LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.

One of the editors of the New York Express writing from New Orleans under date of the 28th ult., says:

Every body has seen or heard of the famous *Gin Palace of London*. The Drinking Palaces of New Orleans are more spacious and splendid. They sometimes sail under false colors, and emblazon upon their banners, not any true insignia, of what is done within, but rather some gentle and special invitation to "a Coffee House," a Restaurant, a Saloon, a Lunch Room.

The Rotunda to the Merchants' Exchange in Wall street, is not so roomy, nor so elegant, as the Drinking Palaces of the two principal Hotels of the city, and some of the older Saloons are even more profitable, and more highly finished. Mirrors in elegant gilt frames, the finest marble counters and tables, elegant cut glass tumblers and decanters, fancy drinks placed upon showy shelves, brilliant chandeliers are the external attractions.

At noon they present you with a bill of Fare. There are hot soups, fresh fish, meats of every kinds, and cooked in great variety, game, bread, cheese, &c., &c., and all this you have,—*free of cost*, if you will call for it,—or a table is sometimes spread in a broad area where all are permitted to eat at pleasure. Many a man gets a free dinner here where the dinner, one story above too, three and four hours later, would cost him one dollar. But if you eat, you are also expected to drink, and forty persons drink without eating, where one at the same time quenches his thirst and gratifies his appetite.

At times you may see those enormous circles and half circles of the Palaces, two or three deep with people. "Fire and fall back," is the continual cry, and as one party retreats another advances. Noon and evening are the busiest hours of the twenty four, and I have looked in with curiosity, time and again, upon these vast assemblages of people. Of course there is no business more profitable than this. I have heard reliably of more than $70,000 produced from one of these establishments in a year, and of receipts from $10,000 to $40,000 and $50,000 in others. Sunday is the day of harvest with many of them, and one, if he write truly, can give no very flattering picture of a Sabbath in New Orleans. In New York, however, it is bad enough, and getting worse every year, while here things are said to be better than they were.

A TWO MILLION DOLLAR DIAMOND.

The Goshen Democrat and Whig tells the following queer story:

Having recently heard much of the good fortune of the Rev. Robert Armstrong, of Newburg, in purchasing among other minerals, what he supposed to be a topaz, but which turned out to be a diamond, we have taken pains to get at the real facts of the case, and find them to be these: Mr. Armstrong, who has for some time past devoted much of his leisure time to mineralogical pursuits, purchased a lot of minerals, some months since of an Englishman in New York, among which was supposed to be a topaz.

Upon a re-examination of these minerals, a considerable time after their purchase, Mr. Armstong was struck with the close resemblance of his supposed topaz to the real diamond, and was led to subject it to a test of its qualities. This test confirmed his [illegible] the subject, was sought, and given in favor of the valuable character of the gem. Mr. Armstrong has been offered $900,000 for one half of the brilliant, but has declined the proposition. Its weight is two and a half ounces, and if a real diamond, its value will be more than $2,000,000.

Mr. A. is now taking measures to have the character of the mineral put to the severest scrutiny, and we believe he has little doubt but that scrutiny will result according to wishes. If a diamond, it is the largest in the world. It has passed in disguise through several hands, its valuable properties not having been discovered by the person who originally took it from the earth, nor by any into whose possession it subsequently passed until it fell beneath the scrutiny of the present possessor. If it is genuine, it will put the Reverend gentleman in possession of immense wealth, and this wealth, we have no doubt, he will use in a commendable way.

TWO AMERICANS TRIED FOR HIGH TREASON.

Capt Gibson, the owner, and Mr. Graham, chief mate of the American schooner Flirt, who, in February, 1852, were arrested and taken to Batavia, and imprisoned on the charge of having endeavored to incite the Sultan of Jambi to disaffection towards the Netherland Government, we notice, by extracts from late Java paper, have been tried for high treason. The trial lasted eight days, and it appears the public prosecutor demanded that the said persons should be exposed beneath the gallows for the space of an hour, imprisoned for twelve years in the house of correction, and thereafter condemned to perpetual banishment from the Netherland Indian Possessions, and deprivation of all civil rights. The Court of Justice, however, acquitted these persons of the charges against them, but ordered that they should remain in custody until the case had been reviewed by the Supreme Court of Justice for Netherland India.

TRANSFER OF SPECIE.

The St. Louis Intelligencer notices the arrival there of five hundred thousand dollars in specie, being a transfer to the account of the United States Assistant Treasurer, which, under the late orders of the Treasury Department, was effected by actual transfer of coin, instead of by draft, as was formerly the custom. The Intelligencer says:

We observed this specie lying in front of Adams & Co's Express office yesterday. It was packed in seven boxes, and labelled "Ride Barrels, Jefferson Barracks, Mo."—It was put up in charge of Adams & Co's Express at Philadelphia, and by them brought on and delivered to the government agent here, at an expense of $1,250 for freight, equal to one-fourth per cent. The seven packages weighed 2,042 pounds, containing $499,000 in gold, and $1,000 in the new silver coin, and was accompanied by a government agent, to whom they were delivered here, and by him placed in the Sub Treasury office.

THE NORWALK CATASTROPHE.

The New-York Tribune is informed that the life insurance upon persons who were killed at the Norwalk slaughter amounts to $30,000, and that the life-insurance companies have determined to prosecute the railroad company to collect their losses

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1853.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS,

JAMES W. OSBORNE,

OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR CLERK.

The friends of WM. K. REID, take great pleasure in announcing his name to the People of the County of Mecklenburg, as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

☞ Mr. Hersman, the General Agent for the Life and Fire Insurance Companies, is in town.—We advise our citizens to have their lives and their property insured. He can be found at the American Hotel.

Death from Drowning.

We learn that a man of the name of Robert Hipp ferried his brother-in-law across the Catawba River at Hall's Ferry in a canoe on last Saturday was a week, and in attempting to return, being an unskilful steersman, and being in a state of intoxication, was thrown from the boat and drowned. Search was made for his body for several days without success; but on Tuesday afterwards it floated to the surface about a mile below the Ferry, very much swollen, and in a state of putrifaction.

Review of the Discussion.

We wish this week to notice a few points in the discussion between our candidates for Congress last week, which the business and confusion incident to court week prevented us from doing at that time.

It must be manifest to those who heard Mr. Craige at Concord and Monroe that he has shifted his ground on the questions of Cuban annexation and the disposition of the public lands. At those two points he declared himself in favor of the annexation of Cuba unconditionally. Now he lays down three conditions, one of which must be made to transpire before he can give his sanction to that measure. First, if she should throw off the yoke of Spain and work out her own independence, he would be willing to receive her. Secondly, he would be willing to receive her by purchase at a fair valuation (?). Thirdly, if England, Russia, and France should form a tripartite alliance for the purpose of preventing the United States from getting possession of her, he would have her then at all hazards. Now it will be a very easy matter for the "powers that be" to bring about one of these contingencies. A certain Democratic Editor of high repute and extensive influence in the United States, when our late Minister was about to set sail for Spain, endeavored to tempt his honesty by offering him a bribe of nine thousand dollars to break a quarrel with the Spanish Government in order that our Government might be justified in resorting to arms to secure Cuba. The same thing may be done again, and judging from Mr. Soule's Cuban proclivities, and those of the Administration, it could hardly be expected that he would refuse the tempting offer. As a general proposition then, we say that the present Administration is determined to acquire the title and possession of Cuba either by purchase at an enormous price, or at the risk of a bloody war with some European power, or powers.

Whilst we are treating of this subject, we will insert a strong argument which Mr. Osborne used in his speech last week against Cuban annexation, and which we omitted to insert in our sketch of the discussion. Mr. Osborne said, if Cuba should be annexed to the United States, even as slave territory, that the act would prove highly detrimental to the South. That she would bring with her into the Union six hundred thousand slaves, which would certainly bring down the value of those we already have. That the culture of sugar and coffee in the Island would be immediately superceded by that of cotton to the amount of five hundred thousand bales yearly, which being thrown into the market, and the great amount of sugar and coffee which would be superceded by the culture of cotton, subtracted from it, would most certainly have the effect to bring down the price of cotton, whilst it would increase that of sugar and coffee. In this view of the subject alone, then, it was the interest of the whole South to oppose Cuban annexation.

But we said that Mr. Craige had shifted his ground also on the subject of the disposition of the public lands. At other points he was understood to say that it would be a violation of the Constitution to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands equally among the States; but that it was perfectly competent and constitutional for Congress to give the lands themselves to the new States for the purposes of internal improvement. Now he says that he will resist, if elected to Congress, any proposition for giving the lands to any of the States, but does not deny the constitutional power of Congress to do so. There is a glaring inconsistency in the Democratic policy on this subject. In one breath they deny the constitutional power of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements, and in the next, we see them voting away the public lands to the new States for that very object.

Mr. Craige is understood to rest his objections to Mr. Clay's plan for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands upon the ground that Congress has not the constitutional authority to do so. Mr. Osborne had said in his speech that North Carolina was now in debt to the amount of two millions of dollars, and if our Legislature should carry out the system of extending our internal improvements which, it seemed to him that the people had determined upon, that then this fund from the public lands would be very much needed to lighten the taxes of our people. Mr. Craige argues the question upon the hypothesis that the Whigs intend that Congress shall designate upon what objects the States shall expend the money arising from the sales of these lands, and says, according to the report of the Democrat, as follows:

"If this system was pursued the federal government would become the tax-gatherer and disburser of the funds to the States; would destroy the responsibility of their immediate representatives, and a system of wild extravagance would be engendered, which could not be stopped until the Government was Bankrupt. For if Congress has a right to appropriate money to pay off North Carolina's $2,000,000 of State debt, to assist her in other schemes of Internal Improvement, and to perfect her educational system; it has an equal right, and doubtless will, assume the payment of the debt of Virginia which is $17,000,000; of Ohio $23,000; of Pennsylvania $40,000,000, and so on with every State in the Union, the aggregate amount of which is nearly $300,000,000; which together with the debt of the general government would swallow up the whole of the public domain.

If they have a right to assume the State debt it was so argued by Mr. Craige and assented to by Mr. Osborne, they would have an equal right to assume the debts of the corporation of New York, and all other cities in the Union. Thus North Carolina who contributed three times as much of the funds that purchased these lands as any other of the Northern and Western States, would receive only 1,600,000 acres lying so remote that she could scarcely realize any profit from them, while the State of Arkansas would receive 3,500,000 acres. Is that just, or is it right, and will the people of this District lend themselves to the support of any such measure?

If Congress can thus assume the debts of the State, appropriate funds and prescribe the mode of this disbursement, what will become of our State Institutions, our boasted doctrine of State sovereignty? If the Legislature can vote away as much money as they please, and the general government will pay it, what control can we have over the disbursement of the public funds?—Where is this money to come from? the general government has'nt it; it will be raised by an increase of the tariff and you gentlemen of the 7th Congressional District will have to pay it whether you will or not. General Pierce has said nothing on this subject, but from the manner in which he has placed himself upon the Constitution and the usages of the founders of the Republic, we believe that he will veto any measure passed for this purpose, as did Jackson and Tyler."

Now this view of the subject is clearly a begging of the question, and we cannot believe that either Mr. Craige or the Editor of the Democrat are sincere in advocating it. For any man, who has the discriminating faculties of a snail or an oyster, must see at a glance, that the power of Congress over the subject of taxation, and its authority over the subject of the public domain, are based upon two separate, distinct, and independant trusts. The former is derived directly from the Constitution itself, and is necessarily exercised for general purposes. But the latter is derived from the voluntary cessions or grants from the several States for a specific purpose, viz: for paying off the debt of the Revolution, and is entirely over and above, and foreign to the Constitution.—If Mr. Craige had said that Congress had no right to acquire territory under the Constitution, he would have come nearer hitting the mark. If the absolute law of necessity had not forced us to purchase Louisiana, in order to give us an outlet for the trade of the Mississippi valley, and to protect our Western frontier, it is probable that the question of our right under the Constitution to acquire territory in any shape or form would long ago have been settled against us. It was believed by many of the best Constitutional lawyers in the country at the time that that act was a clear violation of the Constitution, and Mr. Jefferson himself only sanctioned it, because of the uncontrolable necessity by which it was bound.

Mr. Osborne showed that many of the leading Democrats in the old States were now taking ground with the Whigs on this question of distribution, and that they find no constitutional difficulties in their way. Mr. Craige in his speech, as reported by the Democrat, alludes in a spirit of reproach to a speech which Mr. Osborne made in Charlotte at the time that a call was made upon the people of North Carolina for volunteers to enlist for service in the Mexican war. "when he said as the Democrat reports, "that those who opposed the Mexican war had but one more step to take, and that was into the dark gulf of treason," and "immediately after this we find him acting cheek by jowl with that very party which pronounced the war, 'unholy, unjust, and unconstitutional.'" It is true, that Mr. Osborne, like Mr. Calhoun and the Whig party generally, believed the war in its inception, to be "unholy, unjust, and unconstitutional," but like a true patriot he thought that after the country was involved in war, and our little army was in danger of being swallowed up by the Mexicans, it was the duty of every lover of his country to go forward cheerfully to sustain the law, and help the army to get out of its difficulties.

The Democrat in reporting Mr. Craige's speech accuses Mr. Osborne with charging the new President with "a desire to involve the country in a foreign war—of acquisition of territory by the sword."

Mr. Osborne made no such charge. He only said that Mr. Pierce's doctrines would lead to such a result.

In conclusion, we inadvertently, in the hurry of writing our article last week, did Mr. Craige the injustice to make him say that Mr. Tyler in 1842 had vetoed a tariff bill. It was the land distribution bill in 1841 which Mr. Craige said he had vetoed.

☞ We have received the first number of the Republican Banner, a new Democratic paper lately established in Salisbury, by F. I. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a sharp writer, but not a very close proof reader, as an awkward mistake appears in the head. It comes to us the "Republican Ranner." This, perhaps, is to be attributed to the fact that part of his materials were sent to Alabama.

☞ We are gratified to learn that Thomas W. Dewey, of this City, (at present a Clerk in the Bank of the State in Raleigh,) has been appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State in Charlotte, *vice* William A. Lucas, elected Cashier of the new Bank of Charlotte. Mr. Dewey, is a gentleman of most excellent business abilities, and will make an efficient and faithful officer.—*Ral. Register.*

THE RAILROAD SURVEY.

A letter from Messrs Smith & Colby, received this morning by Maj. MacRae, President of the Western Railroad, states that a contract would be signed at New York on Saturday last with Messrs. Green and Kirkwood Engineers, for the survey of our Road. "It has been difficult, (says the letter,) to find a man possessing the particular knowledge desired,—but we have the man at last."

The Engineer may be expected here in a few days.—*Fayetteville Observer 10th.*

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

It was stated that among the many dead who were exposed for recognition at the *morgue* in Norwalk, last Friday, was a newly married couple, lying side by side in the cold embrace of a most awful death. The report was subsequently contradicted but is now confirmed. The couple referred to were Mr. and Mrs. Dane of New York city. They were on their wedding tour, and had unfortunately taken passage in the *death train* which carried so many of the living to that horrible hecatomb. The two were enclosed in one coffin, and were recognized by their parents on Sunday evening.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

The Goldsboro' Republican says: "We have the gratification of knowing that one cargo of iron for the Central Road has arrived at Wilmington from Wales, and that one train load has already been delivered at the junction of the Central and Wilmington roads, a short distance below Goldsboro'. The rails are large and heavy, of the T pattern, and appear to be of an excellent quality. The Bridge over Little River, a mile from the junction, is already raised, and will probably be completed so that the track can be laid across during the present week. It is a Burr Bridge, of a single span, 150 feet in length, and the track passes through it. Sleepers are already distributed on the road for several miles, so that everything is in readiness to go ahead. We presume we shall have the pleasure, in the course of a week or two, of announcing the commencement of the track-laying, which will be pushed forward with energy as far as the Neuse River Bridge, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles."

THE N. C. PROTESTANT EPISCOPATE.

We find the folbwing item in the last N. Y. *Express:*

The annual convention meets at Raleigh, next week, and the question will there be discussed, how the Episcopate, made vacant by the secession of Dr. Ives, is to be filled. We learn that Hon. Gaston Meares, of this city, having been consulted, as a gentleman alike skilled in the Civil and the Common law, has given the opinion that the Convention may proceed to an election forthwith, on the ground that the case is one of abandonment, on the part of the seceding Bishop. There is precedent for this course, we understand, in England, and this, from present appearances, we think, will be the course adopted by the diocese of North Carolina.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

From the tone of Lord Clarendon's remarks in Parliament, it appears that no change whatever will be made in the treatment of American fishermen received on the banks last summer. His words are:

"As to the protection of the fisheries, he was able to state that precisely the same instructions as those sent out by his noble friend last year, for the same purpose, had already been despatched. Those instructions appeared to have been framed with great care and caution, and he believed that no alteration whatever had been made in them. [Hear, hear.] It would also be satisfactory to his noble friend to learn that the same gallant admiral who commanded on that station last year would command there again, and would doubtless evince the same determination to protect British rights, and manifest the same cautious respect for the rights of others, as he had shown on the former occasion." [Hear, hear.]

SANTA ANNA'S DESIGNS.

According to a correspondent of the N. Orleans Picayune, we may look for some trouble from the new President of Mexico. We extract the following items:

"Santa Anna is now fairly seated in the chair of State, and is nowise slack in the exercise of the extraordinary powers granted to him by the revolutionists. His first decree muzzles the press, and declares his allegiance to the Church of Rome. Nothing is to be written or published condemning the acts of the Government, or against the Roman Catholic religion. The priests and monarchical party are in full power, and have every thing their own way, the liberals having no representatives in either cabinet or council.

Gen. Arista has been ordered to leave the country forthwith, and is now on his way to Vera Cruz, to embark in the British steamer for Europe, where it is rumored he will be obliged to reside, or lose his property and his rank in the army. It is said that Santa Anna fears his residence in the United States.

The President is rapidly increasing the army by forced levies, and has introduced a system of exact and severe discipline.—The rumor among the *leperos* is, that he is going to retake California, and avenge the wrongs of Mexico. No doubt we shall see what we shall see.

Rumor says Spain will furnish Santa Anna with 16,000 troops to carry out his plans.

DISTRIBUTION—HOW IT WORKS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun informs us that the donation of the Public Lands to the State of Illinois, by the General Government, for the purpose of constructing the Illinois Central Railroad, has enabled the Company to make their road without one cent of expense to the State or stockholders. This road traverses the whole breadth of the State. The same authority informs us that the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, 310 miles long, is also entirely constructed by means of donations of Public Land. The Public Lands are going—going. It is time Old Virginia (North Carolina) had her share.—*Harrisburg Republican.*

THE WEATHER—EXCESSIVE DROUGHT.

We are aware that it is very common to speak of the weather as extraordinary and unprecedented, yet we think that either epithet may be applied to the present drought with perfect propriety; for we have no recollection of having witnessed such an one at this season of the year as has prevailed for five or six weeks in this section; and regret to learn that it extendes over a large portion of this State, South Carolina and Florida, to the great injury of the growing crops. In this vicinity so severe has it been that the forest trees in places, we learn are dieing from its effects.—*Augusta Chronicle*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

We regret to record the fact that the long continued drought from which our planters are suffering so much, has been relieved by only a slight and partial shower, some two weeks since. Some persons have the greater portion of their seed still lying in the ground, with no prospect of vegetation before we are again visited with refreshing rains. That portion of the cotton crop which was fortunate enough to spring up before the dry spell begun, seems to be growing finely, but serious losses are apprehended by those who were late in planting. The Corn crop is not as yet seriously damaged, and in our next issue we would be happy to chronicle the decent of general genial showers. The Oat crop, we understand, is almost past revival; but we hope for the best. "There is a time for all things."—*Sumter Watchman.*

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE.

The last number of the Liberia Herald, received in this country, contains a proclamation from President Roberts of Liberia, indirectly *implicating the British Government in the slave trade.* It is stated in the proclamation that the contractors with Her Britannic Majesty's Government to furnish laborers from the African coast for the West Indies, have sent some of their ships to the coast of the Republic, offering an advance of ten dollars for every person who may be induced to emigrate; that the extinction of the slave trade has left large numbers of predial and other laborers in the possession of the chiefs, and principal men of the country; that the offer of ten dollars each, is nearly equivalent to the amount formerly paid for slaves, during the prevalence of the slave trade, and which operated mainly in producing and sustaining the wars, by which the country was distracted; the certain refractory chiefs are reported to have engaged with the agents of said company, to furnish a number of laborers, and are further known to have in concealment near Grand Cape Mount a number of the unhappy victims of their predatory excursions; and finally, complaint has been made to the government that persons are held to be sent off without their voluntary consent, or the consent of their natural guardians. To prevent these abuses President Roberts declares that the law regulating passports must be strictly observed; and that vessels carrying, or intending to carry away emigrants, must come to Monrovia with their emigrants on board, to obtain passports—in order that an opportunity may be presented to the Government to ascertain whether the emigration be free or constrained.

THE COPPER MINES OF EAST TENNESSEE.

Every day's intelligence from the Copper Mines assures us that the business is to prove lucrative to an extraordinary degree. We have been informed, and that too by a gentleman in whom we can confide, that in a single day one man took from the mines ore enough to nett, in the New York market, *one hundred and seventy dollars.* The preparations for mining extensively are every day progressing, in the way of sinking shafts, tunnelling, &c., &c., and if the ore should prove to be as abundant and rich as the indications now lead us to believe it will, these mines will certainly be more valuable than any gold or silver mines upon the globe. We are credibly informed that the ore which has been taken from these mines yield thirty and forty per centum of copper, and in some instances as much as *seventy* per centum. When it is known that the ore is worth in the New York market, six dollars per ton for each per centum of copper, the value of these mines is no longer a matter of conjecture.

ANOTHER SPECULATION.

We mentioned a week or two since some facts with reference to sales of lands in East Tennessee. The other day we heard of another to this effect; a gentleman, who a year or two since procured a grant of land from the state at the cost of *one dollar and sixty cents*, or *one cent per acre*, has within a month or two sold the same lands for *twenty-five thousand dollars.* Again: A few months since three gentlemen bought a lot of land for six thousand dollars; since that they have discovered very rich copper ore upon it, and they now have a standing offer of *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* for the same land.

SARDINIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Sardinian frigate, with the articles intended for the Crystal Palace exhibition, arrived at New York on Sunday. She exchanged salutes with the fort on Governor's Island. She is a fine vessel, called the San Giovanni, and brought several passengers, who visit this country for the purpose of attending the fair. The frigate has been 44 days on her voyage from Genoa. She carries 24 heavy guns, and has a crew of 278 persons, and will remain at New York about a month. She brings over 84 Italian exiles, including several ladies and gentlemen of wealth and rank. Most of them, however, are of the industrial classes, and among them are no less than 22 tailors by trade.

THE ITALIAN EXILES—brought to New York in the Sardinian frigate are greatly incensed at their treatment and fare during the passage, and on Tuesday a fracas occurred on the battery between several of them and the sailors of the frigate. One of the officers was also threatened.

OFFICE PATRONAGE.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says that John C. Calhoun sometime ago declared in the Senate, that if the system of distributing patronage was not changed, the system would change the Government. The disposition of patronage, in one shape and another, the writer remarks, is becoming the great business of this Federal Government. The evil is more likely to be aggravated than to be diminished; for, as the extent of the country and of its resources and revenues shall increase, the amount of the Executive patronage must be augmented.

A FISH CATCHING A MAN.

The Louisville Time says: A laborer named Cochran accidentally fell into the river at the foot of Monroe street, when something immediately caught him by the ear, and seemed disposed to drag him away. Not feeling inclined to "give under" in such an unceremonious manner, he commenced feeling around for the body (if any he had) of his antagonist. After several unsuccessful efforts he at last succeeded in grasping an enormous catfish by the gills. It was now his turn to hold on, and despite the ducking he got, retained his grasp tenaciously until he brought him to dry land. Upon examination, it measured about three feet in length, and six inches across the eyes.

LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED LIVES!

BALTIMORE, May 16.

The ship William and Mary, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was lost at sea on the 3d of May. She struck a sunken rock near the great Bahama Bank and went down.—By this awful catastrophe not less than two hundred lives have been lost.

The Captain, mate, and six of the crew, together with two passengers belonging to the ill-fated ship, were picked up at sea and brought to New York this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

The steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, of the British and North American Royal Mail line, arrived at New York to-day from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday, 7th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—On Middling grades of Cotton, an advance of 1-16d. had taken place, at which the market closed quiet and firm. The sales of the week closing on Friday evening, were 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000, and exporters 3,000. The quotations were: Fair Orleans, 6⅞; Middling Orleans, 5 15-16; Fair Upland, 6¼; Middling, 5¾.

The demand for Rice has been fair, with a slight advance.

The returns of the Board of Trade show a large increase of exports for April.

The state of Trade at Manchester had improved considerably.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of the week were 8,000 bales, and the market had recovered from its previously depressed state. The quotations give *Tres Ordinaire* Orleans, at 93.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth has been fully exonerated from all implication in the Rocket affair.

FRANCE.—The Empress Eugene had recovered from her late miscarriage.

HESSE CASSEL.—Considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the populace in consequence of late political arrests and prosecutions.

SWITZERLAND.—Political riots and disturbances are reported to have broken out again.

FROM THE EAST.—The affair of the Holy Springs has been settled to the satisfaction of Russia—The preparation of armaments has stopped, and the fleets have been recalled.

The Greek Patriarchene (Patriarchate?) was under discussion.

From Persia, the tidings are that another expedition is fitting out against Herat, and that if it proceeds, the British Ambassador has been instructed to demand his passports.

The Africa passed on the 8th the steam ship America, and on the 9th the City of Manchester.

NEW FEATURE.

It is said that official despatches have reached Washington, from New Mexico, giving reasons for Gov. Lane's course, which have not been heretofore presented. It is explained that Governor Lane's seizure was consequent upon certain outrageous proceedings on the part of the authorities of Chihuahua, in seizing upon and impressing American citizens, under peculiar oppressive circumstances.—*Col Carolinian.*

FALL OF CATFISH.

The Norfolk Argus States that a curious phenomenon attended the hail storm in that city on Tuesday night. Quantities of catfish, some measuring a foot in length, fell in different sections of this city, and some of the fields were literally strewed with them. Hundreds were picked up in the morning. This (says the Argus) is no piscatorial fabrication, but a fact which is attested by hundreds of citizens.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.

J. Diver, H. Nichols, Springs & McL., S. T. Wriston, Brem & J., D. A. Covington, R. H. McDowell, Brown & B., J. Williford, B. Jetton, Phifer & Y., J. M. Dearman, J. Mead, M. W. Robinson, D. W. Schenck, Williams, D. & Co., C. Overman, E. H. Henson, Fullings & Co., S. C. & M. H. Waugh, W. J. Plummer, A. Stevens, & Co., W. B. & B. F. Withers, Spratt, D. & Co., Long J. & Co., G. Mosteller, B. Jetton & Co., E. H. Hinson, Murphey, McR. & Co., Williams, D. & Co., Irwin & H., S. & Wethers, A. W. Nuffer, R. F. Simonton, H. J. Wilson, Houston & Co., Carson, Y. & G., Drucker & S., Sanders & H., J. M. Miller, Elias & C., Fisher & H., F. Scaipe, D. L. Rea, R. Read, A. M. Johnson, A. P. Wart, Brigman & Y., G. W. Wallace, W. W. Tate, C. W. Price, Hoke & M., G. Fink & Co., J. P. Henderson, Spratt, D. & Co., G. R. Tate, Smith & T., Fisher, B. & Co., Chapman & Co.

The Markets.

CHARLOTTE, MAY 25, 1853.

BACON, sides,	lb.	10	a	12½
" Hams,	lb.	12½	a	00
" Hog round	lb.	9	a	9½
Bagging, Cotton,	yd	11	a	15
Beef,	lb.	4	a	5
Butter,	lb.	12½	a	13
Beeswax,	lb.	20	a	22
Beans,	bushel	40	a	50
Brandy, Apple,	gal.	40	a	50
" Peach,	gal.	87½	a	$1
Cotton,	lb.	6¼	a	9¾
Coffee,	lb.	11	a	12½
Candles, Adamantine,	lb.	30	a	31
" Tallow,	lb.	8	a	10
Corn,	bushel	45	a	50
Chickens,	each	10	a	12
Cloth, Copperas,	yard	12½	a	15
" Linsey,	yard	25	a	30
Eggs,	dozen	8	a	00
Flour,	100 lbs.	$2¼	a	2½
Feathers,	lb.	25	a	30
Lard,	lb.	10½	a	00
Mutton,	lb.	5	a	6
Mackerel,	bbl.	$10	a	16
Molasses,	gal.	33	a	50
Meal,	bushel	40	a	45
Nails,	lb.	6	a	7
Oats,	bushel	25	a	30
Pork,	lb.	6½	a	7
Peas,	bushel	00	a	50
Potatoes, Irish,	bushel	50	a	00
" Sweet,	bushel	50	a	00
Rice,	bushel	$4	a	00
Sugar, Leaf,	lb.	11	a	12½
" Brown,	lb.	6½	a	9
Stone Ware,	gal.	10	a	15
Salt,	sack	1¾	a	00
Tea,	lb.	75	a	$1
Wheat,	bushel	62½	a	75
Whiskey, Northern,	gal.	40	a	50
" N. Carolina,	gal.	37½	a	40
Yarn,	bale	80	a	00

REMARKS.

COTTON.—Since our last 125 bales have been sold at prices ranging from 6¼ to 9¾. The crop of Cotton in this vicinity is nearly exhausted.

COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA, MAY 23.

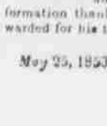
COTTON.—The sales of the week comprise 600 bales, and we alter our quotations to correspond with the present ruling rates, and we feel confident that those found below will approximate as near a true criterion of the present value of the article as it is possible to have them, viz: Inferior 7 to 7½ Ordinary 7½ to 8; Middling 8½ to 8¾; Good Middling 9 to 9½; and Fair 9¾ to 9¾ cents.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, MAY 23.

COTTON.—The sales of cotton up to half-past one o'clock were 1,150 bales, at 8½ a 10¼.

Strayed or Stolen



FROM the subscriber, living about two miles east from Charlotte, on the 19th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high two white hind legs, and has been newly shod. Any information thankfully received and the person rewarded for his trouble.

C. L. ALEXANDER.

May 25, 1853. 17tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, made at the Spring Term, 1853, authorizing me so to do I will expose to public sale, at Morrow's Turn-Out, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, a valuable

Tract of Land,

containing 257 acres, nearly one-half of which is well timbered, the rest having been about half worn and turned out. It is situated about 9 miles from Charlotte, near Sugar Creek, in sight of the Rail Road, and a little over a mile from the Turn-Out. It is of the very best quality of Cotton land in the county. For further particulars, inquire of Dr E. D. Williamson near the Turn Out. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.

A. C. WILLIAMSON.

May 25, 1853. 17t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1853.

Wallace & Davis vs. Leonard H. Smith. } Attachment levied in the hands of William K. Bowden and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Whig, that unless the said L. H. Smith shall appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Brawly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1853.

B. OATES, C. M. C.

Printer's Fee $5 62½. 19

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, sometime in January last, from Statesville, N. C., a bound apprentice to the Carriage Making Business, by the name of WILLIAM F. BRYSON. This is to notify all persons not to harbor or in any wise employ said boy, as the law will be strictly enforced against persons so offending.

A. M. WALKER.

May 23, 1853 [illegible]

Western Plank Road Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Plank Road Company at Rozzell's Ferry, on the first Saturday in June next. By order of the Board.

L. E. THOMPSON, President.

May 7, 1853. 17

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

Henry Pardue and Wife Margaret, vs. Robert Givens, et al. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Robert Givens, Jane Givens, widow of Samuel Givens, Hannah Ruth and wife Nancy, Nelson Lowry and wife Jane, Samuel John and William Givens and James Givens, reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, notifying said non resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition, in this case, or otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. M. T. McCauley, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, in the 77th year of our Independence, A. D. 1853.

C. M. T. McCAULEY, C. & M. E.

Printer's Fee $5 62½. 121

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

GASTON COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James A. Henderson vs. Robert Johnson and others. } Original Bill

IT appearing to my satisfaction that William Hoskins and William Turnbull, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, It is *therefore Ordered*, that publication be made in the North Carolina Whig, published in the town of Charlotte, for six successive weeks, that the said defendants appear before this Court, to be held at Dallas, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Felix G. Abernathey, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, in the 77th year of our Independence, A. D. 1853.

F. M. ABERNATHY, C. & M. E.

Printer's Fee $5 62½ 121

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Book of Mecklenburg county, on the 7th instant, by Josiah L. Phillips, living about 10 miles east of Charlotte, near the Cabarrus line, a Light Bay FILLY, 4 or 5 years old, star in her face, and appraised at $35.

T. J. HOLTON, Ranger.

May 11, 1853. 15

☞ The Trustees of Davidson College will meet on the 2d Wednesday in June, (8th,) at Sugar Creek Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect a Professor in the Chair of Mathematics in that institution. A full attendance of the Board is requested.

W. S. PHARR, President.

May 11, 1853.

Western Democrat, Charlotte Standard and Fayetteville Observer will please copy.

Anniversary.

The Annual Meeting of the Mecklenburg County Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will be held on Sabbath, the 29th instant, in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte, at the hour of 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Delegates from Bible Associations, and the friends of the Bible cause generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

CYRUS JOHNSTON, Pres't.

May 9, 1853.

☞ Notice.

BEING determined to close my connection with the Tail