Bend, and 420 at the mouth of the Miami. sing and grammar, both English and French; algebra, with questions and examples; arithmetic, including fractions; natural history, philosophy, &c., &c.; astronomy and French. It would be invidious to name any particular pupil, as all exhibited the strongest marks of having been well taught.

After the examination of each class, the audince was favored with music on the Piano in duetts and solos, by Misses Harh and Hammer skold, accompanied by many of the young ladies of the seminary. Miss Harh and Miss Hammerskold appear to be eminently qualified as teachers of music.

The examination occupied the 28th and 29th lays of June, and it closed with a musical soirce on the evening of the 29th, much to the gratification of over two hundred persons.

If there is a consoling thought, it is in the contemplation of the progress of the youthful mind, and especially in that of the softer sex. inasmuch as they have been neglected to an unpardonable extent. We all know the influence of the mother is early life, and often through time. It is the mother who should be the tutor of at least all the primary classes, and why not educate them as thoroughly as Fathers, giving to the mother that certain influence for good which the educated will ever confer. I need not say to you, Mr. Editor, that some of the first intellects in our country, owe their greatness in a good measure to the instruction of their moth-

ers. Ought we then knowing these tacts, care essly neglect the opportunity of instructing our daughters? Would that every parent possessed the facility, and that instead of laboring to acuire the reputation of being wealthy, confer : finished education on each child, even if they were left without a dollar of this world's goods. They would possess the means of acquiring a competency for themselves, or at least have their mindstored with such useful information as to despise the idle influence of fashion and dress, which has been the ruin of thousands. I believe the school numbers about seventy

oupils, and for the short time since the comnencement, it bids for to rank with any like institution. The locality is a good one, both on account of its healthfulness, and being accessible by rail road from all quarters of the State. Much more might be said, but as I do not share in th remetest degree in any of the profits of the school. this is not intended as a puff, but simply to tell Parents and Guardians that there is such a Seminary of learning in Orangeburg, and if they do not seize the opportunity of enjoying its benefits, it will not be the fault of one of the VISITORS.

SMALL BILLS .-- The Hamburg Republican says: "The Bank of Hamburg has, with accustomed liberality, authorised us to give notice to ersons holding small bills issued by Banks on of this State that such bills will be redeemed or explaining the measures taken to maintain the intaken in by said Bank, and small bills of the Bank of this State or specie given in exchange. This is most liberal and praisworthy on the part of the Bank, and will tend to remove all the auticipated difficulties about change, and enable persons holding these foreign shin planters to surance of the support of the French Governconvert them into a legal currency.'

Hon, DANIEL WALLACE. - We take this oceasion to expresss our very high appreciation of the part of England. his services in the position from which he has withdrawn. Our State has had in her delegations few who have equalled him in all those requisites which go to constitute an efficient and useful representative. The interests of his constituency have ever been present to his mind, and in the discharge of all matters enpromptess, which few occupying the position tioned the purity of his purpose, the bonesty of his convictions, or the sincerity of devotion to the best interests of the State. We extremely regret his withdrawal from public life, and trust he may yet again enter the field of usefulness tirement we hope that the blessings of peace Chester Standard.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .-- We learn with regret, that Mr. John Crawford committed suicide, by cutting his throat, in the lower part of this District, on Saturday last. The cause, we understand, was mental derangement, under which he had been laboring for some months past. Mr C was a worthy and respectable citizen, who deserved and received the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He leaves a wife and a large family of industrious children to mourn his loss, Edge field Advertiser.

within a short time. The estimated annual their usefulness: THE MONIREAL RIOT.-Mayor Wilson, of Montreal, from Africa. Gentlemen who have travelled feeling among our people," says the Secretary, it is said has left the city-public opinion running all over the island the past winter, tell me that "is much more in accordance with the example the best specimens of the preducts, the arts, and they are completed in making the coarse to a hundred and twenty. In 1852 there were the best specimens of the preducts, the arts, and they are completed in making the coarse to a hundred and twenty. In 1852 there were to be increased to 6,000—is but as a drop in be hereafter allowed to act as Secretary of Lega-

BANK OF NEWBERRY .- This institution was organ- the ocean. Occasionally European white laized on the 1stinst, and the following gentlemen elec- bor has been tried but aside from the indulence ted Directors: B. D. Boyd, J. P. Kinard, J. A. Ren- and incrtness of the white laborers brought here there are no white people capable of enduring heat but the natives of the Island."

THE WIDOW OF GEN. HARRISON -The es. timable widow of Gen. Harrison still occupies was elected President, and James F. Harrington a Di- a portion of the old mansion at North Bend. where she is watched over by the filial care of the family of Col. Taylor. She is in the serene evening of a long and eventful life, and, though bearing the weight of many years, is still able to move about her room. This excellent woman became the wife of Gen. 6then Capt.) Harrison, near the close of the last century, while he was in command of Fort Washington, now Cucinnati. Her father Judge Symmes, was principal of the original pro-The several classes were examined alternately prietors of the Miami purchase, a tract of 248. rison estate consists of 800 acres at North The property is as yet undivided, though it is the intention of the heirs to effect a division the coming season. This step is rendered necessary by the fact that, from the almost constant absence of the proprietor in former years, the productiveness of the land has so ar deteriorated, that a strong personal interest n the soil is indispensable to its resuscitation. The estate formerly embraced a large tract of ntervale land to the northward, but is now mostly composed of high rolling lands near the Ohio. - Cor. Ohio State Journal.

Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, June 26th.-The steamer Baltic rrived bringing 160 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 15th instant. The Africa arrived out on the 13th.

Hon. Mr. Foote, charge to Australia, and Senator. Foote, of Vermont, are among the Baltie's passengers.

ENGLAND-The English Government had mounced in both Houses that the English nd French fleets were jointly despatched to he Dardankes furnished with similar instrucions and that the best understanding existed between France and England. It was not expected that any collision would occur. It was arther stated that Kissole the Rus-ian Miniser of Justice, had arrived in Paris bringing pacific assurances from the Czar. It was howver not untikely that Russia would temporarioccupy the frontier of the Danubian por-

Mr. French moved for all the correspondence ega ding the imprisonment of negroes in South Carolina. He was convinced if South Caroma were properly pressed she would annul ier Black Laws. The correspondence was herefore ordered. In the House of Lords. Lord Beauto at made a similar motion.

The Emigrant ship Auroca, bound from Hull o New York, foundered on the 20th May, tating down 29 of the erew and passengers. The Capt, and twelve others were saved,

FRANCE.-Advices from Paris to the 14th state that on the 13th the Prince of Russia and the Dake of Saxe Coborg passed through alle on their way to London. Orders had reached Brest on, the 10th to

urm two steam frigates and two sailing vess. Is, but nothing was known of their destination. M. Sallandruse is coming to New York in the steamer Keine Hortense, as the Emperor's

own Commissioner to the World's Fair. Dembinski has addressed a letter to the Debats saying that he had not offered his ser vices to the Porte, but if a command was offered him he should not decline.

TURKEY -Advices from Constantinople to the 30th state that Turkey had handed to the tegrity of her territories, and declaring firmly that any arrangement with Russia is out of the question while that power persists in her exhorbitant demands. On the 28th the I reach Minister gave Redschid Pasha, the formal asment, and Lord Stratford de Redeliffe was to have had an audience on the 2d of June for the purpose of giving a similar assurance on

The military preparations of the Turks were carried on with great activity. A Turkish fleet of 22 sail was anchored at the entrance of the Black Sea on the 30th. At the Arsenal 12 convettes and several frigates were being armed to be ready by the 2d of June. A hundred and forty boats were employed constantly in transporting artiliery and ammunition to the deet citadel on the Bosphorus. The militia were pouring in from all quarters and the troops were to be reviewed by the Sultan on the 30th.

The Russian fleet at Sebastopol consists of 13 ships of the line, 8 frigates and 12 smaller vessels.

Col. Pernoff, Commander of the Russian Pontoon Brigade had arrived at Amja on the ft Bank of the Pruth. . Leverpool, June 15th. - The Africa's ad-

vices improved the Cotton market which was further strengthened by large speculative purchases of the lower grades. The market has therefore been active at full prices. Sales of the three days 25,000 bates, of which speculaors took 10,000 and exporters 1000 bales, Fair Orleans 6 1-4.; Middling 6d.; Fair Mobile and Uplands 6 1.4d.; Midding 5 7-8d a 5 15-16.; Ordinary 5 1-4 a 5 5-8d; Interior 4 a5d. Imports 36,000 bales

INSTRUCTIONS TO DIPLOMATIC AGENTS .- The Secretary of State has issued instructions to our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, intended to effect certain important reforms in those CUBA, HER LABOR AND PRODUCTS -A Ha branches of the public service. Herafter our forana correspondent of the New York Express of eign ministers are to transact their own business, late date, says: "The commerce of the Island and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and is not only largely American, but such of its responsibilities of official signatures. For the production is in American hands. The test future all our legation are ordered to be opened coin money here who visit their estates every day, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 3. p. but once or twice a year At present, in, for the accommodation of American citizens, however there is not more than one fifth of and American passports are to be vised gratis the Island cultivated at ail. The export of five at the American legation, in all places where hundred thousand hogsheads, or one neithon there is one. All fees paid at a consulate are to five hundred thousand boxes of sugar per an- be reported to the State Department, under a num could easily be multiplied four or five penalty of dismissal from office. The secretary fold, and would be if the country belonged to has also abolished consular and diplomatic uni-Suspicious -A telegraphic despatch from New Or- the United States, and labor could be procured. forms, in all cases where they can be dispensed The trade and slave trade births do not with. American ministers must appear at forof suspicious appearance, went to sea from the Belize begin to meet the demand for labor, and eign court in the simple dress of an American last Wednesday afternoon-destination unknown. If slave property has advanced enormously here citizen, where they can do so without impairing

importation is from twenty to thirty thousand "The simplicity of our usages and the tone of