North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

Lectures on Europe.

We are informed that the Rev. P. Asbury Mood has kindly proposed to deliver a series of lectures in our Town, commencing on the evening of 11th of May next, on his recent European tour, the proceeds of which he will present to the Trustees of the M. E. Church of this place, for the new Church. Mr Mood is stationed in Greenville, S. C., and will come a considerable distance to do us this favor. He is a gentleman of education and ability, and the practical, racy vein which runs through his letters from Europe, published in the Southern Christian Advocate, warrants us in expecting a treat. We trust that the object of the lectures—apart from their intrinsic merit—will secure to the Rev. gentleman large audiences, and that this interest in our welfare manifested by a stranger, will arouse the dormant energies of those who want a new Church, who talk about a new Church, but are afraid to make the effort to build one.

Drs. J. C. & J. C. Stack.

We certainly feel very grateful to the above gentlemen for the compliment of a box containing several bottles of their Sarsaparilla, and two boxes of a remedy for Salt Rheum prevalent in part of our family, which is very acceptable. They have shown themselves to be also considerate, as no doubt their specimens are all gone, by presenting to one of our daughters a very handsome bottle of Cologne and one better half of a bottle of Bay Rum, both very accept. able articles for a lady's toilet. They will please accept these thanks, and our own for their kindness, and may they live a thousand years and their shadows never grow less. We take much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to their advertisement.

Celebration of the Atlantic Rail Road.

On the 29th instant, a celebration of the completion of the Atlantic Rail Road from Goldsboro to Newbern will take place at Newbern. The citizens of the State generally are invited to attend. We suppose persons will be conveyed to Goldsboro free on any of the Rail Roads running to that point, or not far. Persons intending to attend this celebration are cautioned to take no more money than barely enough to defray expenses, as it is thought that a large number of the "light dogered gentry" will be on hand to relieve visitors of any superfluous cash they may have.

Bell Maria.

On Friday afternoon last, quite a shower of rain and hail passed over this town. We have heard of no damage being done. We fear the Wheat, which makes a good appearance may be injured by it. Since then there has been a great change in the weather, fire becoming very comfortable, when but a day or two before it was hot enough almost to scathe a man.

A Democratic Candidate.

The Raleigh *Register*, of the 24th instant, says "we are much gratified at being enabled to say we share the opinion that Judge Ellis will not be able to walk over the course as easily as he rode around his circuit, but will be opposed by an independent Democratic candidate, who can do full justice to the great and good record of the present Administration and rebuke Democratic and rank retrograde Whig defamers.

Celebration in Columbia.

We are authorized to state, that preparations going on for the Celebration of the Palmetto Association in Columbia, on the 4th of May next, will pass and repass for one fare, from the 3d to the 5th instants, on the C. & S. C. Rail Road. Gov. John A. Quitman delivers the address. A splendid Ball is to conclude the ceremonies of the day.

The morning train on this road will leave at 6 o'clock, A. M., instead of a quarter after 6, as heretofore.

Mr. Gilmer's Speech.

This production has been received by the Democratic Press in very severe terms for its eager haste to vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. As he speak delivered a few days before the voting will explain his position to the country, we will lay it before our readers next week. We therefore bespeak for it before hand an attentive and unprejudiced perusal.

Indian Troops.

We learn that W. J. McDuffie, Esqr. of Allenwith, has received his billet on Wednesday morning last, for joining out of his county a few miles from Concord. He and A. J. Pergan, Esqr. were returning from Cabarrus Court when the horse became frightened and attempted to run away. Mr. McDuffie becoming alarmed leaped from the vehicle and met with the accident. If he had kept his seat he would have escaped unharmed.

Democratic Platform.

At the Democratic Convention lately held in this place, a committee, consisting of three delegates from each Congressional District, was appointed to draft resolutions, in other words a Platform, for the Convention. When this committee met, it appears that they appointed John Kerr, Esq., the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, but now a very good Democrat, as chairman. The following is the report of said committee:

Whereas, Pursuant to the usage of the Democratic Party a Convention of Delegates representing the democratic voters of the different counties of the State, has assembled in the Town of Charlotte, it is deemed a proper occasion to express its opinions upon the different questions now before the people of the State and of the country at large, be it therefore

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Administration of James Buchanan, believing it to be marked by ability, impartiality, and devotion to the Constitutional rights of all sections of the country; and more especially do we endorse his position in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution; and regard that measure as essential to the quiet of the country, and an act of simple justice, the rejection of which can only be viewed as a blow aimed at the equality of the States in the Union.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg, by the manner in which he has discharged the duties as Chief Magistrate of this State, has established a character for high executive talent, and secured the confidence and respect of all good citizens of the State; and we hereby tender him in behalf of our constituents the expression of high admiration and best wishes for his happiness and success through life.

Resolved, That we are zealous to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that each all should be given towards the forwarding to completion of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the profit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

Resolved, That we regard the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, as unconstitutional, anti-Democratic and impolitic, and its agitation at the present time as eminently unpatriotic, because, being wholly impracticable, the only tendency of such agitation must be to divide and distract the only party upon which the South can rely for the defence of her rights and interests in the Union.

The first resolution is a laudation of Mr Buchanan's administration. Now, we have no particular objection as yet to Mr. Buchanan's administration, and John Q. Adam's administration was a good one, yet some of the democrats declared it ought to be put down if it was as pure as the angels in Heaven. We think praises to James Buchanan from a man professing to be an admirer of Henry Clay comes with a very bad grace. The charge of "bargain and corruption" fastened upon Mr. Clay's good name by this man, and which the democratic party had not the advantage to do so, and which marred his political prospects, should have kept every true friend of the "great commoner" aloof from the support of such a man; but as the sarcasm of the world in his day, was followed by many for the "loaves and fishes," so in our day, many supported Mr. Clay for what they expected to realize, and when all hope of preferment was gone they left for pastures to his worst enemy.

The second resolution approves of the manner in which Gov. Bragg has filled the Executive Chair of South Carolina. He has doubtless filled the post with credit, but we have to learn yet where his duties has established for him a character for high executive talent."

The third resolution expresses a desire to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, yet this party refuses to avail themselves of one great means of accomplishing this desire, by refusing to urge the claims of North Carolina to an equal share in the Public Lands or its proceeds.

The fourth resolution states that the Democratic party in this State regards distribution as unconstitutional anti-democratic and impolitic. From the teachings of some Democrats we thought that this party went for principles and that they were the same at the North and the South, yet we find that the Democracy of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, consider Distribution to be both constitutional and expedient and are always ready to receive their share either in land or money. This resolution also says distribution at this time is "eminently unpatriotic," because it is "wholly impracticable." Now, this is all gammon. Alabama as well as other Southern States, has had appropriations of public lands made for their benefit, it seem not to be impracticable to them, but not one acre has been given to North Carolina. Now, in Alabama we hear not a word about distribution distracting that State, but in North Carolina, where the Democratic party has but lately gained the ascendancy, there is great danger of agitating the question of distribution for fear the party will lose power, and what is more remarkable, the renegade Whigs, who have always been distribution men, have lately found out that there is also great danger. Their fears arise we suppose from the danger of the party losing power before they are rewarded.

Snow.

For the last few days the weather has been very cold, and on yesterday morning it began to snow, and continued at intervals, then out the day. Fears are entertained that the fruit, which bid fair to be unusually abundant, may be seriously injured. The wheat is also in danger of being injured, by this cold spell, and the heavy frost last night.

☞ The Bank of Cape Fear declared, on the 21st instant, a dividend of 3 per cent. payable on the 1st of May.

No Commissioners to be Sent.

It turns out that the President does not intend to send Peace Commissioners at all to the people of Salt Lake City. Ex Gov. Powell and Maj McCulloch goes out to Utah rather as advisers with the military commander as to the course best to be pursued relative to the Mormons.

Meeting of Eastern Delegates.

Goldsboro', April 16, 1858.

At a meeting of a large number of Delegates from the counties of Eastern North Carolina, held at Gold-boro', on the 16th inst., on their return from the Democratic State Convention at Charlotte, Owen Fennell, Esq., of New Hanover, was called to the chair, and C. C. Bonner, of Edgecombe, appointed secretary, and the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel deeply indebted to the citizens of the town of Charlotte for the politeness and hospitality with which we were treated during our attendance on the Democratic State Convention, held at that place during the present week.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the President and other officers of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and especially to Wm. Lee Davidson, Esq., the very gentlemanly Conductor on our present trip, for the uniform kindness and attention extended to us in passing over the road.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the State.

OWEN FENNELL, *Ch'm.*

C. C. BONNER, *Secretary.*

The Conference Committee.

We copy the following from a special despatch to the New York *Times*:

WASHINGTON, April 20.

In the Committee of Conference to-day, Mr English presented his bill to Mr. Seward, it having been previously adopted by Messrs. Atwater, Green and Stephens.

The bill refers the ordinance concerning the public lands, embracing only the same grants made to all the States entering into the Union as a matter of course, to the people of Kansas. If they accept the ordinance by a majority vote, Kansas is to be admitted with the Lecompton Constitution. If they reject it, Kansas remains a Territory until she shall have ninety three thousand inhabitants.

The election is to be conducted by a Board of Commissioners, embracing the Territorial Governor, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the two Speakers of the Legislature.

The majority of the Committee immediately adopted this plan. Messrs. Seward and Howard procured a recess of two hours for consultation.

They returned to the Vice President's room at 2 o'clock p. m., but none of the majority appeared. A Democratic rebellion had occurred—many of the fire eaters refusing to accept an amendment to the bill. Messrs. Douglas and Crittenden are reportedly indignant at English's surrender.

It is expected that the final meeting of the Committee will take place to morrow, and that the Democrats will carry the compromise through the House and Senate.

A.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—It is positively stated here that the President denies that Messrs. Powell and McCullough are sent to Utah as Peace Commissioners, but simply to meet any emergency which might arise during the progress of the army in that Territory. He also denies that orders have been issued to Col. Johnston to make no move till their arrival at his camp.

The President affirms that the policy of the Administration towards the Mormons has not been altered, but will be carried out as was first designed.

Gen. Harney had a final interview with the President, in which the latter expressed a perfect confidence in the General's military skill, but earnestly urged the necessity of guarding the trains from any attacks by the Mormons.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have instructed the Chairman to report in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, and condemning both the construction put upon it by this country and Great Britain.

The Kansas Conference Committee met this morning, but being unable to agree, Mr. English said he would submit a new bill proposing a substitute for the Lecompton ordinance, and the Lecompton Constitution, with the amended ordinance, to be referred to a fair vote of the people of Kansas, at an early day. If a majority be in favor of it, it would be immediately admitted by proclamation of the President. If a majority reject it, a provision is made in the bill for a new Constitution and admission after the census shows a requisite population.

Advices from the Colorado expedition show that Ives' party have ascended above the Mohawk Valley. The expedition has, thus far, proved successful.

Capt. Rudd has been assigned to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, in place of Capt. Lavalette, who has been ordered to the charge of the Mediterranean squadron. Commander Tilton has been assigned to the Light House Board, in place of Capt. Breese, who has been ordered to the command of the Wabash.

PASSPORTS TO NEGROES.—Senator Wilson recently applied at the State Department for a passport for D. J. S. Rock, a negro of Boston, and received the following reply from the Secretary:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 9.

To the Hon. H. Wilson, Senate Chamber.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, with its accompaniments. In reply, I have to inform you that it is not the practice of the Department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this country. A passport being a certificate of citizenship, has never, since the foundation of the Government, been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning the enclosure in your letter, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

WHO ARE THE MISERABLE?—Let the Dyspeptic, who suffers physically and mentally answer. But though he has drunk the very dregs of suffering, relief exists in the *Compounded Bitters*; they are "a cure for all his woes."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

In the Senate, Mr. Foot, of Vt., withdrew his resolution that the Senate re-assemble on the first Monday of November, and introduced the same proposal in the shape of a bill which was read twice and laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Hunter (Va.) made an earnest endeavor to take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale (N. H.) previously moved to amend by adding an additional section, that no contract be henceforth entered into by any officer of the government, except under law or under an appropriation adequate for its fulfilment. The act of May 1st, 1820, so provides, except in the Quarter Master's Department, and Mr. Hale's amendment is intended to cover that omission.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) and Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) with equal earnestness opposed taking it up until the Senate shall have had time to consider it—Mr. Fessenden saying that the Administration knew those necessities in January as well as it does now. Mr Trumbull said that the belief exists that much of the deficiency arises from contracts having been entered into without the sanction of law and from an usurpation on the part of the government in quartering an army in Kansas, and sending another to winter in the Rocky Mountains.

Finally, the bill was made the special order for Monday, at half past 10 o'clock.

The House is engaged in considering the bills on the private calendar.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged all day in debating an unimportant clause in the Deficiency bill. The nominations of Lieutenant Turner, Kipp and Craig, were confirmed.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the Washington Police bill till adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

SENATE.—The Chair submitted the memorial and Constitution of citizens of Utah, asking admission into the Union as a State. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benjamin presented a memorial of the Grand Jury and members of the Bar, against the proposed removal of Judge Crawford, of the Washington Criminal Court.

Mr. Houston took up the Mexican Protectorate resolution, and made a long speech. The Senate agreed to appoint a committee of seven on Houston's Mexican Protectorate bill.

The Deficiency bill was discussed, and it was agreed to reconsider the Pacific Railway bill.

The House adopted a resolution calling for the correspondence with Chili, in reference to the seizure of American vessels in 1851.

Mr. Morrill spoke in favor of his bill asking a grant of public lands to colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The House refused to table Mr. Morrill's land bill.

The Washington Police bill was tabled by a vote of 110 to 79.

The appropriation for West Point was discussed.

Mr. Florence gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of five European mail routes, starting from New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and New Orleans, but on an entirely new basis.

The appropriation has yet been promulgated from the Conference Committee, but it is understood that the House portion will agree to English's bill, and that the Senate will also be likely to concur.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The morning hour of the Senate was occupied with the presentation of resolutions of an unimportant character, all of which were referred.

In the House, Mr. Taylor of New York, from the select Committee on Printing, reported a bill to establish a Printing Bureau, to include the public printing, binding, engraving, etc. A minority report was made also. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Nebraska election case was discussed.

The House granted further time for the sitting delegate and claimant for a seat, from Nebraska, to take testimony.

The West Point bill was passed.

During a debate in the House Mr. Cobb stated that the Kansas question would be settled when both wings of the Democracy can reconcile conflicting differences.

TERRIBLE CRUELTY.—The Yorkville, S. C., Enquirer says that in Cleveland county, N. C., last week Geo. Scates and Mary Scates were arrested for the murder of an infant 18 months old. The murder was committed with a hammer. Before they killed the child they placed it, naked, on the hearth near the fire, and upon it a stick of wood heavy enough to prevent its escape. In this condition, suffering excruciating torment, it was found by the mother on her return.—Although buried, it survived two or three weeks until murdered by its unnatural parent and his mother.

A QUEER CONCERN.—In Kansas they have a paper with one Republican, one American and one Democratic editor, each of whom has a portion of the sheet in which to expound his views. It appears that this plan has found imitators.

The Bureau county (Ill.) Democrat is a stock concern, principally owned by Douglasmen, but edited by a Lecompton postmaster. In order to meet the views of both parties, an agreement, as we learn from the Chicago Tribune, "has been effected, in which the editor is allowed four columns on the editorial page, through which he abuses Douglas, and the stockholders have four columns on the same page in which they punish Buchanan."

A NEW BANK IN VIRGINIA.—The bill creating the Bank of the Commonwealth, to be located at Richmond, has passed both houses of the Virginia Legislature, with a minimum capital of $2,000,000, and a maximum capital of $2,000,000. The independent banks are authorized to subscribe twenty per cent of the capital to the new bank, which is intended to be the clearing-house of the independent banks. It is based upon a deposit of State Stocks.

MOUNT VERNON.—The Alexandria Gazette says that the sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association has been made, and $15,000 of the purchase money paid in cash. Mr. Washington retains possession until a payment of $10,000 is made, which will probably take place in a few months."

FROM MEXICO.

We make the following extract from a letter to the New York *Herald*, dated City of Mexico, April 5:

The arrival of Santa Anna at St. Thomas has been announced here, and his movements and those of his partizans are what are most feared by the Government. Common rumor has it that the liberals are lending themselves to favor his return, but I do not find such to be the case among the leaders of that party with whom I have come in contact here. It is the opinion among well informed men in this city that Santa Anna will not return to the country until he is invited without opposition, and that such an event is not probable in the present juncture. I find that Santa Anna is looked upon by all parties as the only man who is sufficient strength to govern the country, whether well or ill, and who can keep the roads clear of robbers and the army from pronouncing.

It is the existing belief that the government of President Zuloaga will never be able to put them down, and that the republic will not see internal peace for a very long time to come; in fact, until a foreign intervention establishes a new order of things.

There is a small party working here for the purpose of bringing about a European intervention. Their dream is a European prince, supported by ten or twenty thousand Spanish bayonets and the money and moral countenance of Louis Napoleon. This is said to be a favorite idea with the French minister here, and their views are now turned to one of the children of Maria Christina, dowager Queen of Spain, by the Duke of Rianzares, her present husband. Some of the clergy and a small remnant of the old aristocracy entertain this scheme, but it does not extend beyond them, and they are both brainless and powerless.

The leading minds of the conservative party here recognize the great depth and power of the struggle that has been commenced against the church. They are aware that it is a struggle of poverty among the many for spoil that is held by the few, and that in the end those must succumb unless they can find some middle ground that will afford them a partial safety. Even the Pope's Nuncio participates in this belief, and I am told that he privately denies he has expressed his fear that the church will not hold its possessions for more than five years at most.

In the meantime, forts are being made to make the present government as strong as possible, but the great difficulty is to provide it with revenue, as all the ports are held by its opponents. The clergy is said to be willing to go to the extent of donating another million of dollars, but not further. It is the months of all the men who oppose President Zuloaga, that he has no other resource than to sell some territory to the United States; and it is a very general impression that he will be forced to take this course.

I can only repeat what I have already stated in other letter—this republic has fallen to pieces, and the farce will soon become visible to the world, unless some means are found for reconstructing it. Somera will perhaps be sold, with part of Chihuahua, to the United States. Valentin if he can make an arrangement with Forey about the division of the revenue from the Custom House, may establish the Sierra Madre republic. Yucatan will, before long, be in possession of the Indians; what is to become of the rest is a question for cabinets, English bondholders, American claimants, and other creditors. It is full time that the Government of the United States awoke to the necessity of having a definite policy in view of the proximate future.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA.—Senator Slidell, who probably enjoys more of Mr. Buchanan's confidence and knows more of his plans and purposes than any other member of his party, in or out of the Cabinet, in his recent speech on the neutrality laws, thus referred to the Cuban question:

"When I made, four years ago, a movement for the suppression of our neutrality laws, I believed, as I now believe, that a large majority of the people of Cuba was prepared to throw off the yoke of their transatlantic oppressors, and, so far as my influence or counsels could be useful, I was willing to aid them. I believed then, as I now believe, that a hostile feeling towards us then existed with the Governments of France and Great Britain, and that they desired to Africanize Cuba. I avail myself, gladly, of the occasion to say that such, I am satisfied, is not now the feeling of those Governments. Besides this, the people of Cuba, although still desirous of peaceful annexation, are not willing to run the risk of civil war and servile insurrection, to become members of our Confederacy. Public policy must accommodate itself to circumstances, and any attempt to obtain Cuba, except by negotiation, should, in my opinion, now be abandoned. But should Spain be rash enough to invade Mexico, with the purpose of establishing a despotic Government there under the name of Santa Anna as Dictator, or under any other name or title, then I think that our citizens should be permitted to take part in the contest—I wish this to be done legally. All the power of the Government cannot restrain them from doing it, and there should be no law on our statute book that cannot be enforced."

INTERESTING DECISION.—A legal decision was made on Friday last in the St. Louis Land Court, which, if sustained, it is thought will affect a greater amount of property than any legal decision heretofore made. In the case of Adams vs. the city of St. Louis, Hon. Honor Judge Lord instructed the jury that if the land contested was a sand bar in the Mississippi when Mississippi became a State, the land is now a part of the State, and the plaintiff's title derived by purchase from the United States is therefore null. Whence it would follow that all sales made by the United States of lands formed since the existence of the adjacent States are null.—The principle to even applied by the Judge to all lands overflowed at high water since the inception of the proximate States. All lands reclaimed from the rivers would then belong to the States—with the limitation named. But such lands have hitherto been regularly entered in the United States Land Office, and the present holders of them are titled as proprietors from that office. Should the above ruling be affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it would destroy the titles by which are now held the sugar lands of Louisiana, the bottom lands of Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, and the dried swamp lands of these and other States.—The decision would cause an unprecedented revolution of titles in the great river valleys of this country.

St. Louis Democrat, April 6.

A BAD BUSINESS.—*Cheated both Ways.*—Uncle Sam, the great goose, is terribly plucked. One set of the public servants embezzle the public money, and another set line their pockets by "investigating the frauds" of the other. It appears to be a sort of partnership business—looks very much as if there was a bargain that public money should be stolen not only for the benefit of the rogues, but indirectly of those who have scruples against downright stealing. The "investigations" might very well be dispensed with. Nobody is convicted and punished, and the government is a decided loser, if we may believe such statements as the following, taken from the Washington correspondence of the Richmond South, an Administration paper, and frequently made in others:—

"The chief person benefitted by these investigations is the Sergeant-at-Arms, who summons the witnesses. I understand that the calculations of the official show that for summoning witnesses to attend these committees, he has been coining money at the rate of thirty cents a minute. These fees are the most plundering sort of charges that can be conceived of. The Sergeant at Arms is allowed ten cents a mile for his travel to and from (covering subpœnas) he constitutes as his deputy some one who is glad enough to travel with the actual expenses paid for, and without fee; and where he summons a very large number of witnesses from the same spot, he has had the said city to charge mileage, and has managed to get it for each witness. Thus, in the Fort Snelling investigating Committee, *twenty six* witnesses were summoned from Fort Snelling, for each one of whom the Sergeant-at-Arms charged his mileage both ways, making a snug little fortune out of the single operation, although the fact was that his messenger had only performed one journey twice! Is it enormous that this plundering practice should be allowed, and that too, in the very course of investigations which are aimed at fraud."

A SLAVE STEALER CHAINED TO THE VICTIM OF HIS ROGUERY.

John Jones Moore, the "respectable looking" scamp who was arrested several days ago at Ashland, in company with William Jackson, a slave belonging to Mrs. Frank Weston of Charleston, S. C., whom he had abducted, put the under ground, passed through this city on Wednesday evening, en route for Lunenburg, in the custody of police officers from this city. The double irredeemable was chained by the wrist to his too confiding friend Bill, who could at best himself on him at Ashland, and presented an appearance of the most abject shame the human countenance can be capable of expressing. It was a most appropriate method of wearing the scoundrel; he was caught taking the slave to the North; now it was vice versa and the slave was taking him to the South. The negro wore a decided appearance of satisfaction, a kind of mingled repentance and triumph. He was pretty well convinced of his fellow's treachery, and looked upon him only as a proud negro can look when "small potatoes" are about.—He seemed to feel sufficiently indignant, so much so as to say, "no how you nist get catch I, you darn white face possum. Dey nist gwi hide wid you in Charleston." It was the opinion of many of the bystanders at the depot that he should be taken out and treated to a suit of tar and feathers, but as he was now under the care of the commonwealth it was thought best to let him slide. We would suggest to our Charleston friends that instead of hanging the scamp they brand his forehead with the cut of a "runaway nigger," and take off both his ears by way of a lesson to other followers of his philanthropic profession.

HOSPITALITY IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.—Every church, says an exchange paper, that would prosper, must show proper attention to strangers. It should be seen that they are promptly and courteously provided with seats, and made to feel that they have a cordial welcome there. And those should greet them as they come, and follow them as they go. Should they come again let them meet with the same reception. And should they become constant worshippers there, let them be sought out and visited not merely by the pastor, but by members of the church and society. Whether rich or poor, they should not be overlooked or neglected. They have claims as strangers, irrespective of all outward distinction. Let it be seen that they have prompt attention.

Let a man bring the matter home to himself. Suppose you are in a strange place.—You go to the house of God on the Sabbath, but are treated as a stranger in the fullest sense of the word. You are not spoken to—you are not seated. We venture the assertion that when you go home, it will be to attend some other meeting, if there is one near, and if there is no other, you will be quite inclined to stay at home.

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK.—No contrivance can be more remarkable than Mr Bain's electric clock. It has no weight, no spring, no escapement, no winding up apparatus, nor necessity for being wound up, no agency within itself for putting or keeping the hands in motion; the invisible power which actuates it is outside the clock—outside the house even in which the clock is contained. In a garden or other piece of ground is dug a hole four or five feet deep, and into the hole throw a layer of coke, then a layer of earth, and then a few zinc plates. A feeble but constant galvanic current is generated by the contact of the earth with the coke below it and the zinc above it, without the aid of any other battery; and this current is conveyed in doors by copper wires. The wires form a coil round a magnet, and the electro magnet thus formed is made to constitute the foot of the pendulum of the clock. Delicate and beautiful mechanism enables the electric apparatus to give a vibratory motion to the pendulum, and the pendulum in its turn to give motion to the two hands of a clock. The only winding up required by this extraordinary clock is a feed of zinc to the earth battery when it shall have become exhausted by long use.

STATE AID TO RAIL ROADS IN TENNESSEE.—We learn from the Huntsville Advocate that the Tennessee Legislature withdrew State aid to Rail Roads not commenced, amounting in the aggregate to $5,400,000. It did this by consolidating many roads, and by refusing to extend the time to which many were required to commence operations. It then refused the pro-positive State liability the above sum. It consolidated the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Memphis and Charleston Rail Roads, from Stevenson to Chattanooga, on such terms as will render the track a good one, and equal to both roads as a main trunk thoroughfare.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

HALIFAX, April 23.

The steamer Canada has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 10th instant.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 77,000 bales. All qualities had advanced, but subsequently fell off, and the market closed quiet, at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼ farthing during the week. Provisions quiet. Consols 96¼ to 96¾.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Bombay dates to the 18th March have been received. The rebels were driven from Lucknow, and nearly all the city was in possession of the British. The cavalry and artillery were pursuing the fugitives, and there had been several fights, but the losses were not very severe.

Quite a panic had been created in Calcutta, but fears of an outbreak were unfounded.

Chinese and European news generally unimportant.

THE NEW ARMY HAT.—The new hat is destined to become a great favorite. The material is a heavy, durable and compact white felt, capable of any amount of rough or smashing, without injury. The brim is neatly bound with black, as in the old style felt hat. The band is a double one, one of gold for the highest officers, and one of feather is fastened to the right side in a graceful way, and the number is designated as the rank is raised. On the front of the crown are embroideries upon the velvet ground, which may be fastened securely to the hat, and which, by their different devices in gilt, a trumpet, crossed cannon, leaves, crossed cannon, &c., indicate the rank of the person underneath. The side of the brim is fastened up to the crown by the United States arms—on the left, in case of cavalry, for convenience in wearing the sword. The *foot ensemble* is very fine, and the felt hat is certain to become as popular in the army, both for its economy and grace, as it already has become among the peaceful citizens of the United States.—*New York Post.*

CAPTAIN OF THE RALEIGH U. S.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, writing from Weldon, on the 19th says:

"A mulatto fellow, named Bill Dempsey, was, on yesterday, arrested, on the charge of having put the rail on the Roanoke and Gaston Railroad track, by which the train was thrown off, on Friday night last. The circumstances were so strong against him that he has just undergone an examination before E. N. Peterson, Esq., and now stands fully committed. The case will go before the Grand Jury this week.

"It seems that Dempsey had expressed some ill feeling towards the road, having killed a pig of his, or some other of the sort, belonging to him, and it is seen in the neighborhood of the accident a few minutes before it occurred."

THE DISMISSAL OF AMERICAN CONSULS IN MEXICO.—The Zelonga Government has refused the exequatur of the consuls of the United States, Spain and Hamburg, of which those. The cause of the manifestation is the displeasure of the supreme government, springing from the open sentiments of the consuls in sympathizing with the cause of the opposition. At the time that Vera Cruz was declared in a state of siege, two days more addressed a letter to each of the foreign consuls at that port. The communication invited not to recognize the revolutionary acts of the governor, but added their sympathy for the cause.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Lerdo, in the case of Mr Forsyth, has informed him of the ordering of the exequatur of the Consul, United States consul at Vera Cruz, says the Government cannot permit foreigners to interfere with the internal politics of the country, and especially to discuss the supreme government while it has been acknowledged by the resident minister.

DEATH OF AN EX UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Hon. Wm. Marks, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature as early as 1810, and for six years president of the Senate, died on Saturday last. In 1826 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served a term of six years. In this distinguished body, he was contemporary with Webster, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Berrien, Hayne, and other of the great men of that day, and it is a singular coincidence that he died at about the same hour, nearly the same age, as Col. Benton, with whom he served for six years on the committee of military affairs, and between whom although differing politically, there existed the closest personal friendship.

WHO IS TO BE JUDGE?—Judge Ellis, of course resigns, and Gov. Bragg and Council will have to fill the vacancy. There are doubtless any number of aspirants among the Democratic lawyers. This creating a vacancy has had much to do with the defeat of Holden. If he had held such a valuable office, he would have got the nomination.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

FASHION AFFECTING TRADE.—The cotton manufacturers are in trouble, and in spend of business success. Where three times past, they found ready sale for their manufactures, the article is now a drug. This change is attributed to the great use of crinoline and the hoop—now being no longer necessary to present appearance.

GEN. CHARLES LEE.—It is said that R. Moore, of the New York Historical Society, is engaged on a life of Gen. Charles Lee, the fatal Monmouth memory, and that he is in possession of some startling facts connected with the private history and secret motives of that strange and erratic officer, which will make a deep sensation in literary and historical circles.

A CLOSE SHAVE ON DEATH.—A man was stabbed in Boston a day or two since, and singularly enough the knife passed exactly between the heart and liver without touching either, or any other artery.

MONROE'S REMAINS.—The Virginia Legislature has appropriated $2,000 to have his remains removed from New York to Richmond.