

From the Wilmington Journal.
CORN FOR THE WEST.

We have had occasion, more than once to notice or copy the statements in the papers published in the Western counties of this State, especially along the line of the Central Railroad, indicating the extreme scarcity and consequent dearth of Corn in that section resulting in present and prospective suffering.

It will be seen from the annexed resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their meeting on Friday last, that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has taken prompt action in view of this emergency, and for the purpose of contributing something towards relieving the pressure felt, has resolved to transport corn and provisions intended for those counties over the line of their road at half rates until the first day of next October.

We trust that this will be met by corresponding action in other quarters, which, with the local measures adopted will have a happy tendency in averting any intolerable pressure until relief shall have been afforded by the now growing crops. The prospects of the wheat crop, we are happy to say, are excellent, and this with the oat crop as feed for stock will, before the summer has advanced much farther, do much towards making things easier.

OFFICE WILM. & WELDON R. R. CO.
Wilmington, May 29th, 1857.

Whereas, There exists in many of the Counties in the Northern and Western portions of our State, an unprecedented scarcity of Corn and Provisions, requiring the importation into those Counties of an unusual quantity of these articles to meet the necessities of the people.

Resolved, That this Company, until the first day of October next, will transport over any part of the line of the Road of this Company, all such Corn and Provisions intended for delivery at any point on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, West of the County of Johnston, at one half the rates established by the present tariff of charges for transportation of the articles herein before referred to.

WHAT GEN. WALKER SAYS.

The New Orleans Daily Times gives a graphic account of the enthusiastic reception of Gen. William Walker, the hero of Nicaragua. Upon landing, a constant ovation was given him at every step from the levee to the St. Charles Hotel. The reporter says:

"After the lapse of some time, during which persons were advancing and retiring, the General and the writer drew aside, and, seated together, attempted to enter into conversation; but it was in vain. People at each moment would come forward, one would attempt a speech and all would wish to say a word. A happy thought was hit on by a friend, lights were placed in the inner chamber and in a minute afterwards we were closeted alone with Gen. Walker.

Successively he informed us of his adventures in Rivas since the time when the last news came from that quarter. He and his men, numbering some four or five hundred, in a fit state for action, were strongly fortified in that city on the 25th of March, when they were attacked by the enemy, some 2,500 strong. Four or five hours sharp fighting took place, and then the foe was driven back with a loss of more than 400 men. The Americans fought behind barricades, and lost but three killed and about the same wounded. All passed quietly in the city from this time until the 11th of April, when the enemy, who had received reinforcements from Guanacama and Leon, and now counted about 1,700 men, again assailed General Walker. The fighting only lasted until 8 o'clock in the morning. Again the foe was driven back, and with a loss of 150. The Americans, from their superior skill and position, scarcely sustained any injury.

This was the General's last battle with the foe. There were several native soldiers with him, who were continually hearing from their countrymen. Each report showed that the Costa Ricans were becoming more disorganized, and the hope was confidently entertained that they would soon retire from the country they had invaded. Thus things went on until the 25th of April, when Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, sent an officer to the city to proffer to all the ladies a safe escort from the place. This was accepted, and many of the most useful of the men retired with them. The absence of all these men made him feel stronger, as some were disabled and others mere loafers. His provisions were not over abundant, and less mouths to feed was also a consideration.

On the 30th April, Capt. Davis assigned to him, informing him for the first time of the failure of Col. Lockridge, and adding that his cause in Rivas was hopeless, and it would be well for him to take shelter on board the St. Mary's. The General was unwilling to listen to this counsel, but agreed to let Gen. Henningsen and Capt. Davis return to inform him that the Captain was peremptory in his tone, and had threatened to seize the Nicaraguan schooner Granada, if opposition to his wishes were maintained.

Finding that he had an opponent to deal with that he had not counted on, the General had all his guns disabled, much to the annoyance of Capt. Davis, and leaving his sick and wounded to the care of their surgeons, proceeded, some mounted some on foot, to St. Juan del Sur, a distance of twenty miles. This was on the evening of the first of May. The journey was accomplished in four hours, and soon after nightfall they were received on board. The sloop bore them to Panama, when Captain Davis went on board the Commodore's ship. Letters of the General's awaiting him here from friends he was most anxious to hear from were withheld from him, and the Commodore led him plainly to infer, that while the General remained there, he would be treated almost as a prisoner. With his staff he transferred himself to the steamship Empire City, and without any event of note on the way, reached this city."

PINEBUR MOCCASIN ON "DISTRIBUTION."
From the Raleigh Standard.

MOCCASINVILLE, N. C., May 22, 1857.
Mr. PRINTERS:—I've red sumwether a foolish feller that tried to catch a bird by openin' his buzzum and shakin' the tree the bird was settin' on, thinkin' he could shake it out and it would fall into his buzzum. The result was, the bird flew off and left the pore fool with an empty buzzum. That's jest about the way with the distribushun lumbag. The Know-Notthin' Sam-American Whigs keeps tellin' us that all we've got to do is to open our pockets and get them full of dollars. Whoever tries it will meet the same luck the feller did that tried to shake the bird down; for it ain't the natur of money to just crawl into a man's pocket without a effort on his part, any more'n it's the natur of birds to fall when you shake a bush. When any body promises to stuff your pockets full of dollars all for nothin'; you may be shore he's lyin' and that the truth ain't in him.

Sum of our people make a mity fuss about our State taxes, and want the general government to give us money and relieve us from these taxes. Now, where in thunder does the general government git its money but from the people and from the sales of public lands? Then if the general government gives you money, you must give it the money to give to you, and pay its officials to take it from you, so that for every dollar it gave you, you'd give it at least \$1.25, and you'd gain a loss of a quarter on every dollar you get. Jest let 20 men throw in a hundred dollars apiece and give sumboly 10 per cent. to take it and keep it a year and then divide it out among them again, and you'll have an example of the practical workin' of distribushun and the profits to be derived from it; and you'll also have a very perfect specimen of 20 egrjous fools, for which Barnum would give a good price.

But, say these distribushunists, there's the public lands that ought to be divided. Well, s'posin, we do divide them, what'll they be worth? There'll be 31 States with lands to sell, and they'll all be anxious to sell, too; and the land will be sold to speculators at a low price and in large quantities, and in few years there'll be a few big land holders to grind the pore and exact whatever price they please, and we'll have a landed aristocracy like that in England and Ireland, and at the same time we'll be payin' taxes in the way of the tariff, to make up for the loss of these lands and their transfer to unconsionable speculators and aristocrats; and the end of it would be civil war and bloodshed, and a general breakin' up of every thing and a universal smash. That's jest what I believe about it.

But then, ses sum, sell the lands and divide the proceeds. Well, s'pose you sell lands and git a million of dollars and divide it out. An't you got to pay sumboly to do it? And don't it take just a million of dollars out of the treasury that's got to be made up by the tariff? You git a dollar for your "sheer" of the public lands, as General Duckery ses, and you pay two dollars for warin' a broadcloth coat to make up for that dollar. Don't you reckon it would take you a long time to get rich in that way. It's sumthin' like a old game I've heard tell of called "chuck-a-luck," in which it was sed, "the more you put down the less you take up."

But I want to give another illustrashun. S'pose it's decided to be best for the State of North Carolina to pay all the county charges, (though, of course, nobody but a distribushun fool would make sich a desishun.) Then all the taxes collected for county purposes must pass through the hands of the sheriff, the county trustee and the State treasurer, each of whom must have his per centage out of them, and what's left the treasurer must divide out to the people that paid it in, and instid of usin' it to pay county expenses, there must be levied a State tax for that purpose, and out of it, too, the sheriff and the treasurer must have their percentage. Wouldn't that be smart?—Don't it look right down silly? Yet it's just as sensible as the distribushun proposition by the general government to the States. You'd make jest as much by one as by t'other, and with both together you'd be as sed broke as Jo Smithers was when they let his coffin fall with him in it; and if that wasn't a ded broke, this distribushun broke would be. It would be like my little boy Peter sed 't'other day when he seed a yoke of oxen pullin' off a old ded boss:—"Daddy," says he, "that's what I call a ded drag." I believe two sich "ded drags" wouldn't be equal to the distribushun drag.

"But," said Ned Devolt to me one day, "the furnurers has to support our general government, for we levies a tariff on them." Now Ned is a strong distribushunist, and that shows how much sense he's got. Sed I, Ned you're a fool, and I'll prove it to you, and I'll prove that you pay, without grumblin', to the federal government, ten times more'n you pay to the State, about which you make sich a consarned fuss.—Now, Ned, you bought a fine broad cloth suit 't'other day that cost you \$50. It was french cloth, and if there had bin no tariff it could have bin sold here for \$4 a yard; and the "cussed furnurer" had to pay about \$1 per yard by way of duty, and then he had to put it on the price of the cloth, and he sold it at \$5 a yard, and whoever he sold it to made a profit on it, and finally, Ned, you got it, and you paid at least \$10 more'n than you would have paid if there'd bin no tariff; so for that suit of clothes you paid more taxes than you ever paid in one year to the State, and yet you didn't grumble about it, but you grumble because you have to pay 50 cts to the State for warin' a hed on your shoulders, and I'm not sartin but you're payin' more'n it's worth and therefore have a right to grumble. Ned sorter sticked up his nose and started off, but I called him back and I told him he could get that suit for \$40 if there had bin no tariff. Ses he, "Uncle Pinebur, you're too menny for me, and always was, but I goes in for distribushun yit."—"Yes," ses I, "you go in for payin' \$2 on broadcloth and savin' \$1 on your State taxes."

He made no answer at all, but he looked very much like a goose, and left.

The upshot of the whole matter is, that the South has to pay heavy taxes to support Northern manufacturers; and the more distribushun we have, the more taxes we will pay, and the North will grow richer and the South poorer.—States' rights will be weakened and abolitionists will be strengthened.—the constiushun will be trampled upon, and then the Union an't worth preservin'!

I've got sumthin' to say about that 20 millions of surplus now in the treasury, but I'll put it off for the present. I've writ a long enuf letter for this time.
Yours till deeth.
PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

P. S.—How does the editor of the Register pronounce his name. Sum ses it's Simm, and sum ses it's Sime, and sum ses it's Simon. I reckon it's Simon Shelletts, as Jo Smithers used to call Simon Zelotes.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.

The sessions of this Assembly, which began in Lexington, Ky., on the 21st ult., were harmonious. The Presbyterian Herald, in speaking of this assembly, remarks that each General Assembly seems to have some peculiarity which distinguishes it from all the other Assemblies. "If," says the Herald, "we were called upon to affix a distinctive name to the present one as far as the proceedings have gone, it would be the "Missionary Assembly." Not an unkind or unbrotherly word has yet been uttered. No discussions for mere points of order or discipline have yet been held. The progress of the Church and the development of the resources for converting sinners, seem to have been the burden of all the speeches and prayers of the members. May it continue so to the end!!

The moderation, dignity, and noble conservatism, which have marked and distinguished the proceedings of this body, ever since the period of separation from what is now called the "New School" Assembly, have most deeply and favorably impressed the national mind. Long may these continue, and long may the elements that compose the present Church continue, in harmonious combination, to diffuse the rich blessings of justice, benevolence, truth and religion, extending their influence, until they embrace multitudes who have never yet been reached by their transforming and redeeming power.

LORD PALMERSTON'S TREACHERY

Lord Napier is in a terrible state of vexation and discomfiture. He cannot obtain even the shadow of promise from Mr. Buchanan on which he can hope to inveigle this government into an alliance either to dismember a Central American State or help England to carve new colonies out of China. Palmerston's plan is to appeal to the ultra-abolition and disunion elements, by pretending to reject the amendments to the Marcy-Clarendon treaty, solely and purely because the Senate would not guarantee the treaty between England and Honduras, in which the Bay Islands were to be restored to their rightful owner upon condition that slavery should never be established in them. This claim was one of Palmerston's hypocritical tricks. He knew the United States never enters into those entangling guarantees, and was told so personally long beforehand.

The United States had objected, and does object to the usurpation by England robbing the Central American States of the Isthmus transits, and has insisted on the restitution of these gateways of American commerce to their American owners. But although it was a little strong in the robber making any condition with plundered Honduras in restoring the stolen Islands, the United States did not interfere to forbid the treaty; the Senate only said it would not entangle itself in guarantees with a government that had proved itself so false and faithless as England done in its bold evasions and shameless violations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Even Senator Seward disclaimed Palmerston's vile and transparent trickery in pretending to ask the United States to guarantee England's treaty with Honduras, Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, amazed the Senate by defending the Marcy-Clarendon Treaty as Mr. Pierce sent it to the Senate; but when it was put to them by a free State and free soil Senator whether they acceded to this principle of entangling offensive and defensive alliances with England, they were silenced.

The three points on which the treaty was amended were: 1. The Senate refused to sanction the dismemberment of an American State in a form which implied a formal and complete surrender of the Monroe doctrine. 2. It was objected that there was no real and definitive protection offered to any of the Isthmus transits, and instead of removing it, intensified the worst features of the odious Clayton Bulwer blunder. 3. It objected to a grossly unequal and fatally entangling alliance, which accepted and guaranteed the right of England to dispose of the ports and territories of the feeble Central American States without even consulting their will, their rights, or their interests.

The treaty was not cast out of the Senate on a sectional vote; and Palmerston underates the common sense of our citizens, in thinking he can help his schemes for disunion of the States by his flimsy anti-slavery pretences. Lord Napier feels bitterly that his jesuitical Premier has over-shot the mark; but Buchanan and his Cabinet are well satisfied to see our national policy cleared of this speculating plot.

James B. Clay, Esq., son of the late Henry Clay, though a Whig, advocated the election of James Buchanan in the recent contest. He has received and accepted the nomination for Congress, for the Ashland District, as a representative of the Democratic party.

FARMING PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON PROSPECT.—We have never heard as general and loud complaints at this season of the year, as our farmers are now making about the prospects of the cotton crop. One planter of considerable skill and every body who knows of, has plowed up every foot of his cotton crop and planted the ground in corn. Others are engaged in doing the same thing to a partial extent.—Chester Standard.

We learn from several gentlemen from the country that the prospect is very fine for a good small grain crop, the only thing now to be feared being the rust. In some portions of this county the grass crop is very good, in others it is inferior. On account of the scarcity of horse feed the farmers have been obliged to put horses and cattle on the grass as soon as possible, consequently it is not very good. In the north-eastern portions of this county, where that great destitution prevails and starvation is threatening many families. The hail storm of last week did but little injury hereabouts but some distance off the destruction was very great.—Asheville Spectator.

The weather has been quite favorable since Sunday last, for those who have a stand of cotton. The wheat crops promise abundance, if the rust does not strike it; while corn will be late, the crops promise to be large.—Yorkville Chronicle.

THE CROPS.—We learn by inquiry of persons from various parts of this county, as well as from notices in our exchanges from abroad, that the wheat crop generally continues to promise an abundant yield; but the harvest, owing to the long continued cold season, will be some weeks later than usual. The corn crop is exceedingly backward, and it is too early to prophesy what will be the result; but we may hope there will be a fair yield.—Hillsboro Recorder.

THE CROPS.—We are glad to learn, from our intercourse with farmers, that the prospect for good crops is everywhere brightening.—Goldboro Tribune.

Later from Utah. St. Louis, June 2.—The Leavenworth Herald learns from Mr. Williams, who left Salt Lake April 15th, that Brigham Young was carrying things with high hand, driving the Gentiles away, &c. Judge Stiles, U. S. Marshal, the Surveyor General, and a large number of emigrants have been obliged to leave the Territory.

APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments: Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, Governor of Nebraska, in place of Mr Izard recalled.

The Hon. Mr. Wright, of Indiana minister to Berlin, in place of Brown, present incumbent, recalled.

Henry C. Murphy, of New York minister to Netherlands, in place of Mr Belmont recalled at his own request.

Isaac R. Dillon, of Illinois, Consul to Bremen, in place of Hilderbrand, recalled.

Wm. Thompson, of New York, in place of Croskey, recalled.

Grabriel S. Fleuret, of New York, consul to Bordeaux, in place of a vacancy.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—We have been requested to state that teachers and others who propose to attend the Educational Convention at Warrenton, N. C., on the 30th of June, next, should send in their names to W. M. Johnston, or E. E. Parham at that place, who, as members of the committee of preparation, desire to make all necessary arrangements for the accommodation of delegates.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.—Gov. Bragg, of North Carolina, under the resolution passed by the Legislature of that State, has contracted with W. J. Hubbard, of Richmond, for the casting of a bronze statue of Washington, after the one now in the Capitol of Virginia. The work is to cost \$10,000, and when finished is to be placed in front of the Capitol at Raleigh.

THE SALISBURY AND TAYLORSVILLE Plank Road was sold at auction on Wednesday for \$4,700 73—O. G. Foard purchased.

Money men in the lower counties have been greatly alarmed by the reported failure, of W. W. Griffin Esq., within the present week. Mr. G. was cashier of the Farmers Bank of Elizabeth City, and his failure may affect the bank very injuriously. There is a great run with these bills and general distrust. His liabilities it is thought will not exceed \$95,000, and if so, the result will not be so disastrous as some will imagine, as his assets are estimated at, at least \$100,000.

FIRST ENGINE.—The "Swannanoa" the first engine for the great throughfare connecting the great West with the commercial marts of the world has arrived. It is a beautiful engine, of colossal proportions, and we long to see it rushing through the mountains and over the valley of the West—such as are to be found no where else in North Carolina.

We are pleased to learn that a sufficient quantity of iron has been purchased to lay about twenty-five miles of the track. This looks like giving a tangible shape to a great project originally thought to be only in the imagination of the visionary. The contractors are pushing forward their work with all energy—many of them have completed their contracts and are ready for laying the iron. A large number of sills are already delivered along the road. Take courage, friends of the West, it will not be long before you will be able to "lay your hand on ocean's mane, and play familiarly with his hoary locks."—Salisbury Banner.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WEATHER.—Since the year 1816, as we are informed by one of the "oldest inhabitants," says the Boston Transcript, no such season as the present has occurred. In the year 1812 in some parts of the State, snow fell to the depth of five inches, on the 4th of May.—At that time the trees were in all the glory of full blossoming, and so rapidly did the snow disappear that no injury befel them. The memorable year of 1816, it will be remembered, brought frost with each recurring month; and in 1821, on Easter Monday, snow lay upon the ground twelve inches deep. In 1823, April 17th, there fell snow to the depth of eighteen inches; while as late as 1848, a "flurry" of snow occurred in June. For a wet cold, backward, foggy season, however, the spring of 1857 carries off the inglorious palm.

CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We learn that the Directors of this Company, at their meeting held in Raleigh on the 2nd inst., received a communication from Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., the parties with whom a contract had been made by a Committee of the Company for the completion of the works on the Cape Fear and Deep River, in which communication these gentlemen state that in consequence of difficulties with other contracts, it will be impossible for them to put a force on the works of the Company before Autumn. This delay the Directors declined submitting to, and resolved to push the work through with such means as they now possess, and such further means as they confidently believe they can command.

The President with an Engineer, and Committee from the Board of Directors, was instructed to examine carefully all the works and to organize a force sufficient for their completion as far as the Gulf this Summer. We have further learned that Mr. Cassidy, the energetic President of the Company, has secured, for this examination, the services of Henry McRea, Esq., whose experience, as Assistant Engineer on similar works in a neighboring State, eminently qualify him for making this reconnaissance. They leave this evening for the scene of operations. This certainly looks like doing something with a determination that it shall be done.

From the facts before us, we think that the plans of the Board of Directors can and will be carried out.—Wilm. Journal.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF THE Diocese of North Carolina met at St. Luke's Church in this town on Wednesday, the 27th of May. A number of distinguished men—ministers and laymen—both of this and other States, have been present. We noticed Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., of New York, Bishop Atkinson, of Tennessee, and many others whose names we did not learn; we noticed also Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Chas. Manly, and Peter E. Hines, Esq., having seats in the Convention. A beautiful and appropriate Convention sermon was preached by the Bishop of this State. On Thursday night an interesting discussion sprung up relative to Church Extension—a collection was taken up to aid the Church Building Society. Rev. Dr. Hawks took part in the discussion and made a deep impression by his appeals for the cause. He spoke eloquently and feelingly of North Carolina as the land of his nativity—his mother land. The ride of confirmation was administered on Saturday night to several persons.

The Convention adjourned Monday morning to meet next May at Edenton. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed during the session. At this time the members have all left and our town again presents its usual quiet.—Salisbury Banner.

NO STARVATION IN TENNESSEE.—Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, of the 25th ult., says that the tales of want and starvation in Tennessee, so extensively circulated abroad, are exaggerated. There is a general scarcity of grain, especially in five or six of the upper counties, owing to the failure of the crops the last season, and the temptation of exorbitant prices that induced farmers to sell out too close. These with the early winter and late spring, were enough to produce scarcity, but no one has yet perished, and the false alarm of "starvation" is a vile calumny and slander on East Tennessee.

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN A SLAVE STATE.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Bel Air, Maryland, under date of May 23d, thus records a decision of Judge Price, of the Maryland Supreme Court: In the case of the State against the negro Presbury, indicted for assaulting Mr. Scump Smith, a white man, who was examined as the prosecuting witness, the court decided that the act of 1846, chap. 27, did not prevent the admission of negro testimony on behalf of the defendant, as said act was not applicable to criminal prosecutions against negroes, being intended merely to exclude negro testimony in civil proceedings where either of the parties is a white person. Negro testimony was admitted in the case and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—It is believed that Col. Cummings, late superintendent of Indian Affairs in Missouri, has been selected for Governor of Utah.

LAWLESSNESS IN OHIO.—Much excitement occurred Friday in Green county, Ohio, by the U. S. Marshal conveying four persons through the county on the charge of harboring fugitive slaves: He was resisted in his object and a writ of habeas corpus was issued to test his right. Finally he was overpowered by a crowd in Springfield, and the prisoners liberated.

THE NAVAL COURTS.—The Naval Courts of Enquiry at Washington continue to drag their slow length along. These Courts, which will be recalled, are held in pursuance of a law of Congress, the object of which was to give officers complaining of unjust treatment by the Naval Reform Board, an opportunity of vindicating their characters, and of re-instatement in their former rank. A great many go into these Courts, but we hear of none coming out. The decisions, it is said, are to be known hereafter, and in the meantime the applicants are hung up on the tenter books of suspense.

Decency is a matter of latitude.—In Turkey a man with tight pants on is considered so great a vulgarian that he is not tolerated in respectable society. To spit in the presence of an Arab is to make the acquaintance of a cheese knife. In Russia that man is considered low who refuses a warm breakfast of fried candles.—In this country vulgar people are those who keep good hours and live within their income.

NEWS ITEMS.

Arrival of Gov. Walker in Kansas. Lecompton, May 28.—Governor Walker arrived here yesterday. He read his inaugural address; which was very lengthy. It declares that the territorial laws shall be enforced, and criticises the action of the free-State men, and declares that the position taken will be maintained by the whole force of the government.

In passing through the town of Lawrence, the governor assured the people that everything would be allowed for a fair inquiry into the points in dispute. Mr Summers, of Iredell county was bitten by a mad-dog one day last week. He passed through here a few days ago on his way to Richmond Va.; to try the virtues of the mad-stone which, said to possess the power of extracting poison from the wounds inflicted by rabid dogs.—Salisbury Banner.

TROOPS FOR UTAH.—It is stated that the administration have certainly decided upon sending a formidable body of troops to Utah. Orders have been issued for the dispatch to that Territory of the second regiment of dragoons, the fifth and tenth regiments of infantry, and Capt. Phelps' battery of light artillery, numbering in all some two thousand men, under the command of Gen. Harney.

Burning of a Steamship—Loss of Life. NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—The steamship Louisiana has been totally destroyed by fire in Galveston Bay. She took fire on the morning of the 31st ult., and we regret to learn that eleven persons perished with the boat.

Colonel Bainbridge, of the United States Army, and thirty-one other persons are missing. Only twenty-five were picked up by the steamer Galveston.

VOLUNTEERS GOING INTO SERVICE IN FLORIDA.—The War department has assented to a request of Gov. Brooma, of Florida, that a regiment of regular troops be substituted, by not exceeding ten companies of mounted volunteers for the purpose of more vigorously and effectively prosecuting hostilities during the summer against the Indians in that State. The volunteers, being citizens of Florida, and consequently acclimated, will be much better prepared than regular troops to undergo the fatigues and hardships of a summer campaign, and operations thus continuously and energetically progressing will be much more likely to consummate the great object so anxiously desired alike by the citizens of Florida and the Administration—the entire cessation of Indian depredations and the consequent peace and quiet of the people.

ALABAMA SUPERIOR COURT.—The Alabama Superior Court was in session week before last, Judge Saunders presiding. The most important case before the Court was the trial of John Shaw for killing William Gibson, his son-in-law, at a constable's election in February last. It was shown by the evidence that both were intoxicated, and had been quarrelling. Gibson advanced on Shaw, who retreated some distance. The quarrel still continuing, Gibson struck Shaw several blows and kicked him, when Shaw turned upon Gibson and gave him a fatal stab, which caused his death in a few moments. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter.

Ingold, charged with the murder of Stanfield Steel, and convicted at the fall term of the Court, and whose appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in an order for a new trial, was again tried at this term, and convicted of manslaughter.—Hillsboro Recorder.

THAT MIRACLE.—Some time ago an article went the rounds of the papers stating that a miracle had taken place by the healing of a woman while undergoing the ordinance of baptism by immersion. We probably copied the same story. But the story has been contradicted by the minister who is reported to have administered the ordinance, who has published an article. He says the only "shadow of truth" about the story was that the woman was an invalid [which she is still], and he baptised her by immersion—he being a Baptist minister.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The growing crops in France are magnificent.—Wheat and Flour were declining in nearly all the French markets.

Russian circles in Paris, maintain that the Shah of Persia has not, and will not ratify the treaty of peace sent to him. Letters from Germany state that the Emperors of France and Russia, are to meet this Summer at Berlin. The King of Bavaria had been received by Napoleon at Fontainebleau. The London Gazette contains an order of council, announcing a contract of marriage between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick of Prussia. The British steamer Hornet had destroyed 17 piratical junks on the coast of China.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—By the published proceedings of the late Baptist Educational Convention, it appears that they have determined to locate the great Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the village of Greenville S. C. The State has to raise \$100,000, and it is expected that Greenville will pay a fourth of it.

A ROMANCE SOMEWHAT SPOILED.—Some time since the Northern papers were greatly exercised with the mystery attached to the body of a young woman, said to have been found in the Hudson river, near Newburgh, New York. No one could identify it. The papers talked of the deceased female as being quite beautiful, and the imaginative wove quite a romance of their own around it. It now turns out that the beautiful white woman has been identified as the wife of Thomas Brown, a colored man from Lowell, Massachusetts, who is now in the custody of the coroner.

The Vicksburg papers contradict the report that \$96,000 had been subscribed in Mississippi to buy a plantation for ex-President Pierce. Nothing of the kind has been done.

It seems that Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Swollen and Stiff Joints and other lost their terrors. Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil is warranted to relieve any case in a short space of time and with a trifling expense. It can be had of the agent here, Dr. H. M. Pritchard. See advertisement in another column. May 13.—3m

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Robert Shaw, I will proceed on Monday the 23d of July next, to sell the following property, viz: Two Negro Women, Lizzie and Kater, one House and Lot on Tryon street, and other real estate occupied by Mr Shaw; Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Piano Forte; a small lot of Millinery Goods; and one Cow and Calf. Terms.—Six months credit, with interest from date. S. P. ALEXANDER, Trustee. June 2, 1857. 4-4

WANTED. A situation as a Teacher of a Classical School, by a young man who wishes to take charge of a permanent School, and who has had considerable experience in teaching. For reference as to qualification, &c., apply to Rev. A. Johnson, D. D., Melville, Alameda county, N. C. Address J. J. WHITE, Raleigh, N. C., care of Capt. Allen. June 2, 1857. 3t

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that he has opened a Carriage Establishment in Charlotte, near the East end of the Jail, nearly opposite Trotter's old stand, where he intends manufacturing Carriages, Buggies, &c., to the best and most approved style. He respectfully requests a share of patronage as he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may give him a trial. The best workmen and materials will be employed in the Shop. All work WARRANTED. Repairing done at short notice and in a durable manner. G. H. WEARN. Charlotte, June 2, 1857. 1y.

NOTICE. Machine and Blacksmithing.

S. J. PERRY at Work again!! The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has opened a Shop formerly occupied by S. J. PERRY, and that he has also secured his services, for the purpose of carrying on the Business in all its various branches. All those wishing their work done in the best style can get it done here. So send on your hard Jobs and fine Horses. M. L. FRAZIER. June 1, 1857. 4-4t

LOOK OUT For Arthur's self-Sealing Cans.

For preserving Fresh Fruits, Tomatoes, &c., used during the last two years, with entire success, by thousands of Families, Hotels and Boarding Houses keepers. The above cans are on hand and for sale in assortment of TIN WARE and STOVES, TWO DOORS East of Springs' Corner, Charlotte, N. C., by S. T. WRISTON. June 2, 1857. 47-3m.

The American Hotel.

This well-known and long established HOTEL, having undergone an entire renovation, both in furniture and Buildings, possessing in a great degree the advantage of location, being on the corner of Richardson and Blanding Streets, in full view of Sidney Park and in the centre of business, which makes it one of the most desirable locations in the city, is now open to the public. Gentlemen and Ladies visiting our beautiful city will find ample accommodation at the American, and the best that can be found in the city and throughout the State. Having secured the services of Mr. S. DYKE, formerly of the Congaree House, he will be happy at all times to see his friends or acquaintances at the American. The Stables connected with the House, together with the Omnibuses and Carriages, will be run and continued as heretofore, by Mr. John A. Shell, who will have as good outfits as may be found in the city. He will be found ready at any time to accommodate citizens and the travelling community with good and attentive drivers at reasonable terms. His Omnibuses will be at the different Depots in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the American and Hunt's Hotel, or any section of the city. Persons wishing him to call for them will find stables at either of the Hotels, or at either of the Stables, on Lady or Blanding Streets. Columbia, May 23. A. STERNES, Agent. Im.

Discovered at Last!

Greatest Cure in the World for PAIN: Prof. Chas. De Grath's Electric Oil. This Oil is the only sure remedy in the world for the cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Tics, Dolorous, Head-ache, Cramps, Colic, Piles, Felons, Sprains and Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Swelled Glands, Stiff Joints, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sore Nipples, Swelled Breast, Womb Disorders, Salt Rheum, Taker in the mouth and stomach, Palpitation, Eruptions, Caked Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Palsy, Pleurisy, Ulcers, Lock Jaw, Heart Burn, Tooth-ache, Ear-ache, Nervousness, costiveness, Burns, Sore Gums of teething infants, Hemorrhage, Abscess, Still Neck, Broken Breasts, Chlora, Tetter, Shingles, Frosted Feet, Fever and Ague, and all other kinds of acute and chronic diseases. It is so simple and so safe, that it is ever brought before the public that will do its work perfectly in from three to twenty minutes—has been used by thousands and pronounced to be the best remedy ever discovered. This Oil acts on the system with electricity—is of pure vegetable preparation. Not the slightest danger of applying it outwardly or inwardly. It once gives a permanent cure—in most cases from ten to twenty minutes. The best physicians of Europe have discovered that a organic derangement of the animal system is the effect of an obstruction of the physico-electric fluid in the organ diseased. A skillful application of the Oil puts in immediate motion the nerve fluid, and the cure is at once accomplished. No bleedings—no vomiting, purging, or blistering is resorted to.

None genuine without signature of Prof. C. De Grath. Beware of imitations. Price per Do. No. 30 South Eighth street, three doors below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Country dealers and druggists can be supplied wholesale and retail. Price 75 cents, 50