"The whole town here is en emoi at the calling out of the reserve. All the men up to 36 years old are included in it. A public subscription has been set on foot to maintain their families during their absence. This morning, too, an office has been opened for raising a fresh corps of volunteers. The most intense excite-

Such is the condition of Sardinia: now listen to an "allegory!"

When Louis Napoleon first entered the Tuileries as Emperor he found there three clocks, one of which when it struck, said "Moscow,"-another "Schonbrun,"-and the third "Waterloo." Ever since Sebastopol was taken the first clock has ceased to strike! But just now "Schonbrun is ringing furiously, while "Waterloo" only as yet tinkles faintly in the distance!

There is many a true word spoken in jest, and Douglas Democratic paper, writes: many an allegory that proves to be in earnest. If the French Emperor, Austria had better keep her ment of high officers of the Government. eyes open on the Sardinian frontier, even while Paris Cor. Jour. of Com.

tion, rank, religion, and opinion under Heaven. The number of men, women, and children residing within the boundaries of this great metropolis at this moment cannot be less than three millions! intention to enter upon the subject. Mr. Charles | purposes of the "powers that are." Pearson, who probably knows more upon the subject than any other man, furnishes some curious of votes purchased by money raised from per cention of London was 1,090,000, and that according phian, who comes here occasionally, hesitates not to the Registrar-General's office it was 2,800,000 to tell that he was ordered to pay a per centage in 1857, having been nearly trebled in forty-six on what he received for printing the postoffice years. In the city of London proper, occupying blanks, to a high officer of one of the departments. 620 acres of ground, there was a population of All these things, and others, must come out. 120,000 souls, or nearly 194 upon every acre. In The result, the consternation of good men, can 1811 there were 1,000 hackney carriages plying only be imagined." at a rate of 1s. per mile, and performing 1.000 journeys a day; in 1857 there were 4,700, plying at a charge of 6d. a mile, and 10,000 journeys every day are now performed by the various publie vehicles. The French Omnibus Company now receives £600,000 per annum for the accommodation of about 120,000 passengers a day. Alcular accommodations of the metropolis. To show it has been sold, even for speculation, at the rate of £1,000,000 per acre. One crying evil in the present position of London is the want of an adequate number of dwellings for the poorer classes. The only remedy for this is, Mr. Pearson says, giving the poor the advantage of cheap railway carriage to houses at a distance from the locality they may be employed in; and Mr. Pearson has a plan now before the proper parties for accomplishtion of London gives rise to many most difficult

classes of the inhabitants. Mr. Capps, in his new treatise upon the national debt, gives the following statement of the capaverage proportion of such capital to each individual at the different periods, after deducting the national debt from the total capital:

questions, and nothing can easily be more certain

than that the interests of the 3,000,000 of human

beings there congregated together, and not the

interests of any one class so much as those of the

poorer classes, require immediate attention. It

will be a most difficult question to legislate upon,

but it becomes more and more so every year, and

In 1700 capital £615,000,000, av. to each person £75 do. 2,250,000,000, do. do. 2,736,640,000, do. 1812 do. 2,736,640,000, do. do. 1857 do. 6,000,000,000, do. do.

creased. Mr. Porter reckoned the personal property of the kingdom at £1,200,000,000 in 1815; £2,200,000,000 in 1845; and Mr. Capps estimates come of the country was £223,308,800 in 1796; ing the owners of the vessel of these acts. in 1846 it was £488,000,000. Mr. Capps says it is now between £500,000,000 and £600,000. 000 .- London Correspondence Nat. Int.

Religious Freedom in France .- A decree of very high importance in a religious point of view has just been signed by the Emperor, after a report on the subject from the Ministers of the Interior and Public Worship. No new place of Protestant worship could be opened in France without the consent of the Prefect of the Department, or the Police; because, under the existing law, any assembly, religious or otherwise, of more than 20 persons without permission, was strictly promitted. Freedom of conscience was a mockery under such regulations, for the Prefect or the Mayor, influenced by the Roman Catholic clergy, or, perhaps bigoted themselves, constantly refused permission to open a chapel when it was required. This was almost universally the case with respect to evangelical congregations having no connection with (non reconnus) the Government. You have no doubt read recent cases of pastors being fined and imprisoned for having courageously set these preaching to their flocks. This state of things is

Prefects and the police, and lodged with the Council of State, a liberal and enlightened body, ly what the Protestants of France desired; for whenever their wishes could reach the Emperor, they were always attended to; no one accuses Louis Napoleon personally of religious intolerance or partiality. The decree will be, therefore, a great boon to those to whom it is especially addressed .- Paris Cor. Jour of Com.

Marrying a Wife's Sister .- The London correspondent of the Intelligencer writes that the doubt great news, and binds over all parties to Lords have thrown out the bill which had passed keep the peace for this year at least. There seems | the House of Commons legalizing a marriage with now, indeed, to remain only one existing cause the sister of a deceased wife. The right reverends the Bishops seemed to take a special interest the state of feeling of the Sardinian population in the discussion; the vote was 39 for the bill, 49 and army, and, above all, of the hosts of patriots, against it—the number of Peers present being 88, exiles, and adventurers who are flocking in that of whom 11 were Bishops; 4 voting for the bill direction by thousands to enroll themselves under and 7 against it. The entire number of Peers is the banner of Garibaldi. These latter especi- 459, of whom the Bishops form 32. Had the ally are 'fervidum pecus'-an awkward lot, dan- other classes of Peers mustered in the same rela gerous cattle to deal with, and very difficult to tive proportion a House numbering 150 members, manage if there is to be no fighting. That Austria instead of one consisting of only 88, would have will give no real ground for attack I am fully con- settled this vexed question. It appears from the speeches of the Bishops who opposed the bill that and peace, and no power better understands her their principal objection was founded chiefly upown interests. But it is impossible not to feel on the 18th verse of the 18th chapter of Leviti-

"Such marriages as the bill referred to were no contrary to the law of God. As a matter of exone question indicated above, is considered as re- pediency therefore, he thought they should not moved for the present. But how great that dan- stigmatize marriages which were not contrary to ger is, it is almost impossible to exaggerate. For God's law or to nature as illegal, and bastardize the instance, I have this moment received the fol- issue. He knew of nothing that would more tend lowing communication from a correspondent at to bring the Legislature into contempt than to insist upon laws which were in no way inconsistent with social morality or religion. Upon the religious point he observed that the highest Episcopal authorities were in his favor, and he denied altogether that, even if these marriages were forbidden by the Levitical law, they were forbidden to Christians with whom the Mosaic law was not binding But if there were certain marrriages forbidden by the Jewish law, and punishable by pains and pen alties, the Jewish law did not declare that they were null and void. That was left for a Christian Legislature to do. As they multiplied forbidden things, and made illegal that towards which there might be a natural tendency and which was not opposed to our natural notions of right, so they increased the power of the great enemy of men to lead us into evil.

> More Alleged Correption .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, Forney's

"Exposures will be made at the next session of "Schonbrun" be always ringing in the ears of Congress of a character to demand the impeach-* Here is one: A gentleman, in one of the great the Congressis "talking" peace at Aix la Chapelle! cities of the West, holds himself responsible, with another, on oath, to prove that, not only were docu- but to the best interests of the State, if not of the English Statistics .- London is full of the elite | ments ordered not to be distributed when sent by a of the three kingdoms, and a plentiful sprinkling certain Senator, but that letters were also violated. of men and women of almost every name and na- An investigating committee will, I understand, be called upon this matter as well as upon the malpractices of the Postoffice Department, at an early day of the session. So insecure has the transmis sion of private correspondence become, that one It may well be asked, is the real happiness of man- might well think there was here, as in the palmy kind promoted and the general interests of the days of the Austrian despotism, a censor of the of Petersburg, but he would probably be tarred world best cared for by this accumulation of men mails-one who, with diabolical ingenuity, got and feathered, and I think he ought to be. and their cares, their troubles, their wants, and inside of letters and allowed all to pass that were their weakness, their vices, and their opposing in- unexceptionable to its requirements, and withheld terests in one spot? We think not, but have no all that were calculated to defeat or embarrass the

Then, again, the strangest rumors float about He tells us that in 1811 the popula- tages upon contracts. I learn that a Philadel-

The Washington Union .- Mr. Wendell's retirement as proprietor of the Union, is formally announced over his own hand and seal. As he positively refused to give up the paper, until the President guaranteed the patronage which was a condition of the transfer, the bargain may be retogether £2,000,000 a year is spent on the vehi. garded as completed. In other words, Mr. Buchanan has stipulated directly to pay for the purchas the value of land in the city, it may be stated that and maintenance of the Union, out of the public Treasury. And though this corrupt arrangement At sea from India and America, 286,000 may be so hedged in that by a quibble the parties Steck in American ports March 9, 950,000 implicated may technically deny what is known to be morally true, it deserves to be investigated and exposed next winter. As yet, no editors have been chosen or announced, and the design now is to conduct the paper by voluntary contribution, derived mainly from official sources. The President has tried his hand already, and will ing this desirable result. The immense popula- probably continue to be his own champion whenever occasion requires it.

Wash. Cor. Balt. American.

Fearful Maritime Drama-Massacre of 300 Men .- The New York Courrier des Etats Unis gives a long statement of the loss of the French ship St. Paul, and the massacre of 330 persons on board, both sailors and passengers. The news was received by the last European mails.

the sooner it is grappled with the better for all to Australia, with a load of Chinese emigrants. It was on one of the numerous isles of the Louiital of the kingdom at various periods, and the siade Archipelago, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific, that the wreck took place on the 11th of September; the passengers escaped from this peril, and an English vessel was hailed. It was too small to carry away all the unfortu-Sydney, and another vessel sent to their relief, 170 which found that of the 330 individuals but one an annual prize from the privy purse of the Em-In 1700 the national debt was £15,000,000; -a Chinaman-had been saved, all the others in 1857 it was £800,000,000, and has since in- having been massacred by the savages, amid the most frightful tortures. These are all the particulars given.

This statement in the Courrier is fortified by letit at £3,000,000,000 in 1857. The annual in- ters from Captain Pinard, of the St. Paul, inform-

Two Miles of Literature.-The New York Tribune says that the pile made on the floor of the Appletons, by, the books purchased of them by School Commissioner Smyth, for the School Libraries of Ohio, measures twenty five solid cords, and the books weigh seventy-eight tons. Placed on a shelf, as usual, and as close together as possible, they would reach two miles. These books are to be transported to Ohio by special freight

Red Pepper for Punch .- The Scientific American recommends as a substitute for hot whiskey punch of a cold night the following: Put three or four lumps of sugar, with half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, in a tumbler, and fill up with hot water; when the sugar is dissolved, drink. It is not only pleasant to the palate, but warms the whole body more effectually and quicker than spirits.

A fellow was brought to King James I., and it was said that he could eat a whole sheep at a meal. police regulations at defiance by assembling and "What else can he do," said the king, "more than preaching to their flocks. This state of things is now, in a great measure, to be put a stop to. Ab"Hang him, then," said James; "for 'tis a pity a solute freedom, indeed, is not yet permitted; but man should live who eats the share of twenty men, the jurisdiction is taken out of the hands of the and can do no more than one."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF HENRY CLAY. An esteemed subscriber in Louisiana has obligingly forwarded to us the subjoined letter of Henry Clay, believed to be before unpublished, and written, it will be seen from its date, at a time when he was in the acme of his acknowledged influence, both as a statesman in our National Councils and as a leader of the great party which recognised in him its chosen embodiment of the principles that formed its ground of appeal to the popular confidence and support. As whatever manates from the pen of this no less sagacious civilian than eminent patriot has a value in the eyes of intelligent readers, we take pleasure in giving it insertion in our columns; while as a concise statement of the objects and aims of the Whig party at that period, it may serve to show that those purposes, alike in their wisdom and patriotic inspirations, were meant "not for a day, but for

ASMLAND, SEPTEMBER 13, 1842. DEAR SIR: I received your favor communicaing the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia, and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and common exertions of the Whig party to bring about in the Government of the nited States. These are.

1st. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation. 2d. An adequate revenue, with fair protection American industry.

3d. Just restraints on Executive power, embraeing a further restriction on the Executive veto. 4th. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proeeds of the sales of it among all the States

5th. An honest and economical administration f the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper influences in elections. 6th. An amendment of the Constitution limit-

ng the incumbent of the Presidential chair to a These objects obtained, I think we should cease o be afflicted with bad administration of the Gov-

I am, respectfully, your friend,

H. CLAY.

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, THAT IS TO BE -Mr. Harrison of Monroe County, Virginia, was elected by his party a few days ago as Letcher elector for his county. He declined the appointment. We suppose that his reason for declining was expressed in his speech in the Democratic State Convention against Letcher's proposed nomination. He objected to the nomination because he entertained "a deliberate and sincere conviction that his nomination, just at this time, would be not only hazardous to the harmony of the party Union itself." He appealed to the Convention to sustain him in the declaration "that if a man were to come here to-day from Massachusetts, Connecticut, or Ohio, from Boston, or Hartford or Cincinnati, entertaining and avowing the same opinions which were entertained and avowed by Dr. Ruffner, such a man would be not only apt to get the cold shoulder from the gallant Democrats

And yet, said Mr. Harrison, "not the author t is true, but at least the open advocate and endorser of those sentiments, is now sought to be made the Governor of Virginia, and that too at a time when the eyes of the whole Union are probably looking to Virginia upon this subject.'

Cotton at Liverpool .- The following figures will give an approximate idea of the supply of cotton for the remainder of this season compared with the same period last year. The figures for 1858 are official, and where we have assumed for this year liberal allowance, we think, has been made; for instance, a crop on your side of 3,700,000 i an outside estimate; and 700 is more than wa ever received from other countries, save in 1857. It will only require a slight increase in the consumption to absorb the probable excess in the supply for the remainder of 1859; thus the chances eem very favorable that the stocks on the 1st of January, 1860, will be reduced below the very small stocks on the 1st of January, 1859:

Stock in Great Britain March 24, 380,000 450,000 229,000 748,000 Visible supply March 24th, Remaining in the interior in the United States, supposing the crop to be 3,700,000 bales, deceived in 1858, after March 9,

1859.

at United States ports, 1,117,000 To come from India and all other places, supposing the entire re-506,000 ceipts to be 700,000,

Received from all other places than United States after 24th March. Add probable excess in stocks on Continent. 100,000 Do. do. in spinners' hands in Great Britain and United States, 100,000

Excess, 125,000 3,078,000 2,953,000 The manufacturing interests of this country ontinue most encouraging. The exports of goods The St. Paul was making a voyage from China and yarns for February (official) were \$19,000,-000, against \$13,800,000, in 1858, and \$14,600,-

000 for the same month in 1857 .- Liv. Cir. Cotton Culture in Africa .- The French Minster of Commerce (acting Minister ad iterim for Algeria) has made a report to the Emperor upon the subject of the cultivation of cotton in the Afrinates, and 330 were left till word was taken to can province. It appears that the planters have various kinds of encouragement, and among others peror of 20,000 francs. The State is pledged to purchase all the produce, and many other advan- the Swash at both inlets, not more than from 3 tages are extended to the enterprise, which has prospered accordingly. The quantity produced in 1854 was 1,014,000 pounds. In 1857 the themselves. Such a work would entirely relieve amount exceeded 1,560,000 pounds, and last year a corresponding improvement is recorded, although the quantity of produce is not specified. The Government have decided that, as the planters all we desire; and what an inconsiderable item of are now fairly on their feet, some of the privileges may be safely discontinued. The crops, however, with the immense benefit to us .- Wash. Dis. are still promised the certainty of Government purchase .- London Cor. Nat. Int.

Daniel Webster's Poetry .- A "lady who knows," has given the Journal of Commerce from memory the following lines, which, she says, were of La Favette:

> Dear Lady,-I a little fear Tis dangerous to be writing here;
> His hand,—who bade our eagle fly,—
> Trust his young wings and mount the sky,—
> Who bade across the Atlantic wide Loud cannons roar—new navies ride,— Has traced in lines of trembling age His autograph upon this page. Higher than that eagle soars, uder than the cannon roars, His name shall through the earth be sounding, And o'er the wave of time be bounding! While thousands as obscure as I. Cling to his skirts, he still shall fly And spring to immortality!
>
> If by his name I write my own, He'll take me where I am not known; The cold salute will meet my ear—
> "Pray, stranger! How did you come here?"

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14. A little before four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the vicinity of Front and Orange streets, which proved to be the most destructive that has visited this town for several years, and at one time threatened to be still more ruinous.

We learn that the fire originated in the old Cooper's shop on the corner of Orange and Front streets. There was nothing in the shop but some loose cotton which had been taken from a wrecked vessel and was scattered out to dry. The Messrs. Worth, by whom the shop was used, inform us that to the best of their knowledge no fire had been in the building for months. Two small negro boys had been in the house shortly before the fire occurred, and were in the street in front of it when Mr. Bunn's boy discovered the fire and gave the alarm. There is no conjecture as to how the fire started.

The fire must have spread very rapidly, as was to have been expected from the combustible character of the sheds and wooden buildings in the vicinity. When we got down, a very few minutes after the alarm had been given, we found everything on the West side of Front street, between Drange street and the large brick warehouse occupied by Dr. Worth, and Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth, in flames, and the sparks or flakes of fire from the tall hose house attached to the "Fire King" engine house had set fire to the steeple of the Presbyterian Church, which was of wood. For some time hopes were entertained that the Church might be saved, but these hopes had soon to be abandoned. In a comparatively short time the interior of the building was in flames, and the houses in the vicinity were in imminent danger of burning, from which nothing but the most strenuous exertions on the part of citizens and the fire department could have saved them.

The only dwelling house that we know to have been burned was a wooden building next door, we think, to the engine house, and was occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was in delicate health, was, with her young infant, barely saved. None of the furniture was saved.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. Worth think that their oss will probably be six thousand dollars. Among the property burned was about 70 hhds. of molasses, a quantity of fish, plaster, cement, and a variety of merchandise. The insurance is believed to be sufficient to cover the loss ..

The buildings destroyed on Orange street Water street and the West side of Front street were of comparatively little value. We hardly know what figure to name. The Presbyterian Church was a good plain building, and contained very fine organ which cost \$2,500 a year ago. We have received the following estimate of the

loss in detail: T. C. & B. G. Worth \$6,500 in goods we be lieve, fully insured; J. Jenkins, of Fayetteville, who owned the old buildings, \$2,000; Mr. Fitzgerald, \$400 in furniture; Presbyterian Church \$17,000; L. F. Bunn, \$500 in painting materials, etc.; B. W. Beery, \$350 models, etc.; S. B. Kahnweiler, \$1,500 in injury to furniture, covered by insurance; J. Loeb, \$1,500 damage to house next north of the Church. The whole damage will not vary far from \$30,000. There is a further loss to the town by the burning of the engine house. The Presbyterian Church, as a tablet on its

front informs us, had been burned down in May, 1819.—Journal. We understand that a few members of the Pres-

byterian Church met last evening and subscribed \$10,000 for the erection of a new building. We have been told also that two liberal minded gentlemen of this place offered to purchase an organ and present it to the church. This is a species of liberality highly commendable.-Herald. Our Navigation .- No people have labored

under greater disadvantages and have suffered more from neglect, than the people of Eastern North Carolina, on account of the impediments to our navigation. The commercial prosperity of Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, and Elizabeth City, has been crippled and seriously tamily." Elizabeth City, has been crippled and seriously njured, simply because the General Government ever mindful of other interests in other States, has almost totally overlooked our condition, and has failed to render us the assistance, which a small outlay of means, might readily afford. But, in saying this, we do not attach all the blame

to the Government. The people of North Carolina have always been too modest in their demands and have pressed their wants too coldly and tardily upon the Government. * * * Our Representatives, as a general thing, act in the same way, except when the interests of a party are to be served, or when simply local interests are pressed closely upon them. The fact is, in the selection of representatives to Congress, the dearest interests of the State are sacrificed often for party. Men of the same party, of talent, energy, and ability to accomplish something for the weal of North Carolina, are too often ignored for men who are simply politicians, and the navigation, commerce, and other industrial interests of North Carolina are left out of the account altogether.

The impression is too common, that nature has so hampered us, we can do nothing. This is an error which has nearly ruined the commercial interests of North Carolina. We have two inlets, which have a depth of water sufficient for our commerce. Ocracoke Inlet has about ten feet of water and Hatteras Inlet 12 feet at low tide. The swash on the inside, made by the action of the winds and waters, forms the chief impediment. These sand and mud flats are from 3 to 400 yards wide at the most eligible points for crossing, but in order to get 6 or 7 feet water, our vessels in crossing the Swash at Ocracoke have to take a circuitous route of two or three miles. At Hatteras, although the Swash affords about the same depth of water, it is narrower we believe. Now according to the opinions of the most experienced and wisest sea-captains, pilots and others, channels may be easily cut by dredge-boats through to 400 yards, and kept constantly open by the same means, as deep as the bar on the inlets our navigation. Now it is confidently believed that two dredge-boats, kept constantly in our Sounds, removing these bars, would accomplish expense this would be to the government compared

The press of the United States is vigorous and enterprising, and reaches the heart of the community, far beyond that of any other country. It is, for good or for evil, the most powerful influence that acts on the public mind—powerful in itself, written by Daniel Webster for a lady who had re- and as the channel through which most influences quested his autograph on the same page with that act. If it could learn that an opponent is not necessarily an unprincipled and selfish adventurer, a traitor, a coward and a knave; and that our neighbors on an average are about as honest and highminded as ourselves, it would increase its own power; and the great interests of the country (which languish under the poison of our party bitterness) would be incalculably promoted.

Edw. Everett in the N. Y. Ledger. Enormous Sturgeon .- A sturgeon weighing 900 bs. was caught in Rappahannock river, last week. Study more how to give a good account of your

life, than how to make it more. Wisdom is the olive which springs from the heart, blooms on the tongue, and bears fruit in the

Fourth Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association .- The Association will convene in Newbern at eight o'clock, on the evening of Tuesday the 14th day of June; and the members and all others who take an interest in the cause of ed-

ucation are requested to attend. The meeting will be opened with an address from the President-and there will be other prepared essays sand speeches of which a statement will be published in a few days.

All the rail-roads in the State will carry delegates for half-fare; and it is in contemplation to carry the members and visiters at the close of the meeting, on an excursion to the ocean at Beaufort. Greensborough Times, 16th inst.

The Farmers' Bank .- The stockholders of the Farmers' Bank met in Elizabeth City on the 4th inst., and accepted the amended charter, passed by the last legislature, which transfers the Princinal Bank to the Greensborough Branch. They adjourned to meet in Greensboro' the 11th, for the purpose of electing officers and organizing according to the provisions of the amended charter. Jed. H. Lindsay, C. P. Mendenhall, W. D. Smith, C. N. McAdoo, and W. A. Winbourne were elected directors. C. P. Mendenhall was chosen President. The directors appointed W. A. Cald- Corrientes on the 9th ult. well cashier of the Principal Bank. Of the Branch at Elizabeth City, S. J. Johnson was appointed President, R. F. Overman cashier, and Geo. W. Brooks, W. H. Clark, D. D. Roper and W. S. Grandy, directors.

We understand that funds are provided for the full redemption of the present circulation, of which official notice will no doubt be made in a a few days. The Bank now stands upon a foundation as good as any in the State. .

Greens. Times, 16th inst.

106,482 77

\$150,362 71

\$237,675 01

113,697 99

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad .- We learn that the receipts and expenditures of the above Road for the six months ending March 31st, 1859, have been as follows: Gross Receipts. \$256,845 48

Expenditures. Net Receipts,

For the same time last year: Gross Receipts. Expenditures.

8123,977 02 Net Receipts,

This comparison exhibits a difference in favor this year, or rather of the first six months of this fiscal year, of \$26,385 69 in net receipts. The amount of cotton carried these last six months is 5,000 bales in excess of the amount carried during the corresponding six months of last year. Wil. Journal.

Subscriptions to the New State Bank .- We learn that Mr. Treasurer Courts has subscribed, in accordance with the act chartering the Bank of North Carolina, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for and on behalf of the Literary Fund. Besides this about twenty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed here by private individuals. A meeting of the Board of Trustees has been called to be held here on the 29th instant, to determine as to the subscription on the part of the Uni-

We learn that about thirty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed at Tawborough.

It is thought that the subscribers will not be convened before the first of August, thus giving ample time for subscriptions and for raising the necessary amount of specie (one-fourth of the sum subscribed) to be paid in at their first meeting. Ral. Standard.

Fatal Accident in Columbus County .- A letter to the editors of this paper dated Whiteville, April 13, 1859, says that "John H. Harrison, of the upper end of this county, fell off a wagon, while hauling turpentine barrels, causing a severance of the spinal cord and death in about 40

Distressing Accident .- We regret to learn that Mr. A. A. Hall of Wilkesboro,' one day last week, PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMEOPA mounted on a young horse which had not been THIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA fully subdued to the saddle, by some means fell off; his foot getting entangled in the stirrup the horse ran, dragging Mr. H. some distance upon the fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any ground, inflicting serious if not fatal injuries upon the head and chest. At the last account Mr. Hall was speechless and not expected to live. Iredell Express.

Another Accident .- We learn that a man by the name of Davis, an overseer on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, we believe, came to his death from a fall from a bridge on said Road on last Tuesday week. It appears that Davis went to bury the unfortunate "Organ Grinder" who was run over the night before, and afterwards, on returning, imbibed too freely of ardent spirits, lost his balance and fell through the bridge on a sill a distance of twenty-three feet and was terribly mangled, and he died the next day. He leaves a wife and several children.

Wil. Ledger, 14th inst.

Sudden Death .- A gentleman named A. G. Gorrell, of Greensborough, N. C., brother of Mr. Ralph Gorrell, of that place, who arrived in this city Tuesday evening, intending to return the following afternoon, died suddenly at Jarratt's CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late; Hotel, about one o'clock yesterday .- Pet. Int.

Dreadful Explosion at the Bright Hope Coal EGG PLANT-Long Purple, Large Purple; Pits .- Nine Persons supposed to be Killed .- A terrible explosion occurred at the Bright Hope Coal Pits, Chesterfield county, yesterday morning. The "Bright Hope" pits have been but recently opened, and form a part of the Clover Hill section. about 18 miles from the junction with the Richmond Railroad, and are owned by the Clover Hill Railroad Company. There were nine men in the shaft at the time, four whites and five negroes, all of whom must have been instantly killed. It was impsssible to render them any relief whatever, owing to the impenetrable condition of the mine from the fetid and intolerable dissemination of fatal gas which prevailed. Among the nine persons in the mine at the time were known to be two white men, named Isaac Farmer and George Smith. A man and a mule employed in drawing the coal up the inclined plane of the shaft, were found at the mouth of the shaft, prostrate, and nearly dead. The accident produced great excitement about the mines and the managers were using every exertion to penetrate the shaft. Up to the arrival of the Northern train, last evening, no success was reported, and it was given up beyond a doubt that not a single soul of the employees within the shaft can ever be recovered alive .- Pet. Express.

Ex-Senator Foote, formerly a Democratic Senator from Mississippi, is to be an opposition candidate for Congress in Mississippi. Ex-Congressman Thos. Butler King, formerly

a Whig representative from Georgia, is a democratic candidate for Congress in the same State.

Dividend Declared .- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. from the net earnings of the Main Stem for the fiscal half year, terminated on the 31st ult.; and a dividend of 41 per cent. on the Washington Branch, for the past six months.

The mayor of Reading, Pa., has ordered the police of that city to arrest all minors hanging shipment, solicited. about bar-rooms in the evening.

Cuba and the Fillibusters.—The Philadelphia Ledger's New York correspondent, speaking of the reported revolutionary movement in Cuba, gives the following facts in regard thereto, which he says are worthy of credence:

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On the 28th of March the bark Gigor sailed from New York for Havana. She was cleared by Mern Brothers, and there is every reason to believe that she had on board 100 fillibusters, with a full supply of arms and ammunition. On the next day, the brig Mazatlan cleared for Fernandina, Florida. It is suspected that she also had fillibusters on board. The principal partner in the house of Mern Brothers is related to Gen. Goicouria, who is reported to have sailed in the

The Spanish Minister is in New York, and is sorely disturbed in relation to the matter

The Cuban Rumors .- The New York Herald of April 15th gives an account of the departure of a schooner for Cuba, with Don Jose, alias Hernandez, and others, with the avowed purpose of creating a revolution

Treaty with Paraguay .- The treaty between the United States and Paraguay was signed at

Death of Billy Bowlegs .- The rumor of the death of Billy Bowlegs, the famous Indian Chief, is confirmed. He died on the 11th ult.

FOR WILMINGTON.

STEAMER HATTIE HART .- CAPT. PECK. WILL leave this place regularly every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Wilmington same

evening. Will also leave Wilmington at 9 o'clock A. M., every MONDAY and THURSDAY, and arrive at this place next morning, early.

For light freight, or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, at Rush & Orrell's wharf.

April 13 Carolinian copy.

Groceries! Groceries!! 2000 Les. N. C. Bacon Hams; 10 Hbds. good Molasses; 10 Bbls. C. Sugar; 10 ½ bbls. E. M. SNUFF;

200 Sacks SALT; —ALSO— 50 Boxes TOBACCO, at manufacturers prices, and many other articles in the Grocery and Hardware line which will be sold low by GOLDSTON & FULLER.

Strict attention paid to orders.

Bacon! Bacon!! UST received a large lot WESTERN BACON, Sides and Shoulders. -ALSO-

A great many other system of buyers.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN. DISSOLUTION.

A great many other articles in our line, to which we

TEDMAN & HORNE, Jr., being anxious to close their business, offer for sale at low figures their ock of goods on hand. Our accounts are all due and would be pleased to have them settled. J. C. STEDMAN. J. W.

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn Factory prices. April 13 JAMES KYLE

DRUGS! Samuel J. Hinsdale, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, WINDOW

GLASS, TRUSSES, PERFUMERY. BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to sail.

Orders attended to with promptness.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE. March 14, 1859

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Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recomended by the most eminent Physicians.
For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.

WALTER BAKER & CO.,

Dorchester, Mass.

GARDEN SEEDS. RESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds, put up for the subscriber by H. Dreer, of Philadelphia, oon sisting in part of the following varieties, viz: ASPARAGUS;

REANS-Large Lima, Early Mohawk, Early China Early Six-Weeks: BEET-Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar BROCOLI: CABBAGE-Early York, Oxheart, Sugar Loaf, Large York, Battersea, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch; COLLARD—North Carolina and Northern;

CARROT-Long Orange, Early Horn; CUCUMBER-Long Green, Early Frame, Gherkin CORN-Large Sweet, Canada, Peabody; KALE:

KALE; LETTUCE—Early Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss: MELON—Jenny Lind, Nutmeg, Water, Cantelope; ONION—Large Red, White Silver Skin; PARSLEY—Curled. MUSTARD-White and Black.

PEPPER-Large Bull Nose.
PEAS-Tom Thumb, Early Washington, Early Charles ton, Large Marrowfat, Blue Imperial.
RADISH—Long Scarlet, Long Salmon, White Turnip
SQUASH—White Bush, Yellow Crookneck.

TOMATO-Large Red, Large Yellow. TURNIP-Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Large Globe, Rei Top, Hanover, Large Norfolk Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, Onion Sets, Blue Grass,

Timothy, Rape, Canary, Hemp, Sweet Vernal Grass For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE. -ALSO-A small selected supply of FLOWER SEEDS. S. J. HINSDALE.

E. MURRAY & CO., Commission Merchants, AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS, WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to sale or shipment Naval Stores, Cotton, &c. J. T. MURBAY E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. Feb'y 1, 1859 [K. M. MURCHISON

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WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859

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