WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

WARING & HERRON,
PROPRIETORS.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Continued Victories of the Turks—Russians Twice Defeated—Activity of the Allies—Orders to Burn Russian Property, &c.

The steamship *Arabia*, which reached Halifax on Tuesday, brought dates from London and Liverpool to the 15th of April, being one week later.

The leading features of the news were foreshadowed in our telegraphic spatch on last Friday, nevertheless as nearly everybody is anxiously watching the progress of the war in the eastern part of the Old World, we have no doubt the following additional items will be read with interest.

There had been no change in affairs on the Danube.

Advices from the Baltic to April 12th, state that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic with stores for the Russians, and an English steamer had been despatched for them.

Admiral Napier had left Kiege Bay for the Island of Gothland, it being reported that some Russian ports were open and a Russian squadron off Faroe. There was but little ice in the Gulf of Finland.

The whole allied fleet was in the Black Sea near Varna. All the marines of the fleet were to be landed to protect that place. Amiral Dundas had signalized his cruisers to take, burn and destroy everything belonging to Russia. His fleet was in communication with the Turkish land force.

Prince Paskiewitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th. Gortschakoff retains command of the army subject to the orders of Paskiewitch. On the 30th of March an important sally was made on Kalafat, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours occurred. The Russians were routed with great loss and pursued a considerable distance.

The British war-steamer Cyclops, arrived at Malta on the 7th, bringing important news. The Turks in Dobrudsha, after the Russians crossed the Danube, purposely left a free passage for them to Hirshova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight one half the Russians were cut to pieces, and the other half recrossed the Danube. The Turks had evacuated Chemarsoda, which was razed by the Russians. It was also stated—no date—that 30,000 Russians had crossed at Gulatz without opposition. All the accounts are very confused.

Two English vessels on the Danube filled with grain, had been fired into by the Russians, and one sunk.

Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 3d. The declaration of war by France and England caused immense rejoicing at Constantinople.

It was reported that the French Colonel Drew belonging to Omar Pasha's staff, had been killed in a reconnoissance.

St. Petersburg was illuminated, and a *te deum* sung on the receipt of the news of the passage of the Danube.

The Russian frigate recently lying at Rio Janeiro had been offered for sale.

It was not true that the Russian Minister had been recalled from London.

Two marine engines for Russia have been seized at Napier's Works on the Clyde.

THE POSITION OF THE GERMANIC POWERS, &C.

Austria appears to act more in unison with the Western Powers. Prussia leans more to Russia, though temporizing with both parties. The Protocol guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was signed at Vienna by the Four Powers including Prussia, but simultaneously therewith Prussia introduced into her treaty of mutual alliance with Austria a condition and limitation, which must render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept. All the military arrangements arising out of the proposed treaty have been referred to a Commission, presided over by a Prince of Prussia. Hanover and all the minor German States excepting Bavaria, side with the Western Powers and will support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself should the subject come before the Federal diet.

The Independence Belge announces positively that a treaty of permanent alliance, offensive and defensive, had just been signed by France and England.

The Austrians were reported to be entering Servia.

The Greek Insurrection.—The Greek insurrection makes no progress. The insurgents have been repulsed in several places. An Austrian note of remonstrance has been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek Government responsible for all mischief arising from the insurrection.

All contumacious Greeks had been ordered to leave Turkey.

The Very Latest by Telegraph Relative to the War.

COPENHAGEN, April 13.—Four steam frigates under Admiral Plunridge, have been detached from Napier's fleet and sent into the Gulf of Finland.

The English frigate Imperinse chased a Russian corvette into Sveaborg.

BERLIN, April 9.—Prince Barclay de Tolley proceeds to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, April 9.—No battle has yet been fought at Silistria or Rassova.

ODESSA, April 2.—All the English and French vessels have been ordered out of port.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The reserve battalions have been called out with a second reserve battery for each corps.

MARSEILLES, April 14.—Admiral Bruat will replace Admiral Hamelin in command of the French fleet in the Black Sea, for the purpose of giving Admiral Dundas chief command of the combined fleets. Gen. St. Arnaud is to have chief command of the land forces. There is no late authentic news from Turkey.

The British frigate Amphyon is ashore near Drago and cannot be got off.

Admiral Napier having received a report that 16 Russian ships were anchored at Helsingfors—was making preparations to attack them.

India, China and Japan.

The overland mail from India has been received with dates from Bombay to the 14th ult. It is reported that Dost Mahommed has offered an Affghan alliance against Russia and Persia. An insurrection had broken out at Bassir.

Insurrectionary fighting was going on in the Persian territories.

We have Shanghai dates to the 17th of February, and Hong Kong to the 25th. A Russian war steamer had arrived at Shanghai from Nangaski on the 10th and returned on the 11th, bringing intelligence that the Emperor had consented to negotiate, and had sent his Ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral. They had also treated the Russian Admiral to a banquet.

The Japanese Ambassadors announce that Japan will open her ports, but will require time.

The American squadron had not arrived at Nagosaki when the Russian steamer left.

The storeship Supply had arrived at Woosung on the 3d of February from Loo Choo.

The Insurgents had evacuated on the north entrance of Loo Choo, the grand canal, and the Imperialists have occupied it. The Custom-house has been re established at Shanghai.

A discovery of gold in Ceylon is reported near Colombo.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Nothing had been heard of the steamer City of Glasgow, when the Arabia left Liverpool.

In Great Britain everything was dull, principally on account of the Easter Hollidays, which has greatly checked business. Parliament was not in session.

General Sir Richard Armstrong, and Admiral Lowe are both dead.

The Arabia passed the Africa on the 16th, and on the evening of the 19th, fell in with the brig Hannah, of Whitehaven, in a sinking condition, having on board the crew of the brig Helina, of Liverpool, foundered at sea. Took off both crews.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and staff, arrived at Paris on the 11th inst. Napoleon had a grand review of 25 000 of his troops on the occasion. The Duke carried the autograph letter of Victoria to Napoleon.

A farewell dinner was given to Mr. Sandford at Paris on the 10th inst.

A dispatch from Turin, dated April 10, states that the Prince de Monaco and his Aid-de-camp had been imprisoned in the fort at Nice. Several other arrests had taken place, arising out of the recent revolt.

The trial of the assassins of Count Rossi is closed. Colonel Grandovo and three others have been condemned to death.

The farmers in England were lamenting the continued dry weather.

The employers of Stockport had notified the operators that the advanced wages given last year must be withdrawn. A strike was anticipated.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

It appears the the Admiralty, without sanctioning any new expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, have determined that such orders shall be issued to Sir E. Belcher as will empower him to continue the search for the missing expedition for another year. Thus we hope that the open water to the northwest of Wellington Channel will be examined, which, it will be remembered, was left unexplored by Sir E. Belcher at the date of his despatches last year. The names of the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, contrary to the notice given by the Admiralty, are still retained in the "Navy List," and will remain there until the return of the searching ships. This change may be, in some measure, due to Lady Franklin, who has addressed a long and eloquent protest to the Admiralty against the removal of her husband's name from the Admiralty's books until all search for him terminates.

Without unextinguished hope she still declares that it appears to her reasonable that Sir John Franklin and his companions should not be considered dead, but living, and bases her conviction to the latter effect on these grounds: "1. Because no evidence has been discovered of any catastrophe having befallen him. 1. Because the quarter of the Arctic Sea where it is most probable that the missing parties would be found living, or their fate ascertained, has never yet, as far as we know, been explored—Sir E. Belcher, when last heard of, having advanced only to the verge of the open sea to the northwest, but without entering it; and because the part thus indicated is one of the two courses pointed out to my husband in the Admiralty instructions for him to follow, and also because it had been pronounced, after a thorough examination of the other course, that he could not have passed that way. 3. Because within this unexamined region the resources for supporting life are probably abundant—and 4. Because my husband and his officers steadily contemplated, and from the first provided for, a detention extending over an indefinite period, should difficulties occur to prevent their return at the time expected." It is expected that Capt. Inglefield will be ready to depart with the Phœnix about the 18th of this month.—*London Athenæum.*

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.—By the brig Harp, at New York, advices have been received from Monrovia to February 25. President Roberts writes, under date of the 24th, that the Republic was in a state of prosperity, and that good health generally prevailed.

There were several passengers in the Harp; one or two merchants who have brought out a considerable quantity of palm oil, and who will shortly return with merchandise.

All the letters by the Harp speak in high terms of the improving prospects of trade. A colored man named Washington, who went to Liberia, a few months ago, from Hartford, Conn., is doing an excellent business as a daguerreotypist, and has sent to New York $500, earned in one month, to be invested in merchandize.

The first annual meeting in Sierra Leone of the Young Men's Society for promoting useful and Christian knowledge had been held, and the reports made show that Liberia was progressing in a religious as well as a social and commercial point of view.

Rev. Mr. McKay, the agent sent out from Indiana, and Rev. Mr. Peterson, returned in the Harp, and at a meeting held in New York on Tuesday night gave glowing accounts of what they saw in Liberia. The churches, they say, have large congregations; the citizens dress as well and respectable as in the United States; their houses are well furnished; true hospitality abounds; beef, pork, poultry, vegetables and fruits of all kinds are abundant, and prosperity evident on every hand.

ABOUT CUBA.—A correspondent writes to the New York *Herald* that Commodore Newton has communicated to our government the fact that the captain-general has in his possession a royal decree, authorizing him, any moment he may deem proper, to emancipate all the slaves of the Island. "This," says the writer, "is the measure of defence which has been hinted at by English and French papers, and is intended to carry out the threat that Cuba must be Spanish or a second Hayti."

The Hon. Philo White, Charge d'Affairs of the United States to the Republic of Ecauador, was officially received by that Government on the 27th December.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, May 5, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ.,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

ELECTION, 1st THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

Editorial Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1854.

MR. HERRON—

Dear Sir.—As the delegate from Mecklenburg I left Charlotte with the expectation of reaching Raleigh on the night before the Convention met, but in consequence of the bad management and disinclination to accommodate on the part of the Bland & Dunn line of stages, I was detained 24 hours on the road and did not arrive until the first days proceedings were over.

I found assembled the largest, most intelligent, and harmonious body that ever convened in North Carolina,—Fifty-nine Counties were represented by Two Hundred and three delegates.

The Resolutions, which doubtless you have published by this time, were passed by acclamation. They embody the principles that we have ever contended for, and are sound, conservative, and Democratic, just such Resolutions as might have been expected from the pen of the Hon. Asa Biggs, and would meet the approval of such a convention. On all the subjects touched they speak out boldly and plainly, leaving only one construction, and capable of being understood by all. The Resolution on Constitutional reform announces just what we are for and the mode by which we expect to accomplish it. How striking does it contrast with the Janus-faced one on the same subject in the Whig platform. To the Democratic party only can the people look to have free suffrage engrafted upon their fundamental law.

The Hon. THOMAS BRAGG, was nominated as the candidate for Governor by acclamation. A better selection could not have been made, sound upon all the principles of the party, a gentleman of unblemished character, of splendid ability, a convincing and powerful speaker the contrast between him and Gen. Dockery will be so great that none but the most bitter and incorrigible partizan can hesitate between them.

Under the lead of such a champion and such a platform, the annihilation of the Whig party is inevitable. His very name is a tower of strength and will send terror through the rank and file of the opposition. "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg, and the day is ours."

At the mention of his name the applause became rapturous. Such an entire unanimity has scarcely ever occurred—the harmony not only existed in regard to who should become standard bearer, but not a division was called upon a single question. On the second day, gentlemen from every section addressed the Convention, Mr. Biggs leading off in his happiest style. All spoke well, but we were particularly pleased with the remarks of Edward Cantwell, Esq., of Wake. He is a gentleman of finished education, extensive reading, and his speech abounded with happy allusions, conceived in choice taste, was argumentative and powerful, and delivered in the best style. He is a gentleman of decided talents and is destined to rank high in the catalogue of Democratic statesmen of North Carolina. The talent of the party was there, and if we were to attempt to take off the heads we would swell this communication to a disagreeable length.

We are very much fatigued having travelled all night, which is our excuse for this short and unsatisfactory epistle. We start in a few moments, in company with the Hon. W. N. Edwards, of Warren, N. C., for Washington, from which city we promise you a more extended and we hope a more interesting communication.

R. P. W.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 28, 1854.

I have been so much engaged since I have been in this Babel of political confusion that I have had hardly time to dot down anything worthy of communicating.

After the adjournment of our Convention, I concluded to take this place in my route home. In the lower portions of our State, which is the native region of our nominee for Governor, I found that his selection as the standard bearer of our party was most judicious. When we consider that his nomination was chiefly owing to the West, and so unanimously responded by the whole State, to this is added his own sterling merits as a man and a statesman, we cannot doubt his success. But it will require action and industry to defeat "the great strength of intellect and firmness of purpose" of Gen. Dockery. Dockery has shown himself in our district to be a most unscrupulous demagogue, and of indefatigable industry. Hence we must not rely too much upon his defeat, but all turn out and give him as he deserves, leave to retire to the shades of private life.

I found at this City our State well represented, and I was much pleased with the frank and courteous bearing of the President. He is well worthy of the high position he holds. His course will merit the approbation of his countrymen, and prove that he was worthy of their confidence.

The Bill giving Ten Millions of Public Lands to the Insane Hospitals of the States, has passed both Houses of Congress. Its features are against all justice, Constitutional and States-Rights. I shall take occasion to examine them in detail in another article. It is believed that the President will veto this Bill; and I trust that he will.

Every North Carolinian who visits the City is proud of the high reputation of his countryman, Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy. His administration of the Navy Department has been one of brilliant success. The ready response of both Houses of Congress to his recommendations evinces the confidence of Congress in the sagacity of his plans, and he has infused in the service a degree of energy and character, not only creditable to himself but greatly serviceable to the Nation.

In Congress matters are very interesting. The Nebrasba Bill still affords a loop upon which many new members, as well as old, may hang a speech On Tuesday last, after much blowing of trumpets, Benton emptied the vials of his pent up rage upon the bill. It was a most complete failure; if any other man than Benton had delivered it, he would have been scraped down.—Never since the days of the Cyclops who in blind rage devoured their own offspring, was there ever such recantation of opinions formed in earlier life and matured judgment. It was a perfect flash in the pan. The big gun has fired, and like "the peace-maker" of the Princeton had like to have bursted out the brains of Benton. He was replied to on the next day by Governor Smith of Va., who completely demolished him. But the Bill loses nothing by discussion.

The delegation from our State is much respected in Congress, they are attentive to their duties, and alive to the interests of their constituents. Our immediate Representative, Mr. Craige, suffers much in health from the rigors of this severe climate; no one is more respected for his integrity of character, and energy of temper. As Chairman of the Com. on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, he has important duties to perform, as well as delicate and heavy responsibilities to discharge. He will do his duty wherever he is placed.

I shall be compelled to remain a few days at Richmond, where you may again hear from me.

R. P. W.

The Democratic Candidate.

We have no hesitation in saying, from information we have received, that Mr. Bragg will accept the nomination so cordially tendered him by the late Convention. He had not received the official notice of his nomination, as he was on attendance on his Courts, but we may look for his letter of acceptance by our next issue. He was at Halifax Court the present week. The nomination was made so short a time preceding Halifax and Northampton Courts as not to admit of his making arrangements to have his business in those Courts attended to; and besides, he would have been compelled, in any event, to take a few days to arrange his business before leaving home. Those who had confided their business to him had a right to expect this at his hands.

He will commence the canvass at the earliest moment practicable; and to those who know his habits of labor and indomitable energy it is unnecessary to say that he will perform his whole duty.—*Standard.*

Thomas Bragg.

THOMAS BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a native of Warren County, and is now in the maturity of manhood, between forty and forty-five years of age. He received his first political impressions among a people well and widely known for their undeviating adherence to republican principles—in the County of MACON, the wisest man as he was the best Democrat of his day.

Mr. Bragg sprang from the people; his father, Thomas Bragg, was an honest and enterprising house carpenter; but though an humble mechanic, he has left sons behind him of brilliant and commanding fame—such as Col. Braxton Bragg, who so distinguished himself at Buena Vista; Judge Bragg, now of Mobile, Alabama, and formerly member of Congress from that District; and Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Thomas Bragg's education was commenced at the excellent schools of Warren, and completed at the North in the Military Institute of the late Capt. Alden Partridge, where at the same time was pursuing the same studies that favorite son of North Carolina, the late Col. Michael Hoke. Mr. Bragg's legal studies were conducted by Judge Hall, and on receiving his license he settled at Jackson, Northampton County, where he has resided ever since. Fond of home, devoted to the duties of his profession, and naturally of a retiring and unambitious temper, he has never sought office or political preferment; still he has never refused to serve his party when called upon. In 1842 he consented to become a candidate for the Commons in Northampton; and such was the force of his arguments, the power of his eloquence, and the confidence the people reposed in him, that he was elected in a County claimed as one of the strongholds of Whiggery. The records of that eventful session show that Thomas Bragg was uniformly true to his principles and to the people. He ably discharged, in that Legislature, the important duties of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—a post accorded only to men of first-rate abilities. Since that period he has not been a candidate himself; but so active have been his labors among the people, that, aided by the gallant Person, Bynum, Lockhart, Copeland, and others, the political character of Northampton has been firmly fixed as that of a Democratic County. He has frequently been a Democratic Elector for President and Vice President, in which capacity he has performed much heavy and useful labor for his party. He is now a member of the Board of Internal Improvements of the State, and, together with such men as David S. Reid and Calvin Graves, has been devoting his efforts to the advancement of the important interests committed to that Board.

One of the truest tests of a man is the estimate placed upon him by his neighbors, and by those who pursue with him the same profession or calling. Tried by this test Thomas Bragg comes out pure gold. In private life he is known and loved for his benevolence, his amiability of disposition, his frankness and integrity; and there is no member of the Bar who practices with Mr. Bragg, who does not speak of him in the highest terms as a man of talent and a gentleman.

Mr. Bragg is a most impressive public speaker. His style is clear and pointed; and while he delivers his ideas in good English, it is at the same time so plain that all can understand him. He deals neither in passionate expressions, nor in high-wrought figures, nor is he in the habit of misstating or misrepresenting his opponents; *he is a man of truth*, and will say nothing upon the stump which he would hesitate to utter, if necessary, in private among gentlemen. In other words, he is a patriot and a statesman, and well fitted, in every respect, for the public service. His interests are identified with those of the people, for he is one of them; the son of a mechanic, with but little assistance and entirely unaided by the accidents of birth or fortune, he has made his way to his present enviable position before the people. The Democratic banner could not have been committed to abler or safer hands. That he will bear that banner in triumph through the contest we have not the shadow of a doubt.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Ward Trial.

The trial of Matthew J. Ward for the murder of Prof. Butler, at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, which was commenced on the 20th ult., has been brought to a close, and the prisoner acquitted.

Late Storm at the North.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1854.

The damage done by the storm of Thursday night was greater and more wide-spread than was at first supposed. Roofs, chimnies and buildings in course of erection were completely demonished in various parts of the city, though none of the properties thus destroyed were of great value. A number of vessels were capsized in the harbor, and at least two lives are known to have been lost.

The Ericsson lies on her wet berth, off Jersey City, forty feet under water, and an effort will soon be made to raise her. So sudden was her capsizing on Thursday, that the company and guests on board, who were celebrating the success of the trial trip with champagne and its accompaniments in the cabin, and barely time to fly for safety to the deck.

The storm did much damage in all the neighboring cities, as well as in New England and the central part of New York State. North of Troy the ground too was covered with several inches of snow, which was washed away by rain, and now the Hudson is rising so rapidly that the lower parts of Albany are under water. A destructive flood is feared.

CHICAGO, April 28.—We had a violent gale here yesterday. Several schooners were driven ashore and totally wrecked. Four men belonging to the schr. Merchant perished. No other lives lost.

BUFFALO, April 20.—There was a great gale on the lake yesterday, and serious disasters are anticipated. The schr. R. Wood capsized, but the crew were saved.

Disasters at Sea.

The New York Courier recapitulates the numerous marine catastrophes in the last four months: The total number of persons who perished on the *Powhatan*, including the officers and crew, is at least two hundred and twenty; on board the *Tayleur*, wrecked in the Irish channel, three hundred and seventy; on board the *Staffordshire* wrecked off Cape Sable, one hundred and eighty; and on board the steamship *San Francisco*, one hundred and thirty—making in these disasters alone, a grand total loss of nine hundred human lives. The average annual loss of life on the Atlantic does not equal the loss of these four ships alone within the last four months. We might add to these four other ships not heard from, and which, there is too good reason to believe have perished. The steamship *City of Glasgow*, sailed from Glasgow for Philadelphia on the 1st of March, with some four hundred souls on board, and has never since been spoken. The *Leviathan* packet ship sailed from New York on the 22nd of November, and the *Lucia Field* about the 1st of December, both for Liverpool, and no account of either has been received. The clipper *Dauntless* left Boston for Valparaiso on the 22d of October, and nothing is known of her fate.—The number of beings and schooners, and other smaller vessels wrecked upon our coast since the beginning of winter, has been fearfully great.—These vessels are peculiarly exposed to the dangers of coast navigation. This is not merely in consequence of their size, but because they are almost uniformly weak handed, and commanded by men of limited nautical skill, who own their position chiefly to the fact of being part owners, The amount of property destroyed has been enormous, reaching in the case of all disasters on the Atlantic, during the last year, to a figure which even daring arithmeticians would shrink from—certainly, if *Lloy's List* affords any sort of an index, beyond ten millions of dollars.

CALORIC SHIP ERICSON SUNK.—NEW YORK, April 28.—The Caloric ship Ericson was sunk on the flats, near Jersey City, yesterday afternoon during the storm. She had just returned from a trial trip. The accident was caused by the careless men leaving the port holes open. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were on board; but all were safely landed.

The storm of yesterday was very severe and a number of the small craft was upset.

THE LATE FIRE AT NEW YORK.—The recent fire in Broadway, New York, continues to be much commented on by the press of that city, and a general desire is manifested for the passage of laws that will prevent the erection of buildings in such an insecure manner. The whole number of deaths that have resulted from the calamity is eleven, though is is believed by some that other bodies are still under the ruins. A rigid investigation in regard to the causes of the calamity are to be made.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Case.

We learn that the United States Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio, against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church South part of the assets of the Cincinnati "Book Concern," and remanded the cause of the District for further action.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The English press are laughing at Commodore Perry for being outgeneralled by a Russian commander, who went to Japan and got a commercial treaty, while Perry was lying quietly on his oars at Hong Kong.—Perry's slow motions have failed to realize the public expectations of the wonders which were to be accomplished by all the parade and show exhibited before the astonished and petrified Japanes. The Russian commander, with a force insignificant in apearance and in power, accomplished without difficulty what Perry, with all his show of power, was unable to effect. The display the latter made naturally excited the fears of the Japanese and made them cautious and hostile.

HOW LETTERS MISCARRY.—About ten days ago a prominent business firm in New York city deposited a letter containing remittances amounting to about $16,000, in the post-office in that city, directed, as they alleged, to Providence, R. I. The package not having been received by the person addressed, by the due course of mail, the matter was brought to the notice of the postmaster, who instituted an investigation—the consequence of which was, that the package was found at Providence, N. Y., to which place it was plainly directed. Such mistakes are too common among business and financial institutions.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER.—NEW YORK, April 28th.—The brig Glamorgan, of New York, arrived here to-day in command of Lieut. Downs, U. S. N., having been seized on the coast of Africa by the brig Perry, on suspicion of being a slaver. Caspar Kehrman, Captain of the Glamorgan, with the mate and two seamen, will be examined before the U. S. Commissioner.

It has been ascertained that there were on board the Powhatan three hundred and eleven passengers, and twenty-nine of the crew—making in all three hundred and forty souls, not one of whom escaped the fatal wreck.

The Brig Glamorgan, captured as a slaver on the coast of Africa, has arrived at Boston. The captain has been brought home for trial.

☞ Col. Edward Stiff committed suicide at Centre, Ala., on the 23d ult., by taking 10 grains of Morphine.

Mr. Fillmore.

Ex President FILLMORE, accompanied by the Hon. JOHN P KENNEDY, left this city yesterday morning in the cars for Augusta, *en route* to Nashville. We understand it is the purpose of Mr. FILLMORE to return this way from Nashville, and proceed Northward by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—*Charleston Mercury* 29th *ult.*

"DIED BY INCHES."—A most extraordinary account has reached us in a private letter from Vienna, says the British Notes and Queries, to a high personage here, that has been the talk of our *salons* for the last few days. It appears that the circumstances of the death of General Haynau presented a phenomenon of the most awful kind on record. For many days after the death, the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse which remained limped and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death, for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. The writer of the letter mentioned that this strange circumstance had produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it, and that the Emperor had been so impressed with it, that his physicians had forbidden the subject to be alluded to in his presence.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—By the report of the President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad we learn that the entire line from the city of Memphis to the junction with the Nashville and Chatanooga Railroad, is either in successful operation or under contract, excepting about three miles in Alabama, and 29½ in Mississippi. The finances of the company are in an easy condition, and the President thinks there will be no difficulty in completing the entire road within eighteen months or two years. The whole portion of the line now finished is in active operation, and yielding a handsome profit over the expense of transportation.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 27.—On Monday last, quite a number of our citizens assembled a little beyond the western boundary of the town, to witness and unite in the breaking of ground upon the Western Railroad. After the interesting ceremony had been duly performed, Major MacRae, President of the Company, invited the crowd to refreshment, and the champagne flowed as freely as the wit and humor of the guests, inspired by the interest of the occasion. The trees had previously been felled on about a mile of the track, 80 feet wide.—*Observer.*

"Caleb, spell *Aaron!*"
"Great A, little a, r-o-n—ron."
"Very well. Ichabod, see if you can spell United States."
"Yes, sir! Great country, little country, T-e-x-u-s." "Go up head."

A young man who has been missing for three or four months from Cattaraugus county, New York, and whom a whole cordon of humbug spirit rappers had consigned to the wolves, is engaged in chopping cord wood near Pittsburg.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Another extensive and destructive fire, involving frightful loss of life, occurred in Broadway, New-York, on the 28th ult. Upwards of ten persons are known to have been killed, and about thirty wounded.

The Shad Fisheries of the Potomac have been seriously injured by the rise of the water.

The Steamer Tribune was sunk near Louisville, Kentucky, on the 26th, and three lives were lost.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 27th instant, by John P. Ross, Esq., Mr. MOSES L. BEATTY to Mrs. LAURA LENTILLE. [Second Epistle of John 1 chap. 5 v.

DIED,

In Putnam county, Georgia, on the 20th of March last, WILLIAM McKINLEY, Esq., in the 75th year of his age—formerly a citizen of this county.

Town Ordinance.

CHARLOTTE, April 29, 1854.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners; present John Rigler, William R. Myers, Robert Shaw, R. McK. Jamison, and W. W. Elms; On motion, W. R. Myers was appointed chairman, pro tem.

It is Ordered, That a Tax for the year 1854, be assessed at the following Rates, upon each different object of Taxation, as follows, to-wit:

On each $100—value of Real Estate,	$0 50
" " $100—value of Stock in Trade,	30
" " White Poll, between the age of 21 & 45	$2 00
" " Black Poll, " " " 12 & 50	2 00
" " Free Black Poll,	2 00
" " Grocer and Retailer of spirits,	$50 00
" " Company of Circus Riders, and all others, subject to pay a State Tax,	20 00
" " Concert, per week,	10 00
" " Daguerreian,	5 00
" " Itinerant merchant or Pedler, or hawker of Goods, wares and merchandize, not the growth or manufacture of North Carolina, except Books, a tax of	$25 00
On each $100 of Interest,	2 00
" " Physician, Dentist, Lawyer, &c.,	5 00
" " Carriage of the value of $75	1 00
" " " " " $200	2 00
" " " " " 300	3 00
" " " " " $400 or upward,	4 00
" " Gold Watch,	1 00
" " Silver Watch,	50
" " Piano,	2 00
" " $100 value of Gold and Silver Plate,	50
On each and every Dog,	1 00
" " Public Dray,	10 00
" " Public four-horse Omnibus,	10 00
" " " Two-horse Omnibus	5 00
On each Livery Stable,	10 00

may 5 40tf J. B. KERR, clerk.