North Carolina Telbig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 6, 1858.

We have received two communications from "C." one we have inserted this week and the other will be inserted in our next.

Change of Schedule

We intended to notice last week that a very important change in the running of the trains between Columbia and Charlotte will take place to-day. Time from Columbia to New York 46 hours by leaving on the night trains. The following is the schedule time:

Leave Columbia	7 30 A. M.	8 00 P. M.
" Winnsboro	10 00	9 00 "
" Chester	12 40 P. M.	12 35 " "
Arrive at Charlotte	3 45	1 00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte	4 00 A. M.	12 00 M.
" Chester	9 00	2 10 A. M.
" Winnsboro	11 25	3 30 " "
Arrive at Columbia	1 00 P. M.	5 35 " "

Sunday School Lecture.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. W. R. Hunter of S. C. will address the citizens of this place on the subject of Sunday schools, to night at 7½ o'clock in the Presbyterian Church. The public generally are invited to attend.

It will be remembered Mr. Hunter lectured in our town some eighteen months ago. He was then on his way to Georgia where he has been laboring in behalf of this good cause and we notice the press of that state speaks of him in the highest terms as a Christian gentleman and popular lecturer. He is known wherever he goes as "*The Children's Friend*," and we bespeak a full attendance of the friends of the cause at his lecture.

Prayer Meeting.

We stated last week, that a meeting had been commenced at the Methodist Church. During the entire week prayer meetings were held every morning and also at night when the weather permitted it, and although but few attended on Saturday night when mourners were called upon to come up to the altar for prayer, some 15 came forward, and on Sunday and Monday nights the numbers were increased, and we hope these indications are tokens that God's Spirit is striving with sinners and that the Lord revive thy works.

Affairs at Kansas

By reference to our Congressional matters it will be seen that the bill for the admission of Kansas has passed the House by a majority of eight. Before it passed it was amended and the substitute offered by Mr. Crittenden in the Senate was adopted. To give our readers an idea of the proposition we publish the remark made by Mr. Crittenden when he introduced the bill as follows:

"The first section of my substitute proposes that the State of Kansas shall be admitted into the Union. Inasmuch, however, as great Opposition exists in respect to whether the constitution was fairly made or has been properly submitted, it is proposed that it shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if a majority of the people of Kansas approve of the constitution, that fact is to be made known to the President after the election has taken place, and he is to declare the fact by proclamation, and thereupon the admission of the State of Kansas, without any further proceeding upon the part of Congress, is to be considered absolute and complete. If, however, the constitution be rejected upon that question, then the people are to choose delegates to a new Convention for Kansas if it be the will of the people to come into the Union as a State. Those elections, according to the third section, are to be independent of the control and management of the ordinary officials of the Territorial government, because of the party influence which is exercised, or may be supposed to be exercised by those officials. Great exception is made here, as we all know, to Mr. Calhoun's control of affairs after, and it is said in the second section, under the direction of persons of his own. I want to take it out of their hands. I do not know who is to be in power, but I suppose that the Legislature is to be Republican from the last resolutions made by Mr. Calhoun. I do not want to put it in their power. I want to have a fair election, which shall be conducted and managed by impartial officers. I propose, therefore, by the third section, that a board shall be constituted for the purpose of directing and conducting those elections, giving directions to them in all respects, and providing officers. There is to be a judge of election, a clerk, and a sheriff to consist of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Council. They are to direct when the elections are to be held; they are to appoint the judges of election; and they are to provide by rules necessary and exclusive to a fair expression of opinion by the people.

These are the main principles of the substitute. The rest are merely formal, offering propositions to the two States that locally to be created, and other provisions of that kind, which are simply matters of time also. They are the main things that the people of Kansas."

I do not feel disposed to enlarge on the question at all. I trust that the Senate is weary of debate on the subject. I am certain that I am. I shall not trouble this matter to others. Those gentlemen who are speaking of the determination as to their course will understand, from what I have said, what is the purpose and the object of this amendment. It is to make the admission conditional, but to make it now, so as to put it possibly beyond our reach forever. It is to make the admission now, but on the condition that a vote shall be had on the constitution; that if it be approved by the people, Kansas shall then be absolutely and peremptorily a State of the Union; but if the constitution be rejected, then a convention shall be called forthwith, or as soon as possible, for the purpose of making a new constitution; and these elections are to be held under the superintendence and direction of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Council, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The provisions are very simple."

From Washington we learn there is great rejoicing among the Presidential aspirants at its passage, but it is stated, by letter writers, that it will be thrown out in the Senate. A committee of Conference it is thought, will hold the fate of the bill, and that the Senate bill through their means will still pass the Senate.

Since the above was in type we learn that the Senate rejected the amendment by a majority of nine, and both Houses adjourned until Monday.

Our Table.

We have received Russell's Magazine for April. It reached us so late, that we have not had time to examine it. We however give the table of contents:

"A Navy for the South; The Hero-Worker; Rhine; The Fruitless Life; Anecdotes of Beranger; Song—"Come back soon;" Scenes in the Florida War; The Water Oak; Unpublished Revolutionary Papers; Heroes and Hero Worship; Palms of Florida; Love and Hate; Southern Poetry—Caldwell;—Flowers, Lily, Kalmia and Azalea; The Pepaya; Women—by a "Femme Incomprise;" The Consular Cities of China; The Ideal in Art; Trip to Cuba Concluded; The Savannah; Creepers; Within the Veil; Winged Seeds; Agnes Dew.—A Ballad.

We have also received the North Carolina Journal of Education for April. It is quite an interesting periodical and is important to teachers. Will the publishers send us the back numbers. The following is the Table of contents:

School Room Experience; The Teacher of to-day; Little at first,—mighty at last; Normal Schools; Uneducated Women; Reasoning for Instruction; The Art of Questioning; Thoughts on Genius; Instruction in Drawing; Galileo; Extract from Report of the Gen. Sup. for 1857; To our friends—Teaching made a Profession—District Committee; State Educational Association—To Editors.

The North Carolina Planter for April is also received. It is an interesting work for the farmer and is afforded at $1, invariably in advance. It is conducted by gentlemen of ability and experience. Direct A. M. Gorman, Publisher, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Our Table is rendered more inviting than ever by some of our citizens by selling it their recipes for making soap, charging $5 when the same recipe can be purchased at the apothecaries for 50 cents. Any one doubting this can be satisfied by purchasing the concentrated ley. Look out for him.

☞ Wm. R. Myers, Esq has declined running in this county for Senator. This will no doubt be highly agreeable news to a number of aspirants for legislative honors.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat has donned a new dress and makes quite a neat appearance.

☞ Our paper has been thrown back this week by a hand being unable to render any assistance since Saturday.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters.

My 7, 12, 6, 8, 9, is a city in Arabia.

My 1, 9, 13, 12, is a county in Georgia.

My 6, 9, 7, 12, 8, 4, 2, 6, is a Sewer found in Japan and China.

My 9, 5, 7, 14, is used by maidens and drinkers.

My 7, 12, 13, 9, 11, 8, is a city in South America.

My 4, 7, 13, 13, 5, 8, 9, is the name of a great country.

My 11, 5, 8, 8, 9, is a city in Hindostan.

My 6, 3, 5, 8, 8, 5, 9, is a flower found at New Orleans.

My 4, 2, 7, 9, is a city in South America.

My 12, 7, 12, 13, 9, 10, 14, is a mineral found in Peru.

My 6, 12, 11, 6, 16, is a tree of great abundance in North America.

My whole is the name of a Baker in Charleston. M.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Notes for Tittlebat.] What a glorious name, and what a transcendently eloquent young orator it portends is. But Mr. Editor, may not your printer have made an error in the first letter of Little Bat—regarding it thus as a typographical error, for which I hope your printer will have the kindness to excuse me, I would respectfully call the attention of brother Little Bat to a few considerations: 1. He has mistaken the evil. No one has proposed to overthrow the policy of one of the most cherished institutions of the American citizens. 2. Her policy never has commanded but to protect.

3. Shortly after the death of Mr. Wesley a party sufficient to make influence to that proposed in the call was circulated and acted by a part of Mr. Wesley's immediate followers.

4. The policy of the M. E. Church in the U. S. is not and never was adopted by the Wesleyan church.

5. Some of the most pious and learned members of the church in the United States have advocated lay representation, contrary to the present polity of the M. E. Church.

Where has Little Bat been all this time that he has never learned these things and many more of a similar character. Has he been stuck back in a crevice of a smutty log cabin in the darkest corner of Poverty Plains, with his nose stuck out just far enough for him to breathe so much of the vital air as to enable him to live. Shall I be regarded uncharitable to suppose that this has been his position, and now that his nose is so far out that with one eye he has noticed the call, (for I think certainly he has used but one eye and that eye turned not to Buncombe, but to Rowe.) Little Bat will pardon the recommendation that he plume his wings and perch himself upon the towering summit of St. Peter's and there with dignified calmness wait until he shall be permitted to descend and rub noses with the Pope, kiss his feet and carry his tail until he is perfectly satisfied with the glories of his dignified and ennobling calling; and when enriched and adorned with the immortal honors which he has won by carrying the tail of his golden robed and mitered holiness, if he can hasten his return to Charlotte by the 20th of May, in consequence of his unparalleled dignity, he may render us invaluable service on that occasion.

If brother Little Bat regards this notice of his most eloquent re-pond entitled to any further explanation, I will respectfully refer him to the 26th chapter of Proverbs and 5th verse, which is a full explanation of the whole subject.

In imitation of the worthy example of brother Little Bat, I will submit the case without argument. C.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, March 31, 1-00.

We have had rather a protracted dry spell for the season, which, with the wind and dust, was rendered exceedingly disagreeable. Last night the heavens were overcast with dark and angry clouds, and to day the welcome showers are descending with a refreshing influence upon the dry and thirsty earth, with every prospect of a continuation for some days to come. The seventeenth Regiment was to have been called out to morrow to spend the day upon Magnolia Farm in a military capacity, but the unfavorable aspects of the weather induced Col. Cunningham to countermand the order.

According to Miller's Almanac, to-morrow will be the auspicious and ever memorable first day of April, otherwise called "All Fool's Day" from the number of unsophisticated cheats of vegetable humanity that are unsuspectingly and innocently "sold." Perhaps I will take the privilege of the occasion to get up a hoax at my expense. I shall not be surprised to see some rich advertisements in the papers to-morrow morning.

A suicide was reported to have been committed last night in the upper part of the city by a young German named Linsted, which is about to turn out to be a homicide. On the Coroner's inquest which was held on the dead body this morning, the evidence was such as to lead to the arrest of the man who was sleeping in the same room with him, who is suspected of having committed the deed. He was shot through the head with a pistol about twelve o'clock last night, and was found lying dead upon the floor by those who were aroused by the report. The man who has been arrested was sleeping in the same bed with him that was shot.

The Charleston Standard is advertised this morning for sale, the present proprietors wishing to give their attention to other and more congenial pursuits. Here is a chance now for some ambitious knight of the quill to "make a spoon or spoil a horn," as the old saw goes. An aspiring genius who may be afflicted with a *penchant* to see himself in print, and who is desirous of taking a part in enlightening the human race, and assisting to bring about the anticipated political millennium which the modern sages and seers have prophecied, may now have a chance of gratifying his propensities by the outlay of a few surplus thousands of "the root of all evil."

The army received to-day by the Persia is unfavorable. The cotton market has considerably declined, while will immediately affect the prices at home and bring that staple commodity down to a figure not very agreeable to planters. The farmers and cotton holders should have taken my advice, and sold their stock on hand while they could have gotten twelve cents a pound for it. It may now be a long time before it reaches that figure again.

The students of the Male Academy at Newberry have followed the example of their seniors by rebelling against the authority of their principal, and breaking up the school. Those young hot-spurs ought to be sent to Congress or the South Carolina College, which proposes a five fold for the display of the juvenile talents of the rising generation; Young America indeed. The effect will be the laxity of home discipline, and ruffle the patent gentle. So will property at home, it is safe to suppose that the teachers and professors of colleges and academies can do it.

The Knights of Temperance are here, making a gaudy display, and attracting crowds to witness their astonishing feats. On their first arrival in the city they marched through the streets preceded by a band of music, and that being something new under the sun, a large crowd followed after. The order is certainly a noble one, and we hope it may see more of them, and they have had crowded houses ever since. The movement was considered in bad taste, but it has had the desired effect.

The religious revival is still going on without any signs of diminution of interest.—The crowds that attend the different places of worship are even more dense than last week. The masses seem to be moved, and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember the date of any thing like it in this city before. The ministers are laboring incessantly and the congregations are composed of all denominations. The good work is still going on at the North and West, and the papers from all parts of the country are filled with the happy results of the great revivals.

ASHLEY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Friday, having adjourned on Thursday over to Monday.

The House was occupied in the discussion of the eternal Kansas question.

The House, on Saturday was engaged in the consideration of the report of the special committee in regard to the Matteson case which concludes with a resolution that it is inexpedient to take further action on the resolution for his expulsion.

After a discussion between Messrs. Seward, of Ga., and Craige, of North Carolina—the former in favor and the latter against the resolution.—Mr. C. saying that, by universal consent, Mr. Matteson was not a fit associate for any man,—the report of the committee was agreed to by yeas 96, nays, 89.

WASHINGTON, March 29

The Senate discussed the Representative clause in the Minnesota bill now pending, the question being on Mr. Mason's amendment to give but one representative. Mr. Hunter supported the amendment, but it was lost by a vote of forty against eight.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, to give one representative now, and take the census forthwith, and then give additional, was carried by twenty one.

The House has been occupied all day with Kansas affairs. Nothing new. Southern speakers, Hill of Georgia, and Taylor of Louisiana, are ready to favor Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, March 30

The Senate transacted no legislative business. Petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in relation to the public printing, fixing the rates of printing and binding.

The Senate then went into executive session on the district appointments. It is understood that all the nominations were confirmed.

In the Senate the following District of Columbia nominations were confirmed: P. Barton Key, District Attorney; Wm Selden, Marshal; Wm. Jones, Postmaster; Wm Fiven, Navy Agent. Also Maj. McMichael, of Texas, to Consul to Acapulco.

The bill presented by Mr. Johnson, in relation to the public printing, provides for the correction of great abuses under the present system, by specifying the rates per token, and for the thousand ems for composition, when the same document is required for both Houses. No work is to be commenced until the manuscript is completed.

In the House Kansas was discussed.

Mr. Bocock said he had been informed that the facts were not. The House is still in session.

In the House the debate on Kansas was very dull. Henry Winter Davis advocated an exciting act. He thought the people of Kansas ought to resist all efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution on them. Mr. Underwood made a speech against Lecompton, after which they adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March. 31.

In the Senate, a bill creating a Fourth assistant Postmaster General was discussed, but not acted on.

The proprietors of the Morse Telegraph Patent petitioned for protection against the New York, Newfoundland and London Company, which they represent as being inimical to their interests.

The Minnesota Bill was discussed, and many amendments offered to section second. All lost except one, which provides for two representatives, until the census be taken. No final action had on the bill.

The House resumed the Kansas discussion. Messrs. Gilmer and Stevenson made speeches.

TEA P. M.—The House is still in session. Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, in his speech, took the broad ground of nationality in favor of the admission of Kansas, without Lecompton. He wished the people of the territory to settle the question.

Mr. Miles, of Charleston, made an effective speech in favor of Lecompton.

Mr. Zollicoffer regretted to separate from his political friends, but he would vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

It is generally believed that the vote to-morrow will be very close. Hon. Zollicoffer's defection has deranged the calculations of yesterday, when the Republicans counted on a majority. They still count on Denver's vote, who is said to be wavering.

The House will probably remain in session all night.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

SENATE.—Mr Brown, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill providing an additional police force in Washington, and now regulations for the same.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the army bill was taken up and passed. It provides for two in-tead of four regiments, besides that for Texas.

The Kansas bill was received from the House.

Mr. Green moved that the House amendment be disagreed to. The subjects comes up to morrow.

HOUSE.—The Potter had other contested seats the Seine of Washington. The subject was referred to the proper Committee.

The galleries were crowded. Every member but six is present, except Carthwell, of Md., who is sick. Members of the Foreign Legations were present, and every one was attentive.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., had reluctantly decided to take up the Kansas bill; when Mr. Gilmer objected to its second reading. In such case the rule of the House requires the question to be taken on its rejection.—The bill was rejected—ayes 97, noes 97. This was not considered a fair test of the sentiment of the House; for some Democratic and anti-Lecompton men were opposed to the Senate bill, and Campbell, of Ohio, the Republicans gave a right smart vote against it.

Mr. Quitman offered as a substitute the Senate bill, with the exception of the Pugh-Green Proviso, declaring that the people of the territory of Kansas have a right to alter or abolish their form of government at their pleasure.

The substitute was defeated—72 to 160. The vote was then taken on Crittenden's as a substitute amended by the anti Lecomptonites in conference. This was carried by eight majority.

THE PROPOSED BANKRUPT LAW.—When the Whig Congress of 1841 passed the Bankrupt Law for the relief of such men as would voluntarily resign every thing they had to their creditors, we all remember what an outcry was raised by Locofocodom. It was a fraud, a swindle, a cheat—it was a bill of abominations, it must be repealed, and the whole batch of Whigs that voted for it must be sent to Coventry. Well, the thing was done. The Whig party was overthrown—the law was repealed. And now it is to be restored, with all its objections, all its sins, all its abominations. It is however, a very different thing from what it was then. It is now a just and necessary measure. There is no fraud in it now. No swindling can be attributed to it at the present time. It is a pet measure—a Democratic panacea for the relief of all ills, natural, commercial and political. So goes the world.

We do not exactly understand the nature of this bill; but, as it is brought forward by Mr. Toombs, we presume it is intended to carry out Secretary Cobb's grand idea of liquidation, that is to say, it is to be compulsory in its character, and force every body and every bank to settle up at once. The effect of such an immediate liquidation, we have taken pains to point out more than once before. If carried out in the terms proposed by Mr Cobb, it will produce universal bankruptcy. It will force every bank to call in its dues on the spot, and, as few keep money enough in their pockets to pay their debts, it will force property now valued at two thousand millions of dollars at once into the market. As the whole circulating medium in the country does not reach a third of this figure, it will occasion the most wide spread ruin of which there is any account in the history of the whole world.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—A letter from Col. Johnston, dated Camp Scott, Jan. 30, speaking of the Mormons, says:

"My information respecting their conduct is, that their troops are organized to resist the establishment of a Territorial government by the United States; and in furtherance of that object, they have erected works of defence in the mountain passes and near Salt Lake city. Knowing how repugnant it would be to the policy or interest of the government to do any act that would force these people into unpleasant relations with the federal government, I would, in conformity with views also of the commanding general, on all proper occasions, have manifested in my intercourse with them a spirit of conciliation; but do not believe that such consideration for them would be properly appreciated now, or rather would be strongly interpreted; and in view of the irreconcilable temper and feeling now pervading the leaders and greater portion of the Mormons, I think that neither the honor nor dignity of the government will allow of the slightest concession being made to them. They should be made to submit to the constitutional and legal demands of the government unconditionally—an adjustment of existing difficulties on any other basis would be nugatory. Their threats to oppose the march of the troops in the spring will not hasten or influence the movement. Further, it is for the interest of the government that they should have the opportunity."

SECRET NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORDER.—It may surprise many, but it does not in the least surprise us, says the Richmond Whig, to hear that Democrats are arraying themselves under a secret organization for the purpose of influencing the politics of the country. And yet, such is the fact in regard to some of the most able and active leaders of the New York Democracy. They have organized a secret political association under the name of "*The Directory*," at the head of which stands Fernando Wood, late Mayor of the city, and Augustus Schell, the present Collector, appointed by President Buchanan and an ardent supporter of the present Administration. Their secret order is under the direction of the old Tammany Society, which is allied in its course more by ad hoc office-holders and all the secret agents of the Administration. The doctrines branches of this secret order have already been put in active operation. They profess an unbounded devotion to the Buchanan Democracy, and swear to sustain the President in all his measures, be they good or be they bad.

Applicants for admission are sworn upon the Holy Evangelists and to reveal "the secrets and workings about to be made known, under the penalty of everlasting disgrace and eternal damnation!"

THE SOUTH AND THE SOUTH.—A calm and dispassionate observer, says the Richmond Dispatch, who has recently been sojourning at Washington, remarks that the ill-feeling between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding sections of the Union, which has been rapidly increasing of late years, is apparent in the bearing towards each other of the members of the various sections. "The representatives of the several States," says the editor, "no longer meet as brethren of the same household, or as members of the same firm, will one feeling, one interest, one destiny. They meet rather as the representatives of two hostile nations, the one seeking to invade the rights and crush the power of the other. It is probably not going too far to assert that there was in 1775, as much sympathy between the people of the American colonies and the government of the mother country, as exists at this moment between the majority of the representatives of the two grand sections of the Union. This assertion may be deemed by some as a bold and reckless one, but every calm observer of passing events at Washington must admit, without hesitation, that it is a startling fact."

A free negro man named Ned Smith, who has resided in Henrico county, left Virginia a few months since, to take up his residence in Massachusetts, but after remaining there months, had returned to the native State, and declares that he would rather be sold into slavery than forced to live in the North as a free negro. The Richmond "Dispatch" states that Ned gives a glowing description of the condition of free negroes and runaway slaves as to become acquainted with, and declares that he will never leave the old Commonwealth again unless forced to do so. He has no doubts that many runaways would gladly return to their masters if they were not afraid of being sent further South.

DEATH OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN AT TUSCALOOSA.—We learn from the Observer, of Wednesday, the 24th inst., that a gentleman, apparently near forty years of age, died suddenly at the "Mansion House," in Tuscaloosa, Ala., early on the morning of the 23d inst. He arrived there on Wednesday, just one week previous to his death. He registered his name as "John Hending, N. C." He appeared to be suffering under great mental distress—had all his meals in his room—abounded society—drank freely of liquor, and was often heard in his room lamenting his fate. Thursday morning he bought some chloroform, of which he took a large portion, for the purpose, he said, of making him sleep. It had the effect of vomiting him at different times through the day. Dr. Friend visited him soon after taking the chloroform, and was satisfied that he had emptied the contents of the stomach. He was again called after midnight, but the vital spark had fled. It is supposed that the immediate cause of his death was apoplexy.

The deceased was an entire stranger to the community, and from some remarks that fell from him, was connected with the fishing business in North Carolina. He was a large, muscular man, weighing probably, two hundred pounds—said he had a mother living. He had in his possession 224 90 in gold, two gold watches, and a pair of Colt's repeaters. No letters or papers were found on his person.—*Petersburg Express.*

SURGICAL OPERATION.—We understand Dr. Peter Coutts, assisted by Drs. Gale, Tolley and Taylor, performed a very delicate but beautiful operation in Surgery, on last Saturday. It was the complete excision of a tumour of malignant growth, called by Surgeons *Fungus Hematodes*, from the inferior posterior part of the thigh of a negro man, belonging to Mrs. Richardson of our town. The negro was put completely under the influence of a mixture of Ether and Chloroform, and after the wound was dressed and he aroused from his insensibility, being asked if he would like to have the operation performed, answered, that he was very anxious, and hoped they would commence.

We are glad to hear occasionally of such operations in our midst, and think that if the community had more confidence in the skill of our Physicians, fewer cases would require to be sent North, or Northern Surgeons imported to perform simple operations. We believe our Practitioners of Medicine will rank with those of any Town in the country. We have a great many who are familiar with the name of our own and foreign Physicians, and the day has arrived when merit must take the place of an unmerited routine practice.

We take pleasure in noticing this operation, and congratulate all concerned in it on its beautiful and complete success.—*New-Bern Union.*

CHANGE OF THE U. S. ARMY UNIFORM.—The Secretary of War has issued his order for a change in the uniform of the army. The Star thus describes the change:

"The cap now worn is supplanted by a felt hat with brim 3½ inches wide and crown 6½ inches high, bound with ribbed silk for officers and double-stitched around; staff officers are as follows: Gold cord, with worm-shaped ends; the brim of the hat looped up on the right side, and fastened with an eagle attached to the side of the hat; three black ostrich feathers on the left side; a gold embroidered wreath in front, on black velvet ground, enclosing the letters U. S. in silver, old English characters. For other classifications of officers and for the private there are similar trimmings, varying slightly for each distinctive grade or class. The change also extends to the pantaloons and cost, but in respect to them it is confined to the trimmings of the latter and the stripe of the former.—Sibley's tent is also to be substituted for that now in use."

A VIRGINIA DIAMOND.—Dr. P. Mathews, of Virginia, has exhibited to the Richmond Times what he claims to be a diamond of the first water, and the largest in the world. It has an inch and a half of diameter, and nearly an inch of thickness. The Times says:

It is surpassingly brilliant, particularly when viewed by gas light. Mr. Matthews says he has been offered for it $24,000.—It was found by the father of its present possessor in the gold mines in Buckingham county, Virginia, about seventy years since. It has remained in the rough state ever since, until a few weeks ago, when Mr. M., being satisfied by every test that it was in reality a diamond, took it to New York and had it dressed. The precious gem weighs 144 carats. The Koh-i-noor, if we remember, weighs but 100 carats. There have been several diamonds found in gold regions of Virginia. Last year one found in gold locality was sold at Richmond for $3,000.

THE GULF STREAM.—Lieut. Maury thus briefly, but forcibly, describes the Gulf stream:

"There is a river in the ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the greatest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water, while its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is in the Arctic seas. It is the Gulf Stream.—There is in the world no other such majestic flow of water. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon, and its volume more than a thousand times greater. Its waters are far out from the Gulf into the Carolina coasts, 40s of an indigo blue.—They are so distinctly marked, that the line of junction with the common sea water may be traced by the eye. Often one half of the vessel may be preached floating in port streets, while the other half is in the common water of the sea, so sharp is the line and the want of affinity between these waters. And such, too, the relations, which speak, on the part of those of the Gulf Stream, so kindly with the cold salt water of the sea."

A CONVICT FOR A PENITENTIARY.—As a penitentiary is badly needed in our State, and we have no such an institution, we exhibit that in criminal cases, where simple imprisonment is not sufficient punishment for crime, if all the criminals who can read be made to read the proceedings of the various democratic meetings lately held to this State and published in the Raleigh Standard, the punishment will be adequate to the magnitude of the crime, and if any survive the reading they deserve immediate liberty.—*Western Democrat.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

HALIFAX, March 31.

The steamer Persia has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 24th instant—three days later than by the City of Baltimore.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 31,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 3,000 bales. Prices have declined ¼d., and holders are pressing their stocks on the market. The sales on Friday were 4,000 bales—market closing quiet. The quotations are: uplands 7¼d; middling 6¾. The stock of American on hand amounts to 217,000 bales.

FURTHER BY THE PERSIA.

The quotations for cotton are: Fair Orleans 7¾, middling Orleans 7 1-16d., fair Mobile 7¾d., middling Mobile 6¾d; fair uplands 7¾d., middling uplands 6¾d. Money is unchanged. Consols for money 96¾ and on account 96¾. The bullion in the bank of England has increased £449,000.

Nothing of much interest had transpired in Parliament. The East India Loan bill, after much discussion in Parliament, had been passed.

Count Persigny had resigned the French mission in London. [Rumors were current a week before in Paris that the Count would resign this mission, and take the place of Count Walewski as Minister of Foreign Affairs in France.]

It was currently stated that the French navy was to be placed on a war footing.

It was confidently stated in Madrid that the vexed question between Spain and Mexico had been amicably settled.

We have dates from Canton to January 26. No reply up to that time had been received from the Emperor. The allied forces would ascend the river with a fleet of gun boats, manned with four hundred English and one thousand English from the garrison at Canton. The English were erecting strong works on the island of Hersing.

There is a further difficulty in Australia proper.

MISSISSIPPI.—FATAL DUEL AMONG THE LAWYERS.—We learn from the Mississippi Clarion, of Saturday last, that at a late session of the Probate Court of Choctaw county, Miss., a case was being argued before the Probate Judge, in which Wm. Brandon, Esq., represented one side, and Messrs. Toland and T. W. Davis the other. In the course of his argument, Brandon became very personal, and said that Noland and Davis were both God d—m rascals, and would steal, &c. &c. An angry altercation ensued, which Brantley drew a pistol and fired at Noland, who drew his pistol and fired, saying at the same time that he was wounded. Brantley said he is going and will kill himself, upon which he started out of the room. As he turned to leave, Noland fired and killed him, the ball entering his back on the side. The wound was mortal, and Brantley died in a few minutes. Noland was not hit at all, and Brantley is said to have fired where he made his aim. Noland was not to have been injured in the affair, however, he was injured more or less, nevertheless, and on the following morning, as Noland was going to his breakfast, he was waylaid and shot. Brantley's brother, who immediately made his escape.

BIBLE.—Mr. Isaiah Thomas, father of the Art of Printing in America, mentions that the first edition of the Bible in English published in America, was printed with great care by Knobbart & Green, in Boston, about the year 1752. It was printed for Dr. Hutchinson, and had the London imprint on the title page, to avoid detection from the officers of the crown. Hence the enterprise, as Great Britain did not allow the Bible to be printed either at home or in the colonies, except by royal license. Mr. Thomas adds, "when I was in Scotland, Dr. Dalton heard there was a new edition of the Bible printed in Boston, and made complaint to the king. Upon which a royal mandate was issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to write to the governor of Massachusetts, to prevent the printing of the Bible in that province. The governor, Sir William Phipps, was then in England, and waited on the king, and informed him that the Bible was printed in Boston, and that the people were very much pleased with it. The king replied, 'Why, then, I will command and I will lift the light of my countenance upon them.' The Bible was printed, and attached to the mail which was then carried on horseback, and was ready on its arrival to be delivered to the purchasers at their doors. In California they follow the primitive rule. In all of the towns they are found in large numbers. They nearly monopolize the retail business of the country. We have never known of a Jew who was engaged in mining, although there may be many such so occupied.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED PHENOMENON.—The Alexandria Medical Journal reports the case of a young man who fell asleep and both legs by slipping into a cauldron of boiling water. He was immediately laid upon a bed, an opening poured in, and he was made to drink a quantity of laudanum, and then left for the pain in the legs did not subside. A liniment of laudanum and cod liver oil was then applied, also without effect in abating the pain. But chloroform having been substituted for laudanum, immediate relief ensued, and was maintained by continuing the same process, recovery