and pursuits of his life for many years past had removed him entirely from scenes of political excitement. I have no desire, he said, again to engage in them. While I had a public duty to perform I endeavored to discharge it honestly, faith- public Administration depending upon it? Have fully, and to the best of my ability, more anxious not Senators of the dominant party, elevated by to serve than merely to please my constituents. their character as well as their position, openly Cherishing with sincerity the principles I brought with me into public life, I could not, as an honest man, change them at the bidding of party. My services were no longer acceptable, and I have since lived a private citizen, contented and happy, with no complaints or regrets in the past-no aspirations in the future.

But, fellow-citizens, I should be sorry to say that I have lived an unconcerned spectator of public events. In a free country every citizen, the humblest and most obscure, as well as the highest, has a patriotic duty to perform in watching over and defending, according to his opportunities, the precious deposit of the public liberties. Candor compels me to declare that, from time to time, I have seen much cause for patriotic anxiety, but never so much as at the present mo-

It is this conviction which has induced me-I may say constrained me-not without many struggles against the force of habit and that love of retirement which grows stronger by every day's indulgence, to appear before you, in obedience to the flattering call that has been made upon me I know how incapable I am of adding, by any thing I can say, to the force of the many able and eloquent appeals that have been already addressed to the intelligence and manliness of the country; but, powerless as my voice is. I feel that I should be recreant to the duty of a good citizen it I were not to raise it in such a cause, while there may be one of my countrymen willing to

I do not appear before you to plead for the triumph of a party. No, fellow-citizens; it is a far higher cause which now demands the exertions of us all. A bold and unblushing corruption has invaded every department of our National Administration, which, if not promptly and vigorously checked by the sovereign rebuke of the people, must soon engulph the public liberty, as it is rapidly undermining the public morals.

The wisdom and valor of our ancestors be queathed to us noble free institutions, which were intended to place the public liberty securely unthese noble institutions which daring official abuses, emboldened by impunity, would now pervert to the destruction of Liberty, by undermining every guarantee provided for its securityeven the virtue and patriotism of the people themselves. Shall we not, then, rally to their defence, one and all of us? Sha!l we be told trophe. that this is the cause of a party? Believe me, fellow-citizens, it is the vital cause of constitution al freedom-the common cause of every American citizen, Democrat, Whig, or by whatever party denomination he may have been hitherto known, who values his birthright, and is manfully determined to defend it.

That I have presented to you no exaggerated picture of our public situation is unfortunately too well established by facts, now of universal notoriety. Revelations brought out during the late session of Congress have placed them before the public in a form not to be questioned.

Look at the report upon public printing, and you will see there how elaborately and ingeniously in that large department of the public expendit ure, corruption has been organized into a system to multiply bribes to the employees and supporters of the Government. Every contract, whether for paper, for printing, for lithographing, for engraving, has been so managed as not only to yield a rich harvest to the contractor himself, but to the officer of the Government who awards the contract, and to the intermediate agents employed as brokers to procure it. Thus is a single job made, by its ramifications, to enlist and remunerate a dozen or more political retainers, at an e-normous cost to the Treasury; for the prices alhigh, to enable him to pay the customary tributes to his patrons and associates.

And this rank scene of corruption has been in the city of Washington. One of these leviers of black mail, one who received the modest sum of \$39,000 for his good will and patronage in the sale and brokerage of public contracts, was but the other day owner and conductor of the official are told, public printer in fact, though not in

Look now at the huge report made upon the operations in the navy yards of Philadelphia and Brooklyn-a document gigantic in its proportions, but yet more gigantic and startling in the official iniquities it reveals. I have neither the time nor the patience to enter into the disgusting details of these revelations. But one glaring and monstrous fact appears from them all-the systematic employment of contracts for every variety of work and materials in both of these vast establishments, and that with the direct approbation of the Government itself to reward partisan services, and to debauch the suffrages of the

There you will see contracts involving large amounts of the public money, directed by the Government to be given, in open violation of law, to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, from the sole consideration of the number of subsidized voters in the employment of the preferred party, whose suffrages were required in the critical moment of a contested election. So minutely and systematically was this policy carried out in one of those establishments [Brooklyn] that Democratic members of Congress representing the adjoining districts were formerly constituted by the Government its authorized agents for making an equitable division of the public spoils among its supporters, and in this manner the yard was filled to the number of several thousand with worthless and incompetent men, whose only claim to employment was founded on political service, and among whom, in the language of the report, "idleness, theft, insurbordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming extent.'

The developments made present the Government as moving in a constant circle of corruption. First, the Government, with the public money, corrupts the contractors and their employees to vote for members of Congress; then the contractors corrupt the members of Congress, with a stipulated per centage, to procure them other contracts; and finally, the members of Congress, by one species of influence or other, corrupt the Government to bestow the contracts which they had stipulated to obtain.

But, fellow-citizens, I cannot follow out these revolting details; there they are upon record, where you can examine them for yourselves, and ponder on the mournful degeneracy of the public morals they disclose, and upon your solemn duty, as men and patriots, to rebuke and correct the evil. I have referred to these things with the they could be shown to be party libels; but, un-

admit either of denial or suppression.

like a subtle poison through every branch of the peals to national pride and honor. proclaimed in the Senate chamber their conviction that the Government of the United States, of which they form a part, "is the most corrupt now existing on the habitable globe?"

The time is come then, when patriots and good men of all political denominations must seriously reflect upon the duties which they owe to their country, irrespective of mere party considerations. If we mean to preserve the noble heritage of free dom which our ancestors have transmitted to us, now is the time to make the effort. Public morality is the only basis on which free institutions can stand. If that is once sapped, the edifice itself must crumble to the ground.

I have not been an inattentive observer, fellow well as our own, during the eventful epoch in ed at all hazards. The political ascendancy of the which we live. I have witnessed the downfall of an ancient monarchy in Europe. I have seen a constitutional representative Government established upon its ruins; and in eighteen short years I have seen that Government subverted by revolution, to make way, after a brief and convulsive period of anarchy, for a military despotism

What occasioned the premature downfall of the Representative Government of France? It was Philippe and his Ministers, instead of resting on the virtue and intelligence of the country for support, sought to rule it by an open and shamess system of corruption. The elective franchise being confined to a comparatively small portion of the nation, and that fraction being itself corrupted by the Government, the mass of the people could right themselves only by revolution; and the Government fell.

It is a remarkable instance of the certainty with which effects follow their causes in the political world, that M. de Tocqueville, one of the most profound political philosophers in this or any other age, announced from his place in the Chamber of Deputies, while all seemed sure and stable in the eyes of the Government, that the revolution was at hand. And what was the der the guardianship of the public virtue. It is ground of his prediction? There had then been no popular tumults, no public disorders. He pointed alone to the depravation of the public morals by the mal-practices of the Governmentto the system of political corruption it had introduced, and on which it relied-as the fatal cause which must inevitably bring on a national catas-

Now, fellow-citizens, I take upon myself, with some knowledge of facts in both countries, to say that, great as were the abuses then committed by the Government of France, they were in no respect greater than those which are this day revealed to us as habitually, systematically practised by our own Government. Fortunately for as our political institutions have, in the general right of suffrage, furnished the people of America with an efficient intrument for the peaceable correction of these abuses, if they choose to make use of it This great right, Mr. Jefferson has emphatical ly told us, is the appropriate and "peaceable corrective of abuses, which in other countries are opped by the sword of revolution." But if the ple, enslaved by their party leaders, will not y the corrective, it is the same thing as if had it not; and we must then, like other nations, run the risk of violent reactions and revolutions, of which few can foresee the issue, when they are once entered upon.

We have had impressive admonitions that thes are not mere visionary speculations, even in this land of the largest liberty. What have already been the results of the heedless exercise or of the party enslavement of the right of suffrage in the hands of certain portions of the American people! Have we not seen vigilance committees forcibly hold them by any lower tenure. lowed to the contractor must be correspondingly superseding in several large communities municipal governments that sprang from the forms of harm. They are under the sacred quardiansh popular election, but whose abuses and corruptions of a tribunal instituted for the defence of con were so great that the most virtuous and in gen- stitutional rights-a tribunal which no political passing under the very nose of the Government eral peace-loving citizens co-operated in their overthrow; and even those who gave existence to and undisturbed exercise of its lofty functions them by their suffrages looked on and rejoiced in their downfall?

And what is this but revolution? And may not what has occured in your cities occur, in proorgan of the Government, and is even now, we cess of time, on the theatre of the nation, if such uncorrected, but accumulating, and acquiring a more daring boldness by impunity? Leave not, I upon the limits of Congressional power with reeseech you, fellow-citizens, this dear native land of ours to the cruel alternative of a tame surrender of its liberties, or of a fearful resort to a revolutionary vigilance committee taking possession of the Government at Washington.

No, fellow-citizens; let us organize our legal. constitutional, salutary vigilance committees at the polls. Let us throw off the debasing shackles party thraldom, and assert the majesty and vereignty of the popular will. Let us resolve by the potent voice of our suffrages to exclude from the high places of the Government those whether individuals or parties, who have in any manner sanctioned, participated in, or been accessory to the gross and daring abuses which dishonor the country, while they imperil its liberties.

The startling abuses which have been recently brought to light in the various branches of the public administration are not accidental, or ocasional, or simply personal. They are the necespolitical morality embraced, and indeed professed, by the party in power. If the Government selfish interests of a party, then, fellow-citizens, your rulers have not been unfaithful to their creed

With Democratic traditions, and even professions of simplicity and economy, your two last Administrations have, in six years, carried up the annual expenses of the Government from forty to eighty millions of dollars-(I speak approximatively and in round numbers)-having exhausted a surplus of twenty or thirty millions, and now ruinous expedient of loans; while at the same time we have seen Democratic members of Congress, by an act of unprecedented cupidity, and in violation of all decency, as well as the spirit of upon the firm pedestal of the public morals, to the Constitution, doubling their pay, and voting spective provision, and surrounding themselves, at an enormous waste of the public treasure, with the honor and interest of all. luxurious accommodations and extravagant allow-

magnificence and self-indulgence. Executive power, your President modestly calls by the stale device of the adversary in attempting upon the Representatives of the people to transfer to sow divisions among the friends of honest rein effect, the sole treaty-making power; to place and pestilent sectional issues for which there is millions of the public money at his discretion; no existing foundation-by the absurd cry of fire! deepest humiliation as an American citizen. I and to invest him with military protectorates over in the midst of the deluge of corruption which sincerely wish for the honor of my country that foreign States. With the the same professed al- overwhelms the land? legiance to Democratic principles, he tramples fortunately, the facts are too notorious, the know- under foot the sacred regard inculcated by the truthful voice from the North,\* speaking in the ledge of them is too wide-spread and universal to founder of the Democratic party for the freedom name of a numerous, enlightened, and patriotic pagated on the winds to the corners of the earth. the States, from the humblest representative trust

But I may go further, and ask if there is a single principle of any sort held in common by Norta. Shall we not accept this peace-offering, the members of the now dominant party? The and be willing with them to consign to the tomb Administration are the thirty million Cuba appro- tains so many victims of unnatural strife-an illpriation; the transfer of the war-making power; omened controversy, which, by the impunity it the party upon a single one of these measures? No, fellow-citizens, there is division and dissension upon all of them; flagrant intestine war upon some; and upon others, it is hard to decide whether a majority of the party agree with or differ from their President and chief in the measures recommended by him.

But still, with rare exceptions, they adhere to and sustain him. As the living representative citizens, of what has passed in other countries, as and embodiment of the party, he is to be supportparty-the power of disposing of the offices, employments, emoluments, solid personal benefits of the Government-is not to be jeoparded by indiscreet scruples about matters of so little comparative importance as principles and the general interests of the country. Such, fellow-citizens, are the results of the modern system of party discipline-of the code of political morals inculcated by the party in power. What is it but to proclaim political corruption undermining at its base. Louis by their own act the justice of the sentence pronounced years ago by a distinguished statesman of South Carolina: "that they are held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder?"

One of the chief arts by which this party has so long held possession of the Government, to the serious injury of the country and in spite of the reprobation of their measures by a large and un questionable majority of the people, is the fabriation of sectional issues and the fomentation of ectional jealousies to divide the country, and thereby to prevent numerous masses of virtuou and honorable men in both sections, who cordially agree in detestation of their practices, from uniting in any efficient co-operation to displace them from power. The great instrument of popular delusion which they wield for this purpos country was sleeping upon a volcano, and that a and to which alone they owe their unnatural foothold in the South, is the incessant and perniciou agitation of questions connected with slavery.

They put themselves forward as the special and exclusive friends of the rights of the slave-holding States. They officiously volunteer to make political issues for the South; and when, by means of these factitious issues, they have inflamed the South, and secured her votes, a part of them equivocate about the meaning and import of their ledges, and others betray her into false and untenable positions, where she is doomed to humiliating defeat, and where, werse than all, she is shorn of that which has hitherto constituted her chief and in itself invincible strength-the prestige of a character for high moral principal that would disdain communion with fraud, ur fairness, or indiscretion of any sort. Let the late Democratic eclaircissement in the Senate of the United States on the true meaning and import of the Kansas-Nebraska bill--let the humliating history and sequel of the Lecompton con stitution and of the English bill-say how far this representation is justified by facts.

No, fellow-citizens; never should the South consent to barter her principles and honor for such miserable, such delusive support as this. She has never gained any thing, she never can gain any thin by unhallowed political bargains. Have we so soo forgotten that he who obtained her votes for th Presidency as "the Northern man with Southern principles" was afterwards the head and Presi dential candidate of the freesoil party? He rights have a far better and higher guarante than any political combination can give. The are written in the Constitution of the country There, they are impregnable. Let us disdain to

Political agitation can do them nothing but agitation can reach. That tribunal, in the seren has covered them with the panoply of the national justice. On each successive question in volving the rights of the Southern States, as they have arisen, upon the constitutional obligation and validity of the fugitive act, upon the right of enormous governmental abuses as I have exposed transfer from one State to another free from the to you this day be permitted to go on, not only control which had been claimed under the power of regulating commerce among the States gard to the common territories of the Union-or all these questions the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States has, by its solemn and irreversible judgments, surrounded the rights and institutions of the South in the only points in which they have ever been supposed to be open to invasion with an impassable wall of de-

He who would, under these circumstances, indulge any serious apprehension of encroachment, either from Congress or the other States, on the rights and institutions of the South, must be a very credulous or a very timid man. Such a man, as Dr. Johnson said of the no popery alarmist in his day, would have been apt to cry "fire" in the midst of the universal deluge. I trust fellowcitizens, there is no son of Virginia who would go farther in defence of the constitutional rights of the South in case of any real danger than I would: but, as I cherish her honor, as I value her rights. sary, logical, inevitable results of the system of I loathe and deprecate all simulated panies to "fright her from her propriety," to seduce her from her ancient loyalty to the cause of pure and is to be administered solely for the benefit and uncorrupt government, and to enlist her in the obedient service of a party that would practise upon her fears only to betray her principles and in-

Fellow-citizens, there is one real, one pressing, one overshadowing and imminent danger which threatens the whole country. It is the danger to the public liberty, to public morals, to our free institutions themselves, from the wide-spread corruption and abuses which have invaded every deliving from hand to mouth, on the beggarly and partment of our National Administration. To reform these abuses, to purify the Government from its pollution, to bring it back to its accountability to the people, to replace the public liberty drive the money changers from the temple; the increase into their own pockets by a retro- this is a high and holy work of patriotism, which demands the united and best exertions of all for

It is the common cause of good men and paances, that put to shame all we read of oriental triots every where-in the North, the South, the East, the West. Shall we permit ourselves to be With like professions of Democratic jealousy of diverted from so vital and exigent a work as this him the power of peace and war; to give him, sponsible government, by the revival of extinct

We have recently heard a most honorable and

What has made Washington, as the central seat | to that of Senator of the United States. Succeed- | ward and forever, these mischievous and danger-Mr. Rives began by remarking that the habits of the Government, the public offices, Congress ing to the Democratic maxim of peace and honest our national politics. From opportaminated mass of the people but the belief that bellicose denunciations, in order to keep up the wholly private character to that portion of the instant. corruption festers there, and is thence diffused flagging spirit of party devotion by factitious ap- Union afforded me, I sincerely believe that this is the unequivocal, the deeply felt sentiment of a large majority of our fellow-citizens in the entire favorite and prominent measures of the present of the Capulets-a tomb, alas! that already conthe Mexican protectorate; the Pacific railroad; a has hitherto ensured to unexampled official abuses, protective tariff; and, until lately, the Lecompton has brought into the extremest peril those gloriconstitution. Is there any union of opinion in ous institutions which the wisdom and valor of Northern and Southern men united in establishing, and which their descendants are alike intersted in defending and perpetuating?

At all events, fellow-citizens, you are engaged a noble effort to vindicate the honor and liberies of your country. It is an effort worthy of he ancient fame of Virginia-of the best days of ner patriotism and renown. The spirits of her creat men, who consecrated their lives to the cause constitutional freedom, look down with approvng smiles upon your struggle. There can be no purer, no higher glory than to be the saviours, or lse the martyrs, of the public liberty.

Southern Baptist Convention .- On Tuesday a esolution was adopted recommending that the st week in July be observed throughout the South as a special season of prayer for the outouring of God's spirit and the success of the issionary cause; and that the friends of the cause throughout the South be urged to raise during the ensuing year \$25,000 for the furthrance of missionary operations, domestic and

The Committee appointed to consider the mater declined to recommend a change in the exsting Missionary system.

Dr. Manly, of S. C., addressed the convention behalf of the Theological School at Greenville. n the course of his remarks he said that pro fessorships had been accepted by Dr. Boyce, o . C., Rev. J. A. Broadus, of Va., and Rev. B. Manly, Jr., of Virginia. The fourth professorhip had been tendered to Rev. Wm. Williams, of Ga. Rev. A. E. Dickinson, of Va., has been appointed General Agent for the Theological chool throughout the South

The Convention adjourned on Tuesday night On Sunday, during the session of the Convenon, 29 places of worship in and around Richnond, says the Enquirer, were occupied by Baptist Preachers, now in attendance in Convention here. The reverend gentlemen selected for this duty num pered sixty, and were from all Southern States except Virginia. The degree of moral and peruasive eloquence displayed yesterday, in the pulpits, by these gentlemen, has rarely been surassed in our midst. Some of the discourses were pronounced to be master-pieces of thought

efinite opinion of what is to be from present inlications, but the general accounts from all parts f the country are unusually flattering. The eason thus far has been propitious. An abundance of rain has been succeeded by a spell of warm dry weather, that has given a wonderful mpulse to vegetation, and will be worth millions f dollars to farmers and agriculturists. The tryng months of spring have passed without disaster, nd the contingencies of protracted drouths and he ravages of insects alone remain.

It is true that some sections of the country ave not been thus favored; but such exceptions the general rule are always to be expected in o extensive an agricultural area as our own. The loods in the Mississippi valley have been most lisastrous to crops of every description; yet the nundated districts comprise but a modicum of the whole. Many of the Southern States, also, have been visited by repeated and destructive hail torms and severe frosts during the past month, out the damage done is comparatively trifling ontrary to all expectation, and vegetation is rapidv recovering from these drawbacks. In the West prious and long continued rains and the appeartributed to the damage. Nevertheless, those who were the most anxious are now honeful, and confidently looking forward to an abundant barvest In the more Northern districts, where farming perations are deferred by the colder climate, the ruit crop and the winter wheat are alone liable injury from late frosts, and from these we have en unusually exempt.

In the long catalogue of cereals, the wheat ocupies the first attention, and respecting this the counts from most parts of the country are very worable. Corn and cotton in the more Southern tates are in a very forward condition. Rye, oats and barley are chiefly raised in the Middle, Northern and Western States, and mature after the wheat s harvested. Fruit, not only as a luxury but as an actual necessity, is scarcely less an object of interest than the grain crop. In this there is a promise of a beautiful yield. After the scarcity

most cheerfully received. A failure of the grain crops this year in many wo years, would be most ruinous. This is particularly the case in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana. To these an abundant harvest will be invaluable, ince it will enable them to pay their obligations go-by for the present .- Wash. N. C. Dispatch. which have long since matured, and put trade upon a good footing once more. It is yet too early o form a definite opinion as to the result in these States. Present prospects, however, are encouragng. A few days may essentially change these prospects for the better. The season is so far advanced that further injury can scarcely be done. Jour. of Com.

Advance in Breadstuffs .- The war news from Europe is creating great excitement in the breadstuffs and provision markets all through the United States. At New York, on Tuesday, flour further advanced 10a25 cents per bbl.; wheat 3a5 cents per bushel, and yellow corn sold at 95a98 cents. Beef and pork also further advanced. During the States, most of the cotton and corn having been last five weeks superfine flour has advanced in New York from 50 to 75 cents per bbl., and southern extra 75 cents to \$1.75. The Courier encouraging.

"The transactions on the corn exchange on Tuesday foot up about 30,000 bbls. of flour, 50, 000 bushels of wheat, 46,000 bushels of corn, and 20,000 bbls. of beef, pork, &c., to the value in all of at least \$600,000. This for the season, when stocks and receipts of breadstuffs are much smaller than at other periods of the year, is a very very large business.'

All the saltpetre in the New York market has oeen withdrawn to await events.

Attempt to Burn a Circus .-- An attack was made on L. B. Lent's circus company at Frederick, Md., on Monday, while they were performing, by a large crowd of rowdies. Two of the circus men were badly hurt while protecting their property. Two or three outsiders were hurt, but not seriously. The crowd set fire to the side canvass, which was burnt up. They also broke one or two wagons belonging to the circus. All the persons got out safe. The cause of this is dmit either of denial or suppression.

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Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held at itself, a by-word and reproach with the yet uncon- friendship with all nations, he threatened all by tunities of information, which a late visit of a their Banking House in this town on the 12th

> The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the State proxy: P. K. Dickinson, W. S. Ashe, Jno Walker, John L. Holmes. The following were elected Directors by the

tockholders: Thos. H. Wright, F. J. Hill, W. Wright, W. C. Bettencourt, John Wooster, H. Flanner, James Anderson. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Direct

tors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and H. R. Savage, Cashier.

The only change in the Board is that the late Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sr., is succeeded by Jas. Anderson, Esq.

The Journal gives some other particulars:

"The amendments to the charter made by the ast Legislature were accepted. These amend ments give the privilege of issuing three and four dollar notes, and prohibit the issue of any notes above five dollars except those of the denomination ten or a mutiple of ten, the object being to do away with the 6's, 7's, 8's, and 9's.

"Another amendment regulates the mode of settling balances between the Cape Fear and other Banks of the State.

"A proposition to divide the surplus fund, or portion of it, was rejected, and the whole matter referred to the directors.

"A resolution was passed doing away with what has been known as the "Director's privilege," of borrowing \$5,000, on giving security and paying the interest thereon. Directors hereafter stand on the same footing as other borrowers.'

[The Bank at Fayetteville has for many years refused to act on this "Director's privilege."]

State Educational Association .- At the fourth annual meeting, to be held at Newbern on the 4th of June, it is announced in the Journal of Education, several addresses will be delivered. which will add much to the interest of the occaion. It is expected that the sessions of the Association will be opened by an address from the President, Rev. B. Clegg, of Olin., Prof. F. M. Hubbard, of the University, and one or two others conditionally) have also consented to deliver adlresses at such time, during the meeting, as may suit the Association. At the request of the Association, Mrs. Delia W. Jones is expected to prepare "A specific report upon the studies and mode f conducting Female Schools;" to be read before

Reports are expected from Committees appointed at the last meeting, on Common Schools, Educational Statistics, Normal Schools, and other matters of interest, opening a wide and interesting

N. C. Swamp Lands .- S. H. McRae Esq., of Plymouth, sold to Mr. C. W. Skinner of Chowan, and to Messrs. Augustus Lewis and Thomas E. Skinner of Raleigh, the other day, six thousand acres of his reclaimed Swamp Lands for the handsome sum of twenty five thousand dollars. A few years ago the same lands could have been purchased for a mere nominal sum. Some years ago Mr. McRae purchased a large body of Swamp land, and upon discovering the superior qualities of the soil, he turned his attention to canaling and after a few years' labor, has succeeded in reclaiming one of the richest and most desirable bodies of land in the whole southern country. Since these lands have been thoroughly drained they are easily cleared and brought into a high The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish state of cultivation, and are said to be capable of yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels of corn to the acre; and are reputed to be excellent Wheat and Cotton growing lands.

Had the Swamp lands of Eastern Carolina been eclaimed years ago, as they will be at some future time, and brought into cultivation, their value could scarcely be estimated by dollars and cents; and to-day, instead of Eastern North Caro- of Italy." lina presenting an unhealthy appearance, it might be the most flourishing country upon the face of the earth. Nature seems to have done more for us than for any other a failure of the crops. Freshets, too, have con- profited by it. Mr. McRae has not only amassed agents quarterly, instead of by the month, as a fortune by reclaiming Swamp lands, but he has opened the eyes of many who have been asleep all their days as it were, and convinced them what can be done by a little patience and labor.

> Crops .- The Wilmington Journal, one of whose editors has been to Onslow Court, says: We found that the crops of every kind were suffering very much from the want of rain; on Tuesday rain came, however-a perfect god-send. It was general, and everybody at Court appeared to be in better humor than previously.

The Raleigh Standard says: "The wheat croy in this and in the western part of the State is said to be very promising. We have not heard of the rust or fly being in it.

A Hint to Farmers .- We have always thought it a poor business for a farmer to neglect making f the past two years, this intelligence will be his own meat and bread and some to spare, for the purpose of making a large market crop of any article, with the certain prospect of buying corn of the Western States, after disasters of the past and pork. A prudent Beaufort farmer remarked the other day, that when he found every body was going largely into cotton, he concluded that he would pitch in for corn and give cotton the

> The Division of California .- A bill for the diision of California has passed both branches of the Legislature, and gone to the Governor for his signature. This bill is entitled "An Act granting the consent of the Legislature to the formation of a different government for the Southern counties of the State," and undoubtedly looks to the erection of the territory thus set off into an independent State. The name proposed to be given to it is the "Territory of Colorado."

> South Western Crops.-Texas and Louisiana papers of the 30th ult. bring gloomy accounts of the condition of the crops in portions of those seriously injured by severe frosts. In some fa-

P. TAYLOR HAS now in Store, a general Stock of Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, And the best quality of

Family Groceries, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Together with almost all articles usually wanted in the trade of this place.

Agent for the sale of BENBOW'S COTTON YARN TWINE, CANDLE WICK, &c. Store formerly occupied by W. F. MOORE, Esq., North-East Corner Market Square. Call and see. P. TAYLOR. April 30, 1859.

[K. M. MURCHISON BOWMAN & MURCHISON. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. IBERAL cash advances made on Consignments Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

. W BOWMAN. ]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

The Russo-French Alliance .- The following are the provisions of the Russo-French treaty. given by the Times:

Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France wish the co-operation of her fleets in the Balti Mediterranean, and to place an army of men on the frontier of Austria. This, the

says, is directed obviously against England its existence is proof that enterprises which thus to be protected, are such as it would possible for England to allow to pass uncha ed. The Times concludes that the Russian ar of observation is to excite insurrections and the Hungarians. The second condition provi that in case Austria invades Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within fifteen days of the violation of Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part so long as the war is confined Italy, but if France and Russia should Austria in Germany, or if Prussia should by under contribution in her territory, the would become no less than a partition of F. and the first principle of self-preservation a compel us to consider whether we can best ourselves on the continent or on our own steads. However much we may desire to ke clear of these complications, the existence

great German Power is essential to our safety There are also statements by the last steam that the French and Russian governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts surveys, &c., of the English coast and stations and of the English stations in the Mediterranear and have likewise been engaged making larepurchases of coal, irrespective of price or quali It is also intimated that extensive orders for char had been received from the Spanish Governmen and the inference was, that Spain would throw herself into the arms of France. Twenty-seven gun-boats, with vessels of a larger size, are bail ing for the Spanish government. It is suggeste that Spain might, possibly, be acting as the agen of others. Large quantities of guns and among nition are being shipped for the Mediterranean and Malta.

The Paris Constitutionnel and London Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter says that the document signed is a mere convention. The following is an abstract of a letter per the

steamer Persia, dated Liverpool, April 30th:

"The papers of this morning contain a despatch from Vienna dated Friday, in which it appears that the official papers there have announced the declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia.

"Revolutions have occurred in Tuscany and the Italian duchies, and all Italy will soon be in a blaze, in consequence of the announcement of Sardinia, that on her banner is inscribed. "The Independence of Italy!"

"The steamer leaves, at too early an hour to give you any news of to-day's markets. Renter closed in Paris vesterday at 62f. "Such is the confusion and alarm now existing

that it is almost impossible to predict the resul of the war on cotton. Purchases can be made however, at half penny decline on the week. "Cobden and Bright have been returned to Par liament by large majorities.'

Sardinia .- The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the army "The King regards the demand to disarm as a outrage on himself and on the nation, and has therefore replied to the demand with scorn and says, "I will be your captain. I have prove your valor on the field of battle by the side my illustriouos father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiersyour companions of the Tchernaya-whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners, like our war-cry, be 'the independence

WASHINGTON, May 12. Important to Mail Agents-The Post Office ple, yet we have not Department has decided to pay all mail heretofore.

> NEW YORK, May 12. Failure of Jacob Little Once More .- Jack Little, the great Wall street stock broker, failed to-day. Liabilities will probably reach \$2,000,000.

American Tract Society .- The Revolutionists Again Defeated .- The annual meeting of the American Tract Society last week, was of great interest, and decisive in its results. The revolutionists were again defeated at all points. The old officers were re-elected almost unanimously. Even Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, who is specially disliked by the revolutionists, because he once published a South Side View of Slavery containing some truths which they did not relish, received 323 votes, out of a total of 349.

## THE OLD DOMINION Coffee Pot.

H AVING become indispensable to all who have tested its value, A FRESH SUPPLY

Has been obtained, among which is a lower-priced artiticle, viz: 2 qt. at 1 50 and 3 qt 1 75.

ALSO, Trivets for this Coffee Pot (or boiling vessels of any sort,) at 25 cts., Iron Coffee Pot Mats (or stands) at 150 "We record our own opinion formed only by drinking

mediately connected with its preparation, are perfectly delighted with the simplicity and economy of the process."—Southern Guardian, Columbia, S. C. For sale at "THE CROCKERY STORE." N. TILLINGHAST

KNIVES AND FORKS. White Bone Handle with 3 White Bone Handle with 3 rong steel Forks, 3 large Rivets in Handle, very sell finished, and altogether a prime article, \$1.75 ps

Ivory Handle Knives only, and nives and Forks of good styles at low prices. -ALSO-

More of those Super Horn tip alanced-Handle Knives and Forks at \$2 50.

Just received at "THE CROCKERY STORE." May 7, 1859

Second Spring Stock. We are now receiving an unusually large Stock SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear. Also, a large stock of

Wool, Cassimere and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, de. de All of which were carefully selected by one of the Firm. and will be offered to Wholesale buyers at the lowest Market prices. All orders will be filled with care.

YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Factory prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1859.

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Podophillin, Gelsemin, STILLINGIN, LUPULIN, &c., &c. For sale by 8. J. HINSDALE.

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