

The Chinese War.
A friend has kindly furnished us with an extract from a private letter just received from Dr. Parker, the Missionary Surgeon of Canton, which will be read with interest. Dr. Parker went from Farmington, Massachusetts about twenty years ago, and has resided in China ever since. No foreigner, probably, has ever had so fully the confidence of the Chinese, or enjoyed such opportunities for familiar intercourse with that peculiar people. This familiarity has been brought about by the Doctor's Medical and surgical attendance among them. Dr. Parker has probably performed or directed more surgical operations than any man living. One of his reports gives the number of cases attended to be him at 23,000! The prevalent surgical cases are those of diseases of the eye and tumors. Mrs. Parker was the first Christian female foreigner, so far as is known who entered Canton. This she did in the night time in disguise. The letter is dated Canton, July 18, 1854, and reads as follows: "China is at present the theatre of civil war and revolution, and within the last fortnight all their horrors have been exhibited very near to us. On the 6th of July, Fiebsohn, a town 10 or 12 miles west of Canton, embracing nearly a million of people fell into the power of insurgents, and the insurgents, and the imperialists have endeavored in vain to recapture it. The smoke by day and fire by night of burning villages have been visible from my terrace. On the 13th inst, the first blood was shed on the north of this city, a few miles distant if we except that spilt by the sword of the executioner, the number of decapitations daily averaging 50 or 60, and for the last ten years 50,000. To-day there has been a second battle in this vicinity—68 insurgents taken prisoners, and one hundred slain.
"Day before yesterday the insurgents were victorious, and 300 imperialists were killed. It is said some of the captives to-day were brought in on poles, their hands and feet being tied like pigs, others were brought in on the points of sharp bamboo some have their ears cut off; others are ham-strung. The panic in the city, as the gates were closed during these skirmishes, and the flight of women and children, it is difficult to portray; and from hour to hour we know not what may become the condition of foreigners. But most fortunately at present there is a naval force—British and American—able to protect us against any mob. Alas! for China. It would seem that declaration, that the nations that will not serve God, shall be destroyed, is about to be fulfilled. Our only consolation is, the Lord reigneth!"—*Boston Traveller.*

Oysters.
A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing from Baltimore, says of the oysters the present season:
It is somewhat singular fact, and one important to be generally known, that the oysters of our waters thus far this season, including the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, have proved markedly deleterious to health. In several instances, to my own knowledge, persons have been taken violently ill, after eating them (raw especially) with cramp colic, cholera morbus, &c., and in some cases death ensued. Crabs, too, have produced similar results. An old and experienced fisherman—one amongst the most faithful caterers in fish, crabs, oysters, and other articles of the kind, in our city—has just informed me that, in his judgment, oysters and crabs, this season, are impure, unhealthy, possessed of some poisonous substance, and unsafe to be eaten. He says both oysters and crabs never move (the former especially) from their original beds; and in the absence of rain or fresh water requisite to their healthful growth, they absorb a poisonous substance, which in fact, after they have been taken from the water a short time, kills them, any they turn or assume an unnatural color. As an evidence of his want of faith in the healthfulness of these delicacies, founded upon practical observation, my fish-merchant friend, whilst he is disposed to sell the best oysters and crabs that can be produced to meet the demands of a pressing market, has not faith sufficiently strong to eat them himself. He says rain and frost are absolutely requisite, after a protracted drought, to make either oysters or crabs a safe diet. With fish it is different. They migrate and always select springs and the purest water to be found, and when fresh are healthful.

Two Girls Elop'd with Indians.—The Columbus Fact states that recently a band of Indians gave performances in Somerset, Ohio, and that two girls, sisters, were so captivated with the "dance and the whoop" of these Sons of Nature, that they asked permission to accompany them which being gallantly granted, they proceeded as far as Putnam, where they were overtaken by the mother of the girls, a spy widow, who called on the police to aid her in recovering her "wild-going" daughters. But, alas! for woman's resistance to love's appeals, when pressed in that eloquence and those signs of natural affection and simplicity which these native sons of the forest could bring to bear! After a little "talk," and a private interview with the chiefs, the mother discharged the police, and made a third "willing heart" to follow the Indian "man" to their western camp.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Warrenton N. C. News, says:
Of O. Hancock a Journeyman Printer, who left Warrenton, N. C., in July 1853. He is about five feet six inches high, medium size, has a scar on his face, and has but one eye. He was last heard of in Wilmington, N. C. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at this office.
Papers throughout the South will confer a favor on a distressed mother by copying the above notice.

A BAYLON once had a high dispute with his wife, who persuaded him to the devil. "Plunge on me Peg," said he, "if I don't think I should fare pretty well with the old fellow, as I married into his family."

The Enterprise.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
Friday Morning, Nov. 10, 1854.
AGENTS.
E. W. GARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.
A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.
WM. C. BAILEY, Pleasant Grove, Greenville.
W. W. SMITH, Morrisville, Greenville District.
O. P. M'KINNEY, Slabtown, P. O., Anderson Dist.

ORDINARY.
The election on Monday last to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. M. McBE, Esq., resulted in the election of R. McKAY, Esq., a gentleman every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

MEETING AT WILLIAMSON.
The Sons of Temperance will hold a public meeting at the above place on Thursday next, 16th inst. A number of gentlemen are expected to deliver addresses. Members from all Divisions are requested to join in the proceedings.

FREE LECTURE.
DR. A. CRANE, from New-Orleans, will deliver a free Lecture this evening at the Court House, on the Philosophy of Man, Diseases of the Eye, and the nature and treatment of Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

TO THE LADIES.
We refer you to the advertisement of Mr. Hovey, found in another column, for anything you can possibly wish in the way of fancy goods. It is emphatically "the ladies' store," not only from the beauty and richness of the goods, but of their being offered upon such good terms and by such clever and accommodating salesmen.

SERIOUS OCCURRENCE.
We regret to learn that Mr. O. H. WELLS, our worthy Mail Agent on the Greenville road, was seriously injured on Monday last by being thrown from the cars. It appears that a piece of timber had been thrown across the track, which upon being discovered, the engineer reversed the steam and sounded the alarm whistle, causing the occurrence we have just stated. Mr. WELLS' injuries although somewhat serious, are not dangerous, yet are of such a character as will incapacitate him from the duties of his office for a short time.

THE ENTERPRISE SIX MONTHS OLD.
The present number completes our first half-year existence! Who would have thought that the *Southern Enterprise* could have lived in Greenville for six months! It has done so, contrary to the doubts of many and the wishes of a few. We must admit that in that short period we have undergone trials which would have shaken, perhaps, older people—submitted to many inconveniences which were necessarily entailed upon a project like that of commencing a new paper. But we have cause to be thankful, for whilst our enterprise has succeeded as well as we could possibly have expected, we have seen those of others fall—whilst we have contented ourselves by engaging closely at our business we have seen others suddenly taken with emigration fevers, &c.

Our generous and indulgent subscribers have borne with our youth and inexperience, for which we are grateful. They have supported us when times were hard, and when perhaps they might have had a better paper for the same money—for which we are thankful.

As we said in our first address, it is not a choosing of our own. We commenced the publication of the *Enterprise* reluctantly—and it was not without the fears of being regarded presumptuous, and a knowledge of our inability, that we assumed the management of its editorial department. We would have gladly preferred seeing the good old *Mountaineer* and *Patriot* rock along, and enjoy undisturbed the hearty patronage which they so justly merit. We do not presume to say we have injured, by any means, either of these excellent papers by the commencement of our own, for we think there is room enough for all.

The *Enterprise* enjoys a circulation of over five hundred—near one hundred and fifty of which are distributed to actual subscribers in the village of Greenville, a circulation which perhaps no little paper ever boasted in a village like ours. The secret of our success we imagine to be this: we have endeavored to please all, yet independent—assailed no man's private character—have told the truth as often and as well as we could, and lied as little as possible, whilst we have attended to our own business!

It remains now to be seen whether we are to have your company and aid for six months longer or not. If you are pleased with us and the *Enterprise*, we shall have attained much for which we have struggled. If we have entertained, instructed, or even amused you we can commence again with a better heart—to accomplish good in our highest and best objects. You must remember, however, that it is just as impossible for an editor to live on air as it is for the devil (one like ours) to feed on old newspapers. Then, whilst we furnish you weekly a readable paper, you can slip into our fingers—only by way of encouragement—a little of the essential, for we have heard it said that a "printer's receipt" was good for the nightmare, as well as waking dreams of an unpleasant character.

THE POWER OF FAITH.
We have often thought of the mighty power and greatness which Faith holds over the acts and workings of mankind. There is not a feeling or principle that actuates or governs the lives of men which has a more important bearing or influence than Faith. Why is this? In the first place man recognizes his nature as adapted to a noble purpose and end, and in the pursuit and consummation of that purpose firm faith in the mission, and an ability to accomplish it is his mightiest and surest inspiration. "The finest genius, and the best talent, are to no purpose without the guidance of faith to some definite end." The men who have worked revolutions in the world, have been men of profound faith—either in God, or in the work to which they put their hands, under God. Faith has served the arm of the hero, and the heart of the martyr. Faith was the pillar against which the New World discovered, and Galileo in his dungeon had faith that the world would do him justice, though Kings and Priests condemned him. "O ye of little faith," was the rebuke of Jesus to his fainting and doubting disciples. Faith was the inspiring and guiding principle of the Patriarchs, from whom sprung the ancient Hebrew Nation, and faith was the great power by which Christ's disciples were to revolutionize the minds and consciences of men. Faith is essential to the right application of both our physical and spiritual nature. Without it, physically, we are timid and doubting cowards in the world's warfare—without it, spiritually, we are separated from God's favor; for without faith "it is impossible to please God."

TO AMATEUR WRITERS.
It affords us pleasure, at all times, to publish pieces from our friends—to encourage new beginners, &c., but we have in our possession a number which we have to decline, from the fact that they possess neither poetry, talent or sense. Therefore, if any should not see their articles published they may know how we regard them. It is no doubt the delight of the poet-beginner to see his "maiden effort," in print, and the consequence is editors are troubled with too many of this character. They should remember that the editor is too busy with other and more important business to take upon himself the trouble of correcting the many errors which are found in compositions of new beginners. They should first carry them to some by whom they would have no objections to being told their errors and imperfections. Recently in refusing an article we suggested to its author the propriety of submitting it to an acknowledged literary person, which he declined, remarking that "he would not let him see it for the world." By way of retaliation he told us that many pieces of his had been published, and that he had many more "considered good," but which we could not get. Genius should not become offended at good advice, therefore, we would advise beginners to try again and again—and be sure to keep your first productions from the public eye until you are satisfied they are worth reading.

In the foregoing we have had no reference to any of the many writers whose pieces we have heretofore published, for we do think that, whilst we have many correspondents whose articles, as well as themselves, we think too much of to publish, we have many others who would grace the columns of any newspaper.

OUR SIX MONTHS SUBSCRIBERS.
A NUMBER of our subscribers have only paid for six months in advance. If they are still desirous of receiving the paper, they will give us a hint to that effect, (75 cents.) One of this class of subscribers, upon paying his first instalment, remarked to us that, "if the paper lived so long he might be considered a paying subscriber for twenty years." We cannot say whether he has made provision for his own life so long as that, but if he pays in advance, and only changes his residence, we can send the *Enterprise* after him.

The Southern Cultivator.
The October number of this valuable agricultural paper has reached us. Its established reputation needs no farther commendation from us than to say its former character, in the number before us, is well sustained.

LATE ADVICES FROM CHINA say that an outrage of a high handed character had been perpetrated against the United States Government by firing at the American Consul and wounding him severely. Other outrages had been perpetrated, calling loudly for retri-

Correspondence of the Enterprise.
LETTER FROM LAURENS.
LAURENS, Nov. 7, 1854.
Mr. Editor.—His Honor Judge Glover is holding Court at this place, and ends the Western Circuit for the fall term this week. He has won upon the feelings of the Bar and those in attendance upon the Court, wherever he has gone, by the ability and courtesy with which he has presided. I know of no one for whom I have a higher respect, or in whose integrity more reliance can be placed. There has been crowds of people to-day in the Court room and public square.
The trial of MARY McCracken, for the killing of YOUNG FULLER, took place to-day, and attracted considerable interest, as was shown by the full and attentive room during the investigation and her arraignment at the Bar. She was brought into Court this morning at 10 o'clock, the indictment was read by Mr. Sol. REED, and the prisoner pleading "not guilty," a jury was impanelled and the trial was at once entered into. Messrs. IRLY and HENDERSON appeared in defence of the accused. The prisoner was a young woman about twenty-one years of age, of stout robust person, and rather immodest virago-like appearance.
Her conduct in the dock was very easy-cool and indifferent, as though insensible of the reality of her position. Her character appears to be bad indeed, and her associations low and degrading. The deceased had often frequented the house of the prisoner, and on several occasions had personal encounters. On the third of May last, he visited her house in a state of intoxication, when, from the prisoner's statement, a difficulty arose between them, which resulted fatally to the deceased. He violently attacked her with a chair, and said he "he would kill her," and she defended herself with an axe by inflicting wounds upon his head, which instantly brought him to the floor a lifeless corpse. There was little other testimony beside her own statement relating to the homicide, except such as went to show the character of the parties.
The deceased was proven to be a man of bad character, and especially outrageous to defenceless women. On several occasions he had gone and peremptorily commanded a poor timid and defenseless woman to prepare something for him to eat, and threatened her life in case she refused. He was a pest and a terror to birds of his feather, but harmless to those of a higher grade and of brighter plumage.
Mr. Solicitor REED—that able and skillful officer—conducted the prosecution for the State, with his usual zeal and force, and Messrs. IRLY and HENDERSON counsel for the prisoner, acquitted themselves ably and handsomely in her defense.
The arguments having closed, his Honor Judge GLOVER reviewed the evidence and the law arising on the case, and submitted it to the jury. After retiring to the jury room for about a half hour, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned.
Here is another fearful illustration of the evil of intemperance, and yet when effort is made by the virtuous and good to arrest its ravages upon the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country, strange to say, many will join the phalanx, and present a broad front of opposition which defeats the success of a permanent advancement.
There are but two other cases on the criminal side of the Court. From the number of Lawyers in attendance, the good people of Laurens, and all other places, may rest assured that there will scarcely be a time, when justice will fail to be meted out from any lack or thinness in these ranks, from the "distinguished member of the Bar" down to the petty Petitioner.
I am pleased with the appearance of this village, and the population seems to be that of a quiet, orderly, intelligent, and high minded character. Mine host—the joking landlord, Mr. SIMMONS has recently enlarged his Hotel, and is receiving a liberal patronage.
There are many improvements going on in various parts of the village, which demonstrates its flourishing condition, and the number of cotton bags at the Rail Road Depot speaks well for the agricultural resources of the District.
Most respectfully, yours,
BENNINGTON.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, late of the United States army, having resigned his rank in our American service, has been appointed sous lieutenant in the 7th French Dragoons, and has sailed from Marseilles, to join his regiment, now in the Crimea. A Marseilles paper styles him Prince, and he is really entitled to it, but he has not yet been officially recognized as a member of the Imperial family.

AN IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Pittsburg Evening Chronicle of Thursday, says: Dr. McCook removed a tumor from the side of a lady from Virginia yesterday, which weighed six pounds. It had been of seven years standing, and was attached to four ribs. It required an incision of eleven inches in length to remove it. The lady braved the operation nobly, and we are happy to state is doing well, and without doubt will entirely recover.

WADSWORTH, ON DISEASES OF THE HEART, says the dead inspirations and the short and frequent expirations made in the act of laughing, have a direct influence, increasing the quantity of blood within its cavities in the same manner as the quantity within there is increased by muscular contractions. This condition of the heart, as might be anticipated, will vary in proportion to the violence and duration of the paroxysm of laughter. When these are moderate, the mind is only exhilarated, or, to use a common expression the "heart becomes joyful;" but if laughing be increased or prolonged beyond certain limits, a series of effects more or less injurious, frequently supervene. Pain in the cardiac region and headache then come out, and if the paroxysm be immoderate, the quantity of blood propelled into the brain is such that the intellectual power becomes greatly excited, and sometimes to such a degree as to cause their temporary aberration. Even convulsions follow immoderate fits of laughter and I have known death to take place from excessive laughter caused by tithalation.

A disturbed action of the heart is usually observed in those affected with hysterics, for the paroxysm of laughter, the risus sardonius, the hiccup, and all the more remarkable phenomena which are characteristic of that disease.
Laughing indeed greatly disturbs a heart which is already irritated. This was strikingly exemplified in a person who had disease of the heart by which it was accompanied, always causing violent headache.

The Lady Traveller.
DURING "an evening with Madame Pfeiffer," a correspondent of the *Transcript* writes the following:
"Of all the countries I have ever visited," said Madame Pfeiffer, "of all the vile, immoral places I have ever seen or heard of, in savage or civilized land, the gambling saloons in California are the worst. I went there in company with friends; the doors were open; everything invited entrance.— Splendor in every form, temptation most subtle and powerful, combined to lure the soul and body to destruction—splendid carpets, exquisitely painted pictures whose subjects were so impure that I involuntarily placed my hands over my eyes—wine, liquor of all kinds, free and to be had for the asking, all combined to lure the poor mortal to sin and death. Yet all was so voluptuously respectable, so perfect in good taste, so refined in appearance, so beautiful to the eye, that its influence stole into the soul like the deadly poison of the Upas tree.— What wonder it, with awakened passions, and brain made insane by liquor, allured by lovely young women, who preside at the table and overlook the game, with gold around and on every side of him, the poor victim rushed to the gaming table for a new excitement and a new phase of stimulation!"

asked Madame Pfeiffer, of the countries she had seen, which she should prefer as a residence, quite aside from her love of her native land; (which is, I think, Prussia).— She said, "Ceylon, the island of Ceylon; the climate is so fine, the country so beautiful, the people so kind, hospitable and courteous."

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The debt of the State of North Carolina amounts to \$3,330,000. The Revenue from all sources is estimated at \$200,000. As this sum is not sufficient to defray the State expenses and discharge the annual interest, a scheme will be proposed to the next Legislature to increase the taxes. The late loan of \$280,000 was taken at Raleigh in 1853. There were no bids of moment made from the North.— The State is pursuing its system of internal improvements, and several of the railroads in which it is interested have commenced paying dividends. The Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, after sixteen years' struggle, has been able to declare a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Raleigh and Gaston railroad has just declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last year, and the recently completed Wilmington and Manchester railroad, in its first year gives evidence of being good stock.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The weather continues cool, and over coats and fires are not unacceptable. In exposed situations in the city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury in the thermometer ranged, we learn, from 40 to 42 degrees. The atmosphere, also, appears to be very pure, so much so that several of our leading physicians, whose authority on such matters stand deservedly high, have, we understand, in answer to inquiries on the subject, stated that there is no danger now incurred by absentees and strangers in visiting Charleston; consequently we have daily many arrivals, and our hotels and boarding houses are gradually filling up.— We would recommend, however, those who have not passed the summer with us to be prudent on their arrival and avoid exposure.

A RIOT IN A COLORED CHURCH, at St. Louis, took place lately. It seems that the congregation were incensed at their pastor for habitually addressing to them all manner of offensive epithets, and on a given evening they all collected, armed with pistols, sticks, &c., and interrupted one of his harangues by a general riot. The next day the parson and a number of his flock were arrested.

THE PACKING SHARON.—The Louisville Courier of the 26th says, by the cars last evening Messrs. Owsley, Kinnair & Co., received over six hundred hogs for packing purposes. The present warm weather will delay the commencement of slaughtering for some time yet. At the present rates for corn (75 cents per bushel) feed is rather expensive and frost would not come amiss.

MISS MARGIE PARKER, of Westmorland, New York, recovered a verdict for two thousand five hundred dollars against a fellow who had slandered her, and was being sued of Rome gave her a gold watch.

Health of America.
We regard the health of America as improving. Since our last issue we have heard of some new cases but they are generally speaking, in no very eminent danger.— Prudence and careful attention, with energetic treatment at the commencement of the disease, will in the large majority of instances, place the patient in a comparatively safe condition, in the course of twelve or fifteen hours. The weather or the greater portion of the past week has been such as to almost make well men feel suicidal. Warm and misty, with an occasional shower, it has been well calculated to operate unfavorably upon the sick. The Board of Health still continue their daily sessions, through we imagine the necessity for their assembling will shortly cease to exist. Their Reports may be relied upon by absent friends as correct.

THE MORMON TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE.—The great Temple which the mormons are building at the city of the Salt Lake is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing manufactured by the Mormons themselves at their iron works, in Iron county, Utah Territory. The Temple building will have a length of 186½ feet east and west, including towers, of which there are three at the east end and three at the west, and the width will be ninety-nine feet. The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick.

The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements. Besides there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form, and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed in otto relieve the great Dipper or Urus Major. As regards the interior arrangements, there will be in the basement a baptismal font 57 feet long by 35 wide, and on the first floor a large hall 120 feet long by 80 feet wide, while on the third floor there will be another of the same size, besides numerous other rooms for various purposes. Around the outside of the building will be a promenade from 11 to 22 feet wide, approached on all sides by stone steps.

RAILROAD SAFETY.—Mr. Wm. McRea telegraphic engineer, has patented his electromagnetic safety apparatus, which the Ledger favorably noticed more than a year ago.— This invention consists in the application of electricity by the use of batteries, wires and electro-magnets to the ringing of a bell sounding an alarm, or otherwise giving a signal on board of a train of cars while in motion or at rest, so that the engineer of the locomotive may be advised with certainty whether a switch or draw is in order. The electrical current is arranged so as to be closed when a drawbridge or switch is in the proper position, and to be broken when this is not the case. There may be some difficulties, as in all new machinery, in the way of the perfect working of this ingenious invention, for which actual experience only can suggest a remedy. It is, however, a beautiful and philosophical invention, and appears to be admirably adapted for safety to railroads.— The rule of slackening the speed at all bridges and switches is, however, probably the very safest which can be adopted, and the travelling public are entitled to the greatest security which human invention can devise.— *Philadelphia Ledger and Transcript.*

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The following is estimated as the value of the jewels in this magnificent diadem: Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each, £30,000; two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each, £4,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at angle of the former, £1,000; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, £12,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, £4,000; twelve diamonds contained in fleur-de-lis, £10,000; eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same, £2,000; pearls, diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses, £10,000; also, one hundred red and forty-one small diamonds, £5,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, £30,000; two circles of pearls about the rim, £20,000. Cost of the stones in the crown, exclusive of the metal, £111,900.

TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—A florist of many years' experience gives the following receipt for preserving bouquets for an unusual period, which may be useful to our lady readers: first get the bouquet, which is not very easy to do just now, but when you get it, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water. Then put it into a vessel containing soap suds, which will nutify the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and lay it sideways, the stalks entering first, in water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle it lightly by the hand with water. Replace it in the soap-suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules, a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last longer, it is very possible; but the attention to the fair, but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or the last rose of summer will not be left faded alone, but all will perish.

THE LATE GOV. BURT.—The body of the late Governor of Nebraska arrived in Washington on Friday evening, attended by Messrs. Ward B. Howard, of New York, B. Green, of Ohio, and J. Boyle, and W. E. Jones, of South Carolina, the committee appointed by Acting Governor Cumming to convey the remains of the late Governor to their last resting place in this State.

William Keene, riding along the road in Adrian county, Missouri, saw two large deer fighting, with their horns interlocked, and killed them both with his gun.

Health of America.
We regard the health of America as improving. Since our last issue we have heard of some new cases but they are generally speaking, in no very eminent danger.— Prudence and careful attention, with energetic treatment at the commencement of the disease, will in the large majority of instances, place the patient in a comparatively safe condition, in the course of twelve or fifteen hours. The weather or the greater portion of the past week has been such as to almost make well men feel suicidal. Warm and misty, with an occasional shower, it has been well calculated to operate unfavorably upon the sick. The Board of Health still continue their daily sessions, through we imagine the necessity for their assembling will shortly cease to exist. Their Reports may be relied upon by absent friends as correct.

THE MORMON TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE.—The great Temple which the mormons are building at the city of the Salt Lake is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and contains ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing manufactured by the Mormons themselves at their iron works, in Iron county, Utah Territory. The Temple building will have a length of 186½ feet east and west, including towers, of which there are three at the east end and three at the west, and the width will be ninety-nine feet. The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick.

The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements. Besides there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form, and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed in otto relieve the great Dipper or Urus Major. As regards the interior arrangements, there will be in the basement a baptismal font 57 feet long by 35 wide, and on the first floor a large hall 120 feet long by 80 feet wide, while on the third floor there will be another of the same size, besides numerous other rooms for various purposes. Around the outside of the building will be a promenade from 11 to 22 feet wide, approached on all sides by stone steps.

RAILROAD SAFETY.—Mr. Wm. McRea telegraphic engineer, has patented his electromagnetic safety apparatus, which the Ledger favorably noticed more than a year ago.— This invention consists in the application of electricity by the use of batteries, wires and electro-magnets to the ringing of a bell sounding an alarm, or otherwise giving a signal on board of a train of cars while in motion or at rest, so that the engineer of the locomotive may be advised with certainty whether a switch or draw is in order. The electrical current is arranged so as to be closed when a drawbridge or switch is in the proper position, and to be broken when this is not the case. There may be some difficulties, as in all new machinery, in the way of the perfect working of this ingenious invention, for which actual experience only can suggest a remedy. It is, however, a beautiful and philosophical invention, and appears to be admirably adapted for safety to railroads.— The rule of slackening the speed at all bridges and switches is, however, probably the very safest which can be adopted, and the travelling public are entitled to the greatest security which human invention can devise.— *Philadelphia Ledger and Transcript.*

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The following is estimated as the value of the jewels in this magnificent diadem: Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each, £30,000; two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each, £4,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at angle of the former, £1,000; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, £12,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, £4,000; twelve diamonds contained in fleur-de-lis, £10,000; eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same, £2,000; pearls, diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses, £10,000; also, one hundred red and forty-one small diamonds, £5,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, £30,000; two circles of pearls about the rim, £20,000. Cost of the stones in the crown, exclusive of the metal, £111,900.

TO PRESERVE A BOUQUET.—A florist of many years' experience gives the following receipt for preserving bouquets for an unusual period, which may be useful to our lady readers: first get the bouquet, which is not very easy to do just now, but when you get it, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water. Then put it into a vessel containing soap suds, which will nutify the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and lay it sideways, the stalks entering first, in water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle it lightly by the hand with water. Replace it in the soap-suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules, a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last longer, it is very possible; but the attention to the fair, but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or the last rose of summer will not be left faded alone, but all will perish.

THE LATE GOV. BURT.—The body of the late Governor of Nebraska arrived in Washington on Friday evening, attended by Messrs. Ward B. Howard, of New York, B. Green, of Ohio, and J. Boyle, and W. E. Jones, of South Carolina, the committee appointed by Acting Governor Cumming to convey the remains of the late Governor to their last resting place in this State.

William Keene, riding along the road in Adrian county, Missouri, saw two large deer fighting, with their horns interlocked, and killed them both with his gun.

MISS MARGIE PARKER, of Westmorland, New York, recovered a verdict for two thousand five hundred dollars against a fellow who had slandered her, and was being sued of Rome gave her a gold watch.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, late of the United States army, having resigned his rank in our American service, has been appointed sous lieutenant in the 7th French Dragoons, and has sailed from Marseilles, to join his regiment, now in the Crimea. A Marseilles paper styles him Prince, and he is really entitled to it, but he has not yet been officially recognized as a member of the Imperial family.

AN IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Pittsburg Evening Chronicle of Thursday, says: Dr. McCook removed a tumor from the side of a lady from Virginia yesterday, which weighed six pounds. It had been of seven years standing, and was attached to four ribs. It required an incision of eleven inches in length to remove it. The lady braved the operation nobly, and we are happy to state is doing well, and without doubt will entirely recover.

WADSWORTH, ON DISEASES OF THE HEART, says the dead inspirations and the short and frequent expirations made in the act of laughing, have a direct influence, increasing the quantity of blood within its cavities in the same manner as the quantity within there is increased by muscular contractions. This condition of the heart, as might be anticipated, will vary in proportion to the violence and duration of the paroxysm of laughter. When these are moderate, the mind is only exhilarated, or, to use a common expression the "heart becomes joyful;" but if laughing be increased or prolonged beyond certain limits, a series of effects more or less injurious, frequently supervene. Pain in the cardiac region and headache then come out, and if the paroxysm be immoderate, the quantity of blood propelled into the brain is such that the intellectual power becomes greatly excited, and sometimes to such a degree as to cause their temporary aberration. Even convulsions follow immoderate fits of laughter and I have known death to take place from excessive laughter caused by tithalation.

A disturbed action of the heart is usually observed in those affected with hysterics, for the paroxysm of laughter, the risus sardonius, the hiccup, and all the more remarkable phenomena which are characteristic of that disease.
Laughing indeed greatly disturbs a heart which is already irritated. This was strikingly exemplified in a person who had disease of the heart by which it was accompanied, always causing violent headache.

The Lady Traveller.
DURING "an evening with Madame Pfeiffer," a correspondent of the *Transcript* writes the following:
"Of all the countries I have ever visited," said Madame Pfeiffer, "of all the vile, immoral places I have ever seen or heard of, in savage or civilized land, the gambling saloons in California are the worst. I went there in company with friends; the doors were open; everything invited entrance.— Splendor in every form, temptation most subtle and powerful, combined to lure the soul and body to destruction—splendid carpets, exquisitely painted pictures whose subjects were so impure that I involuntarily placed my hands over my eyes—wine, liquor of all kinds, free and to be had for the asking, all combined to lure the poor mortal to sin and death. Yet all was so voluptuously respectable, so perfect in good taste, so refined in appearance, so beautiful to the eye, that its influence stole into the soul like the deadly poison of the Upas tree.— What wonder it, with awakened passions, and brain made insane by liquor, allured by lovely young women, who preside at the table and overlook the game, with gold around and on every side of him, the poor victim rushed to the gaming table for a new excitement and a new phase of stimulation!"

asked Madame Pfeiffer, of the countries she had seen, which she should prefer as a residence, quite aside from her love of her native land; (which is, I think, Prussia).— She said, "Ceylon, the island of Ceylon; the climate is so fine, the country so beautiful, the people so kind, hospitable and courteous."

DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The debt of the State of North Carolina amounts to \$3,330,000. The Revenue from all sources is estimated at \$200,000. As this sum is not sufficient to defray the State expenses and discharge the annual interest, a scheme will be proposed to the next Legislature to increase the taxes. The late loan of \$280,000 was taken at Raleigh in 1853. There were no bids of moment made from the North.— The State is pursuing its system of internal improvements, and several of the railroads in which it is interested have commenced paying dividends. The Wilmington and Raleigh railroad, after sixteen years' struggle, has been able to declare a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The Raleigh and Gaston railroad has just declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last year, and the recently completed Wilmington and Manchester railroad, in its first year gives evidence of being good stock.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The weather continues cool, and over coats and fires are not unacceptable. In exposed situations in the city at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury in the thermometer ranged, we learn, from 40 to 42 degrees. The atmosphere, also, appears to be very pure, so much so that several of our leading physicians, whose authority on such matters stand deservedly high, have, we understand, in answer to inquiries on the subject, stated that there is no danger now incurred by absentees and strangers in visiting Charleston; consequently we have daily many arrivals, and our hotels and boarding houses are gradually filling up.— We would recommend, however, those who have not passed the summer with us to be prudent on their arrival and avoid exposure.

A RIOT IN A COLORED CHURCH, at St. Louis, took place lately. It seems that the congregation were incensed at their pastor for habitually addressing to them all manner of offensive epithets, and on a given evening they all collected, armed with pistols, sticks, &c., and interrupted one of his harangues by a general riot. The next day the parson and a number of his flock were arrested.

THE PACKING SHARON.—The Louisville Courier of the 26th says, by the cars last evening Messrs. Owsley, Kinnair & Co., received over six hundred hogs for packing purposes. The present warm weather will delay the commencement of slaughtering for some time yet. At the present rates for corn (75 cents per bushel) feed is rather expensive and frost would not come amiss.

MISS MARGIE PARKER, of Westmorland, New York, recovered a verdict for two thousand five hundred dollars against a fellow who had slandered her, and was being sued of Rome gave her a gold watch.