

### HIGH PRICE OF SUGAR & COFFEE.

More Sugar Land wanted—Coffee product of Brazil—How are we to supply ourselves with Sugar and Coffee.

The United States have already begun to feel the want of more "sugar land," and also of a source from which we may derive a sure supply, at reasonable cost, of coffee.

Our supply of coffee and of imported sugar costs, annually, about forty three million dollars. The consumption of both articles, not only in this, but in other countries, has, of late years, been increased in a greater proportion than their production.

Brazil is our chief resource for coffee, and there the product is limited by the number of slaves, which, under the effects of the cholera, and of the arrest of the African slave-trade, has been, or is to be, much diminished. The price of negroes has been more than quadrupled in Brazil since 1850, from the operation of these causes.

England has ample resources for supplying herself with coffee and sugar—the East Indies and the west coast of Africa—and is about to take possession, by force, of the southern provinces of China, which produce more sugar, and more cotton, too, than all the rest of the world besides.

Mr. J. H. Sigur, of New Orleans, in a communication to the Delta, treats the question of the means of supplying the U. States with coffee and sugar in future. He suggests the probability that the supply of coffee from Brazil will be much diminished, or fail altogether, by reason of the anticipated or proposed abolition of slavery in that country. "How," he asks, "are we to secure the domestic supply of coffee and sugar?" "It can only be done by the acquisition of tropical territory adapted to the cultivation of those articles, and the increase and extension of labor."

Then he asks the pregnant question, "Will the possession of the island of Cuba meet this object?" He doubts whether the purchase of Cuba will advance the interests of the Southern States, or even of the United States, to the extent generally supposed. It appears to me that the question is more a Northern than a Southern one. The interests of the ship-owning, commercial, and manufacturing North, and of the grain-growing and cotton-raising North-west, are to be directly and greatly promoted by that acquisition. To the Cuban planters and slave-owners the change of ownership would be worth immediately about seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, if it is followed, as supposed, by the immediate improvement of the value of slaves to the extent of three or four fold.—The increase of the value of lands may be in a greater ratio.

The sugar interest of Louisiana and Texas would be destroyed by it; and there are also other questions relating to the political and moral aspect of the matter which are to be considered, and which Mr. Sigur says he will not undertake to discuss. However, he thinks that two hundred millions would not be too dear for Cuba. It would not certainly, be too dear, especially if the Cuban proprietors will pay the money, as they ought to do.

### ROGER A. PRYOR.

In the last number of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, we notice a portrait of the able editor of The South, (from whose columns we often extract,) accompanied by a brief biographical sketch, from which we take the following abstract of his life:

"Roger A. Pryor is a native of Eastern Virginia, and is now twenty-eight years old. He graduated at Hampden Sidney College, and for several years attended the University of Virginia, where he studied law. He commenced his editorial career in Petersburg, Virginia, as editor of the South-Side Democrat. He afterwards accepted an invitation to become an editor of the Washington Union, but left that paper in less than one year, in consequence of the expression of opinion in favor of Russia, in the Eastern War, in an article which was published in the National Intelligencer. He then purchased an interest in the Richmond Enquirer, which he edited for three years, and was in the great contest between Democracy and Know Nothingism in 1855. He was then sent by Mr. Pierce on a special mission to Greece, and succeeded in settling the difficulty between that Kingdom and the United States. He is now editor and proprietor of a paper in the city of Richmond, bearing the significant name of The South."

From this it will be seen that Mr. Pryor is quite a young man, and has, if his life be spared ample time for achieving still greater triumphs in the editorial harness. We hope he will long live to advocate, as manfully as he now does, the cause of the South. We regard his paper as a great acquisition to the cause of our section, and himself as a bold, spirited and independent writer.—Mr. P. is, moreover, on what we believe, the right track. Holding himself aloof from party workings, he yet regards, and rightly regards, the Democratic party as the only Southern party.—Columbia Carolinian.

### REVIVAL IN RALEIGH.

A very gracious revival of religion is now progressing in the Methodist Church of this city. Beside the usual Sabbath services, meetings have been held every evening since last Wednesday. Up to last night, (Monday,) thirty-two persons had professed faith in Christ; and there were forty penitents, still seeking the pearl of great price. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Wheeler, has been assisted part of the time by Brethren Burton, Gray and Andrews. The congregations are large, the interest is increasing, and it is hoped that the good work will continue unabated until multitudes shall be brought to Christ.

The revival also continues in the Baptist Church; and there are tokens of coming good in the Presbyterian Church. We bespeak the prayers of Christians for the progress of this glorious work of God.

N. C. Advocate.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Advice, just received from Jamaica, inform us that a British man-of-war had captured an American slaver having 380 Africans on board, bound for Cuba. She was taken into Jamaica.

### WHO OUR SOLDIERS ARE.

The standing army of the United States, as organized by law, numbers, or should number 12,698 men, of whom 1040 are commissioned officers. By the act of 1850, the President was authorized to increase the number of privates in the 481 companies last year serving on the frontier, to 74 men each, which addition if duly made, would give an aggregate of 17,862 men in the American army. It is probable, however, that considering the constant losses of men by death, expiration of service, &c., our military force is rarely greater than that first mentioned.

The whole number of recruits during the six years ending September 30, 1855, was 80,066, or an annual average of 5,011.—They are principally from our large cities. New York furnishing her full proportion. The difficulties of this service may be imagined, from the fact, that of the 16,064 enlisted in that city during the year 1852, 13,888 were rejected for various causes.

During peace, the greater number of recruits are foreigners; but in time of war this is reversed. In the last war with Great Britain, nearly the entire army was composed of Americans. The same may be said of the Mexican war. Of 5,000 enlistments during the year 1840, 3630 were native born citizens of the United States.—Generally these men were far nobler than the usual recruits of our peace establishment, taller, more intelligent, and less likely to succumb to sickness and fatigue.

The average height of native born soldiers gives the State of Georgia the preference.—The lowest is that of New York.—Of 241 men, six feet and upwards, Georgia sends 30; North Carolina 24; Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana, each 18; Alabama and Illinois, 17 each; South Carolina, Virginia and Ohio, 15; Maine 11; Maryland 9; Missouri 8; New Jersey and Vermont 6; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania 5, and New York 4. The tallest man is from Georgia, 6 feet 6 1/2 inches. Close by him stands one from South Carolina, 6 feet 4 1/2 inches. The average weight of American soldiers is 148 1/2 lbs.

### MONEY.

Is money an evil? No. Some persons say that money is "the root of all evil." But the Bible and common sense say no such thing. The Bible says "The love of money is the root of all evil"—not money itself; money itself is not an evil at all, it is a blessing, it is designed to bless mankind; if not, why did the Creator fill the bowels of the earth with silver and gold metals? A man may have no money and yet love it; and a man may have much money and not love it. He may use all he has to the glory of God. But how shall money bless its possessor and others? Not by hoarding it up and keeping it locked up in his iron box, or in bonds and mortgages, but by its circulation in doing good. Is it an evil to increase in wealth?—Certainly not. There may be danger in it, but no sin, if it is obtained honestly. The evil consists in the wrong use we make of wealth. If we use it to minister to our vanity and pride, to luxury and sensual gratification, then the use, or rather the abuse of it becomes an evil.

As men increase in wealth, they should, if they would be accounted good stewards to the great Proprietor of all, increase in good works in exact proportion as they increase in wealth. Money should circulate in doing good as it increases from year to year, not hoarded by its possessor to be distributed by his executors or administrators, but by his own hands, as well as by his own will. Let no man imagine that he will receive a reward from his Divine Master, who leaves large legacies, when he dies, to benevolent objects and institutions, who refused or neglected to do good with his wealth while living. His money may do good to those into whose hands it shall fall, but he will have no reward; he held on to it with an iron grasp until death unloosed his hold—now it must go, it is no virtue in him. A man may be obliged to retain his capital while he lives, in order to carry on his business; this he may leave for distribution by his executors when he dies, and be rewarded; but his income should be disposed of by himself while he lives.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON A JEW.—The Kensington Gazette relates the following disgraceful affair:

"The son of a Jew tradesman of Guttstadt, in Eastern Prussia, having lately terminated his apprenticeship to a furrier, gave on the occasion a grand banquet to all the master furriers of the town. After a good deal of wine had been drunk, the conversation turned on the crucifixion of Christ, and the guests, regardless of the consideration due to their host, insisted that he was responsible for the crime of his ancestors. One of them at length proposed that as a punishment, the young man should undergo the operation of having a cross cut on his person. The proposition was adopted with applause, and the young man, in spite of a desperate resistance, had a cross cut deeply in his hand. He would probably have been further ill treated, if, by an almost superhuman exercise of strength, he had not broken from his assailants and rushed into the street. There he fell senseless, and was conveyed to his own house. Medical assistance was procured for him, but the loss of blood was so great that there is but little hope of saving him. His cowardly assailants, all of whom occupy a respectable position in society, were arrested and sent to Heilsberg to take their trial.

WESTERN ORATORY.—Even the Democratic reader can enjoy a hearty laugh over the following specimen of oratory, which LITTLE, of the Fredericksburg News, puts into the mouth of some Democratic candidate for Congress in "the West:"

"Elect me to Congress," said he, "and as Shakspeare said when Julius Cesar stabbed him in the House of Representatives, 'Richard is himself again'—an honest man is—a man; and General Jackson can outdo old Romulus, out play old Plato, out Soc old Socrates, and out cut old—old Kussuth."

### INDIAN WAR IN MINNESOTA.

Seventy Persons Killed or taken Prisoners.

The Minnesota papers bring us the particulars of the recent massacre at Spirit Lake, and other places in Minnesota, of which accounts have been received by telegraph:

"Troops left Fort Dodge on the 24th of March, and after a march of six days arrived at a place called the "Colony," settled by Irish emigrants. There they found that the place had been attacked by a band of Sioux, and seven persons killed, three wounded, and four women carried off captives. Among the killed was Wm. Wood, George M. Wood, Mr. Church and Josiah Stewart. The attack was without provocation, and unexpected by the settlers. William Wood was an old resident of Mankato, and a trader at Springfield.

At the commencement of the fight Mr Wood went out to the bank of the river to talk to the Indians, and as he turned about to go home he was shot dead, and immediately set on fire, his body, when found, being awfully burned. They next called at the house of Josiah Stewart, and shot him in the head. His wife begged for her life, to which they replied, "apo squaw," (kill squaw), and shot her also in the head. Her two little girls were killed with her. John Stewart, a little boy eight years old, hid himself behind a log, and escaped. Major Williams has taken him home, and will bring him up. He has now a good protector.

They then proceeded to the house of Mr Thomas. Several families had here collected together, and there were some eight or nine rifles in the house. Umphashoto, an old Indian chief, well known in this neighborhood, ran past the house shouting to the inmates, several of whom unfortunately ventured to the door to see what was the matter, when about twenty Indians, posted behind a hay-stack, about five rods distant, fired upon them, killing a son of Mr Thomas, aged 10 years. Mr Thomas was wounded in the arm, rendering amputation necessary; David Carver was shot through the arm, the ball lodging in his side, the wound is not considered dangerous; and Miss Drusella Swiver received a ball in her shoulder, the ball passing out upon the opposite side.

The doors were instantly shut and barricaded. Some of the inmates engaged themselves in moulting balls—others in loading the rifles, while John Bradshaw and a man named Markham fired upon the Indians without. Their chief and a number of others were killed—the exact number is not known. It was reported by an Indian to a man named Shigley that nine were killed and five wounded. Towards night the Indians withdrew, carrying their dead and wounded with them. No white person was killed after the first fire. One Indian was shot by Mrs Church, who loaded guns for the men in one of the houses.

The men sent to Spirit Lake have returned. They have buried twenty-nine bodies, two were found burned, besides, it is not known, of course, whose skeletons they were. They first visited the house of Mr Thatcher, and found two bodies—those of A. Noble and Mr Roan. They then visited the residence of Jonathan House, here nine bodies were found, dreadfully mangled—men, women and children, all indiscriminately murdered. The body of Jonathan House is reported missing.

The next house was Granger's, near the Lake. Here, probably, a sharp conflict ensued. A man named Snyder was found dreadfully mangled with a broad axe. The Grangers have one missing, probably both killed. The body of a man was found upon the Lake near the house, so mangled that it was impossible to recognise him. Signs indicative of a fight were seen about this house.

They next went to Mattox's house, where eleven were found. This house had been burnt. The men and women shot, and children tomahawked, were some twelve persons—one missing.

The troops found about twenty-five men, women and children upon the prairie, some of whom had been wounded by the Indians. They were without provisions, scantily clothed and exhausted by fatigue.

The Indians have taken four women prisoners. It is supposed that about seventy persons have been killed and taken prisoners.

On the 16th inst., the citizens of Mankato, learning of the outrages committed by the Indians on the Watowan, mustered nearly fifty men, and started for that point. On Sunday morning they discovered new traces of the Indians, near the residence of Mr Shoem. As they approached, and the Indians showing a disposition to fight, the Mankato men fired upon them, killing some, but the number is not known. The Indians retreated behind the trees. Another conflict occurred—five Indians were killed.

The Indians then retired to a block house, and, on one of them making his appearance, he was shot by Mr Johnson. Just as the boat was leaving St. Peter's, a messenger arrived, bringing intelligence of a battle on the Watowan, about thirty miles above Mankato, between the volunteers under the command of Gen. Dodd and the Indians, in which the latter lost twelve—whites none.

DEEP RIVER IRON ORE.—The last Fayetteville Observer contains a letter from John H. Haughton, Esq., of Pittsboro' conveying the welcome information that a Northern Company has agreed to furnish on Deep River, within two years after the completion of the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., seven millions of dollars' worth of black band iron ore, which will be manufactured on the spot.

Through some mistake, a gentleman, in the south of Ireland, led off the dance, at a ball, out of his turn. The person appointed to the post of honor challenged the intruder, and received the following reply: "Sir, I cannot understand why, because I opened a ball at night, a ball should open me in the morning."

### A RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

The vastness of the undertaking elicits various interests—political, commercial and others. Fears are entertained of the feasibility of such a project. Constitutional doubts are interposed, and the power or right of the Government to aid in the matter questioned. But most great and important enterprises are after all carried forward through individual enterprise, and generally with more success and certainty than when dependence is placed on legislative bodies. The Pacific Railroad is likely to be no exception to this rule. While Congress is discussing, seeking for and surveying the most feasible route, and establishing wagon roads, which are vastly important in themselves and are the commencement of that iron chain which must eventually bind us together in indissoluble bonds, a private company, having no connection with the Government, have actually commenced their operations and are already pushing their enterprise forward with a zeal and a certainty of complete success, that has already enlisted the feelings of almost the entire South and the co-operation of many of their most influential and moneyed men. Of the early completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad there is no longer a doubt.

The intelligence from the South and West in regard to this great scheme of internal improvement settles this question.—Ample means have been provided to build the first division from the Mississippi River via Monroe and Shreveport, La., to the line of the State of Texas, from the line of the State of Texas to El Paso, a distance of some 783 miles. Texas gives 76 sections, or 10,656 acres to the mile of valuable land to the Company, and also loans to said Company \$6,000 in United States Bonds drawing interest, and which are now worth a premium in market, for every mile of railroad built by the Company. So that the means at the command of the Company will build the road and leave a large surplus in the hands of the Company.

Upon the first division of this road in Louisiana, the iron is laid, and the cars running, and a large force at work to push on the noble enterprise.

On the first division in Texas the iron has been purchased—is received and will be laid down without delay. There is ample means now in the hands of the Company, together with the amount of United States Bonds that will be advanced by the State of Texas to contract and equip fifty miles more in that State, without borrowing a dollar or selling an acre of their lands.

The value and importance of these rich lands to the road, lying in a State which is increasing in wealth and population more rapidly than any other in the Union, can be better understood by referring to the longest and most valuable road in the Union.—The Illinois Central which has been almost entirely built by bonds of the Company, the value of which bonds are predicated on the lands belonging to this corporation.—These lands now find a ready sale in the market at from \$5 to \$18 per acre, and though but a title of the quantity donated to the Southern Pacific Road by Texas, they will pay for the entire road, and leave a large surplus to the Company whose stock is now worth in this market 131!

The books for subscription to stock in the Southern Pacific Railroad, were opened a few days since in N. Orleans, and \$316,000 paid in cash, and a desire to take a much larger amount of stock, expressed by the leading planters and capitalists throughout the lower valley of the Mississippi. Several thousand laborers, in a few months will be at work to build and construct rapidly this gigantic scheme, which is designed soon to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The wagon roads to which we have referred, when open from El Paso to the Pacific, will form a natural bed for this great national work.—N. Y. News.

### A CITIZEN OF A STATE AND A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Many of our cotemporaries, we observe, assert that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided, in the "Dred Scott case," that a colored man cannot be a citizen of a State. Our cotemporaries cannot have read the decision in question, or they would scarcely have hazarded so wild an assertion; for Chief Justice Taney explicitly admitted that citizenship of a State, and citizenship of a federal republic, were two distinct things, and thus a man might be a citizen of the one without being a citizen of the other. There is nothing in the "Dred Scott" decision to disfranchise persons of African descent whom a State (as Rhode Island for example) has declared capable of voting for its State officers. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania might, to-morrow, if it chose, make colored persons full citizens of Pennsylvania, though it could not make them citizens of the United States, which is a different republic, and which alone has the right to determine who its citizens are. It is important to keep this distinction in mind. The Supreme Court of the United States, while it has the constitutional right to determine who are the citizens of the National Federal Republic, would be transcending its powers to dictate to this or any other State, whom Pennsylvania or that other State should endow with citizenship.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OXFORD N. C.—The Warrenton (N. C.) News states that a fire broke out at Oxford about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning last, which destroyed all the houses on the west side of Main street, from Mitchell's drug store to Williams' Hotel. It was with great difficulty that the flames were subdued.

C. Herndon's store and stock were totally destroyed. As the stock was heavy, the loss is at least \$40,000.

Messrs. Mitchell & Lynch saved their stock in a damaged state. Mr. Hargrove succeeded in saving all his books and papers. Mrs. Shelburne's fire was much damaged, as it was on fire several times.

### HIGHER LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Legislature of the State of Mississippi passed an act prohibiting the passage of five bank bills under the denomination of five dollars, with a penalty of fine and imprisonment, and an act prohibiting any owner or overseer of slaves from punishing them with more than 39 lashes for any offence, with a penalty for violation of fine and imprisonment. The citizens of Bybelia, Miss., held a meeting on the 20th ult., and passed a series of resolutions, of which the following are four:

Resolved, That in the management of our slaves, we regard the right to correct them as indispensable to our interests as slaveholders, and that there are laws sufficiently strict to protect the slave from cruel treatment.

That, generally, our slaves are well clothed well fed, and managed humanely, and that the Legislature is either ignorant of this fact, or willfully misrepresents the constituency, and, in either case, our respect and obedience is forfeited.

That we are determined to disregard both laws, and if the attempt is made to punish us, or any one of us, that we will resist such attempt per force, and that we justly throw the responsibility of what may follow resistance upon the Legislature, who are the aggressors.

That we invite our fellow citizens, irreligious of party, throughout the State, to unite with us in resisting these laws, which are useless, insulting and oppressive.

NOT BAD.—The appended negro story, copied from a Southern correspondence of a Boston paper, is not bad:

"General C— gave his black man Sawyer, funds and permission to get a quarter's worth of zoology at a menagerie, at the same time hinting to him the striking affinity between the Simia and negro races. Our sable friend soon found himself under the canvas, and brought to in front of a sedate looking baboon, and eyeing the baboon quizzically, he concluded that the ape was bound to keep non-committal, and looking cautiously around he concluded to: "He, he, you too sharp for them, old feller; keep dark; if ye'd just speak one word of English, white man have a hoe in yer hand in less than two minutes."

A fellow who is considered rather "soft," speaking the other day of the many inventions which have been made by the present generation, exultingly wound up with—"For my part, I believe every generation grows wiser and wiser; for there's my father, he know'd more'n my grandfather, and I believe I know a little more'n my father did."—"My dear sir," remarked a bystander, "what an old fool your great grandfather must have been."

A little Swedish girl, who had shared the heavenly impulse of a late revival of religion in her native land, was walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies. On being questioned as to the occupation of her thoughts, she replied by expressing the following conception, which is certainly very domestic, but still more poetical, and most of all, truthful:

"I was thinking," she said, "if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the other side be."

### THE ATLANTIC ROAD—BEAUFORT.

The ship John Frazer with 957 tons railroad iron, arrived at Beaufort on Tuesday of last week. This will be sufficient to finish Gov. Morehead's contract between Beaufort and Newbern, and as the work is being prosecuted with vigor we may reasonably expect that the road will be in operation between these two points at an early day.—We hope during the next summer to be able to visit our friends on the seaboard, to enjoy moonlight boat excursions in the vicinity of Fort Macon and receive the invigorating influence of the sea breeze, without having our bones powdered by staging to reach there.

The Frazer comes in over the Beaufort bar, drawing 17 feet 4 inches, at low tide.—An abundance of water, and one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. Push forward the work—we want a more immediate intercourse with Beaufort.—Goldsboro Tribune.

Dr. W. W. Foote, of Taylorsville, N. C., a few days ago amputated a young man's leg some six inches above the knee joint. The patient was caused to inhale Ether for a few minutes previous to the operation and remained perfectly calm and easy, regardless of the knife and saw, though sensible of all that was going on. After the operation was over and the wound dressed, the patient remarked—"I never felt it!"

GIVING LIFE TO THE DESERT.—The French are engaged in a good work in Algeria, which will make their conquest a blessing to the country. They are sinking artesian wells in the desert, probably for their own convenience; but the benefits must be general. The well of Tamein gave 120 quarts the minute; others more. The Arabs were frantic with joy on seeing fertility at once restored to their grounds. Speeches of the most grateful acknowledgment were addressed by the chiefs of tribes to the French officers and engineers. Science puts a power in the hands of man which enables him to transform nature herself.

### CZAR AND AMERICAN GENIUS.

The autocrat of all the Russias is recognized as the very embodiment of despotism, and consequently, the foe of everything liberal which we Americans hold most dear. Nevertheless, this exalted potentate has always evinced a strange affection for Yankee land, and in many ways encourage our men of genius and enterprise to regard St. Petersburg as a city of golden reward. The railroads which the government has found essential to its schemes of internal improvement has been built and equipped by men whose local habitation is in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The most valuable contracts for the construction of machinery have been awarded to American parties over the heads of skillful competitors in the land of Birmingham and Sheffield. And now we find the government of the Czar, which is working with indefatigable energy to retrieve the disastrous consequences of the war in the Crimea, securing the services of our ingenious engineers to raise from the harbor of Sebastopol that extensive navy which it was found necessary to sink, to save from the grasp of the allies.

Concerning this Yankee expedition to the Crimea, considerable misrepresentation has gone abroad, in consequence of the hasty statements of the Boston press. In spite of the alleged sailing of a company destined to forestall those who had been announced as the lucky contestants for the contract, we are now positively assured that the sole contract for the performance of this mighty task was awarded by the Court of St. Petersburg to Col. John E. Gowen, of Boston, who is renowned in his peculiar vocation of a submarine engineer. The company which has sent vessels to Sebastopol, in advance of this distinguished engineer, has merely permission to survey the harbor and the wrecks, and in case of the failure of the contractors, to make an attempt to accomplish the work. In the meantime, Col. Gowen has made the most extensive preparations for the expedition, and from the power and efficiency of his arrangements, he feels confident of his success. Besides the two vessels he has engaged, there are two transport ships, of a thousand tons each, several gun-boats, powder, and an immense variety of all kinds of materials placed at his command by the Russian Government. The engines, suits of submarine armor, pumps, floating docks and other facilities for performing the contract, are already complete. The organized force to be employed will amount to between 1,500 and 2,000 men. It is stated that the old method of raising vessels by means of chains and screws, which the "Boston Submarine Company" profess to treat with contempt, is sanctioned by Col. Gowen as the only sure and efficient method of proceeding under the circumstances.—Philadelphia is interested in Col. Gowen's success. The company formed here is connected with that gentleman's operations, and moreover, we have the credit of having the first party at Sebastopol engaged in surveying the ground, and adjusting the preliminaries for more vigorous work.—Much of the outfit of our company is stated to be already on its way. We intend to capture Sebastopol, not by the battering down of another Malakoff, but by the display to the Muscovites of indomitable Yankee enterprise and ingenuity.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### ARRIVAL OF MORMONS AT BOSTON.

It has already been stated that a ship arrived at Boston last week from Liverpool, with 800 Mormons. The Courier says: "Many of the families were possessed of considerable property. The captain estimated the amount of British gold upon the passengers at £20,000, and said he knew of more than one person who had £1,000 for his own use and that of his family. Several had left relatives and friends behind them. One woman left her husband that she might go to the land of the saints; and there was another beautiful, dark-eyed young woman, with a young infant, whose story as told by the captain, was quite touching. The captain noticed her when they started, as possessed of great beauty, but lost sight of her in a day or two, and, supposing she had changed her quarters, did not inquire for her for 8 or 10 days.—He was then told that she had been very sick, and was still quite feeble. He had her brought from between decks, where she was, upon the deck, and laid on a mattress, got her some port wine and cake, and tried to bring her back to health. Under this treatment she improved much, and in reply to his questions told him that she had left a pleasant home, in a quiet village in England, and a husband to whom she had been married but a year or two, for this journey. He asked her reasons. She replied, that she had done so for Christ's sake, who had promised that if one forsook father and mother and husband for him, she should receive more abundantly in this life, and in the world to come everlasting life.

As soon as the emigrants had left Liverpool they formed themselves into 8 divisions, with about 100 in each division, and chose a bishop and an elder to preside over each company. They had morning and evening services—praying and singing—and in the evening generally a sermon. On Sundays a sermon was preached to each section.

THE AFRICAN TWINS.—The Cheraw Gazette moots a singular question. Mr. J. P. Smith, arrived at Cheraw a few weeks ago, from Scotland, with the African twins, of whom some little talk has been made. During her stay in Scotland, their mother gave birth to another child, whom she brought home with her. Now the question arises, if that child, born on the soil of Scotland, is bond or free? If born free, how can it be held in slavery here? And was not its introduction in this country a violation of the law prohibiting the foreign slave trade? The mother became free when she entered Scotland, but returning here, she returns to her owners. The remaining question is, can she enslave her child in her own return to servitude?

### WOMAN AS A PHYSICIAN.—The Irish patriot, O'Brien, in his work on the Principles of Government, says: "The medical art is an occupation peculiarly adapted for female practitioners. That women, when suffering from disease, should be under the necessity of consulting men, is a practice obviously repugnant to every natural sentiment of delicacy. Women, therefore, instead of being excluded from the medical profession, ought rather to be encouraged to qualify themselves for its exercise, and to practice it under a diploma, with the same sanction that is accorded to medical graduates of the male sex."

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Elizabeth Crabtree, a one story building situated in the western part of this town, took fire on Thursday afternoon last, and was entirely consumed, with all its contents, including about \$125 in Bank notes. Mrs. Crabtree was at work in her garden when the fire broke out, but she did not discover until it was too late to save anything. Just before going out, she swept up the hearth, and set the broom in a corner, which sufficiently accounts for the origin of the fire.

We understand that a subscription was taken up on the spot, and a sum nearly sufficient to rebuild the house was promptly subscribed.—Hills Recorder.

WE HAVE heard of some Astoria cures being made by Prof. De Gratta's Electric Oil. It seems to act on the diseased parts with remarkable effect and in a short space of time restores it to its natural state. It can be had of the agent here, Dr. H. M. Fritchard, See advertisement in another column, March 13.

### DR. R. WYSONG, Charlotte, N. C.

HAVING located in this place, respectively offers his Professional Services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

OFFICE in the new brick building, opposite the third district, Main Street, April 28th 1857.

### OPENING OF CHINA HALL.

Something New in Charlotte!

JAMES HARTY & CO. respectfully inform the inhabitants of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that they have just opened at the Stone, on the west side of Tryon street, in the Athenaeum Building, a large and splendid assortment of

CHINA GLASS AND EARTHENWARE China Ornaments, Fancy Articles, etc., just selected from the Newest Patterns of European Manufacture. Also, a large variety of Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Wafers, Lamps, Candelsticks, etc.

In commencing this new enterprise, the subscribers beg to assure their friends and the public that they shall always endeavor, by close attention to the wants of the people to merit a liberal share of patronage. They will conduct their business on strictly CASH principles, and shall endeavor to show that this is the only correct policy for both buyer and seller.

JAMES HARTY & CO. April 14, 1857. 41-4f

### NEW STOCK.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS Have just received a large and splendid assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS Consisting of Ready-made Clothing AND DRY GOODS, Which they offer for sale at surprising prices.

Amongst their assortment may be found LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Muslins, Lawns, Bonnets, Trimmings, &c. ALSO, Materials for gentlemen's summer clothing.

HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, Together with a great variety of Ready-made Clothing for spring and summer wear.

An extensive stock of all kinds of GROCERIES, which they will sell at cost, with freight paid, and will induce purchasers to trade with us, as we call and we know we can suit you in every way and price.

Call and get BARGAINS! Highest market prices paid for the purchase of all kinds. KOOPMANN & PHELPS, CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 20, 1857.

### DR. B. CHEARS

HAVING located at MONROE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

Office at J. Bickett's, April 28. 43-3m

### BONNETS AND MANTILLAS

The largest and richest assortment of Silk, Crape, Neapolitan and STRAW BONNETS, that we have ever purchased, and which we surpass for beauty of style, and variety of color. We offer them at an ADVANCE OR COST, rather than keep them in our hands.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of all kinds and qualities, suitable for the season. PARASOLS, FANS, &c. VERY LOW.

Ladies will find a large and well stocked at ELIAS & COHEN, Charlotte, April 20, 1857.

### GENTLEMEN'S Ready-Made CLOTHING

Our Stock is large, new and FASHIONABLE—well made, and of all colors—and bought cheap and well sold the same way.

Our whole Stock is UNUSUALLY LARGE, and inducements will be offered either Wholesale or Retail buyers.

ELIAS & COHEN, April 20, 1857.

### Lumber for Sale

The subscribers are prepared to furnish lumber to those in want of that article. They have a large quantity of Lumber on hand, and are prepared to supply purchasers at short notice. All kinds of quality of Lumber kept on hand, and manufactured purposes kept on hand for sale at reasonable prices.

MILLER & POPE, April 20th, 1857. 56pd