North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 20, 1858.

Revival.

The religious meeting which was commenced in the M. E. Church three weeks ago will be continued during this week. As the fruits of this revival 31 whites mostly, young persons, and 14 blacks have joined the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Meynardie, assisted by the Rev. T. M. Farrow, has been untiring in his efforts and he has also been occasionally assisted by the Rev. Mr. Little and the Rev. Mr. McGregor.

The interest is still kept up, but on Saturday night the prayer meeting was suspended to give a little relaxation to those who had been constant in their attendance at the house of God, with the confident hope that all would come up with renewed strength to the help of the Lord.

Melancholy Accident.

On Saturday morning last, a young man by the name of Riggers was badly injured about 1½ miles from town. He was driving a wagon to town and the saddle mule became frightened by the wagon running upon him, broke loose and threw him with such violence as to break both bones in the left leg a few inches above the ankle and otherwise injured him. He was brought to town and the Physician who attends him says he hopes he can save his leg. We, however, believe that the weather is so warm that it will be a difficult matter.

Democratic Convention.

This body met in Charlotte on the 14th instant. We were prevented from attending its sessions as it was our intention. We learn, however, from an extra issued by the *Democrat* that 72 counties were represented by 177 delegates. Gen. C. M. Avery, of Burke county, was appointed President, with 9 Vice Presidents and 3 Secretaries.

On the 15th the friends of the different aspirants used every means in their power to have their man nominated, and it is said that the Holden men attempted to have the two-thirds rule adopted, but the Ellis men were not so green as to be caught napping. The Convention finally adopted the plan that whoever receives a majority of the votes represented in this Convention shall be its nominee.

The plan of voting adopted was that the delegates from each county should be entitled to cast the same number of votes in Convention that his county cast for the democratic candidate for Governor.

W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, having withdrawn his name, Capt. John Walker, of Rockingham county, nominated W. W. Holden, Esq., of Wake; and Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, nominated the Hon. John Ellis, of Rowan. The Convention proceeded to vote and the following is the result:

John W. Ellis (240 ca. voting)	26,051
W. W. Holden (27 ca. ")	21,594
Hon. T. Ruffin, of Alamance	432
Hon. T. Ruffin, of Wayne	771

Mr. Ellis having received a majority of votes was declared the nominee of the Convention.

We are not sorry that we were prevented from attending the sessions of the Convention, for it would have been a source of mortification to us to have heard men who, in days gone by, we had supported as Whigs, now advocating the Democratic party.

The Raleigh *Register* says there was a good deal of angry feeling displayed by Mr. Holden's friends outside of the Convention. That may be, but Mr. Holden in the last Standard states that the nomination is a good one and will receive his cordial and active support.

Assault on the Hon. B. Craige.

Accounts from Washington state that H. Rowan Helper, alias Hinton, formerly of Rowan county, made an assault on the Hon. Burton Craige on the 12th instant, after the adjournment of the House. The cause of this assault is supposed to be the following: Helper has fathered a book, for no one believes that he wrote it, called "The Impending Crisis of the South," in which the South is basely trafficked, and Senator Wilson from Massachusetts, in a speech a few days ago read extracts from this book to prove that what he was saying relative to the institutions of the South was true.—Senator Biggs felt it to be his duty to refer to the publisher of this book, and stated that he was "a dishonest, degraded and degraded man, and although—much to be regretted—a native of North Carolina, yet he is an apostate son, ruined in fortune and character and endeavoring to a thousand appetite at the North to obtain a miserable living by slander upon the land of his birth."

The remarks brought Helper to Washington and Mr. Craige being a citizen of Rowan county, he concluded that he had fastened Mr. Biggs with a statement relative to his private character, and arming himself there is very little doubt that he intended to bring on a collision with Mr. Craige and then assault him with a view of doing it in self-defence. We give below two accounts of the affair. The following is from the Washington *Star*:

After the adjournment of the House of Representatives to-day, the members generally remained some time in their seats, engaged in conversation. The rules were of course not then enforced, and several persons strolled in to converse with members, or gratify their curiosity. One of these, Mr. Helfer, alias Helper, author of a work called "The Impending Crisis," took a seat next to that of Hon. Burton Craige, of North Carolina, and commenced an animated conversation with him in relation to an *exposé* made of his (Mr. H's) character in the Senate, a few days ago, by Senator Biggs.

That *exposé* was called out by a Northern member having quoted from Helfer's book something concerning social life at the South, and Senator Biggs in reply read a long account of Helfer's conduct while a resident of Salisbury, North Carolina, in the course of which he accused him of dishonesty. Helfer endeavored to ascertain who had thus "posted" Mr. Biggs, and as Mr. Craige came from that district, he approached him under the conviction that he was the informant.

His language assumed a very abusive character, when Mr. C. pushed him away, and refused to converse any longer. Upon this, Helfer struck Craige, when the latter caught him and threw him over his desk, and would probably have handled him severely but for the interference of others.

On being released, Helfer renewed his abusive language, when he was taken in custody by George Thomas, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the Assistant Doorkeepers, who delivered him over to Mr. Glosbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, and he was placed in the guard House.

Subsequently, Justice Arnold held a preliminary examination, which terminated in releasing the prisoner until 4 o'clock to day, under $500 bail, Hon. J. P. Hale having become his security. On Helfer's person were found a revolver, of Colt's improved patent, and a handsome Bowie knife. These are still retained by the magistrate.

His purpose was no doubt to court an attack by Mr. C. and then use his weapons; but the strength and activity of his opponent prevented his carrying out that design.

The following is from the Hon. A. R. White from Georgia, who was an eye witness:

Approaching the Speaker's desk in front, Mr. Craige sits immediately to the left of the aisle, on the front tier of seats. My seat is next to Mr. Craige's, on the same row just to his left.

My attention was attracted by a tall, dark-skinned man, with rather a sinister, savage look, asking Mr. Craige, very abruptly, if he had made a certain statement—I did not understand distinctly what.

The conversation proceeded, mildly upon the part of Mr. Craige. A few seconds satisfied me that the man either intended to attack Mr. Craige, or compel the member to strike him. This caused me to scan him instantly from head to foot and to compare him, physically, with Mr. Craige. I was satisfied the latter could whip him. I did not like the lurking eye of the stranger, however, and was pretty sure I saw the mark of a bowie-knife or pistol under his coat.

The idea of assassination, like a flash of lightning, impressed itself upon my mind. I determined to take part in the rencontre, if necessary to prevent it. I should have gone for the Sergeant-at-arms, but was afraid to leave, as a collision was evidently approaching. I rose from my seat silently and went round Mr. Craige's seat and took my seat just at the side of the intruder, intending to seize his arm if he attempted to draw a weapon.

Casting my eye around, I saw two or three men, not members, and strangers to me, in members' seats close by, watching the progress of the difficulty. They may have been there accidentally. My opinion was and is they were there by design. I felt a crisis was approaching of great danger to the member from North Carolina, perhaps to myself. I would have gone for the Sergeant, again thinking of it, but the difficulty was manifestly precipitating, and I thought it would not do to leave him. The intruder used some offensive epithet about "slave-holders," I cannot remember it. Mr. Craige said, much excited, "Leave here, sir; I will not be insulted in this place by any such puppy," or words of some such import.—The man retorted, with menacing attitude, "You are a slave-holding coward," or words to that effect. Mr. Craige struck him, and was struck about the same time in return, the stranger fighting with his fists, contrary to my expectations. Fighting they moved towards the Speaker's desk. I followed, watching closely for the weapon, intending to seize him if he attempted to draw one.—I was morally certain Mr. Craige was unarmed, though I did not know the fact.

The man fought with more energy than I anticipated, but Mr. Craige was evidently getting the advantage of him, when he let go Mr. Craige, I thought then, I still think, to get his weapon. I sprang forward to seize him, but some other gentleman was ahead of me, and they were instantly separated. I followed the intruder to the guard room and saw him disarmed of a bowie knife and revolver. The whole scene lasted but a few moments. I thought then, and still think the object of the intruder was to bring on an assault and then assassinate. So far as what occurred in the House of Representatives, it was one of the most determinately wicked and unprovoked assaults I ever witnessed.

Death of Mr Benton.

We stated in our last that Ex-Senator Benton died in Washington on the 10th instant. Mr. Benton has been before the public for a long series of years, thirty years in the Senate, and his name has become in a measure identified with the political history of the nation. His disease was cancer in the bowels and he is said to have suffered very much. He was conscious and calm and within a few days of his last moments was endeavoring to finish the work he was publishing. On the 8th he signed a note directed to Senator Houston and Hon. George W. Jones, his old Tennessee friends, requesting that Congress should take no notice of his death. The National *Intelligencer* states it as a curious and affecting circumstance that the youngest and the oldest of the family should have died within a few hours of each other, and the marshling, a grandson, and the grandsire now lie side by side on the same bier. Their remains will be sent to St. Louis for interment. President Buchanan visited his venerable compeer and spent some time in conversation during which he evinced his usual deep interest in the condition of the country.

☞ In looking over Mr. Holden's address to the Democratic party we were very forcibly struck by the following passage:

"Men die and pass away like the dew of the morning; but principles are co-existent with time, and must be maintained without regard to men."

Now, as principles are co-existent with time, what has become of the principles professed by Mr. Holden when he was an admirer of Henry Clay or rather when he was a U. S. Bank man, an incidental protection man, &c. By his own course it is proven that Whig principles at least are not co-existent with time and may not democratic principles be in the same category hereafter. Time will show.

Mount Vernon Purchased.

We are happy to announce (says the Richmond Whig) that on the 6th instant, in the presence of the two parties, and the counsel of the Association and the proprietor of Mount Vernon, a contract was formally entered into, before a notary, between John A. Washington, Esq., and the Regent of the Association, for the purchase of the Home and Grave of Washington by the Association. The particulars will be given in a few days.

For Utah.

The President has appointed two Commissioners, Maj. Ben McCulloch and Mr. Powell as peace commissioners to Utah, and they were to start on the 12th. A remonstrance had been received from the people of Salt Lake City, which was read in the Senate. They vow to uphold Brigham Young and his policy, and by the help of God to maintain their religion. A peace commission will therefore have no effect there—they will not submit without they are left to do as they please, without force.

Peterson *for* May.

This interesting periodical is before us embellished with its usual number of plates and patterns, besides its usual amount of reading matter. Those wishing to subscribe to this work can direct their orders C. J. Peterson, 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ A slight snow fell at Atlanta, Ga., on the 13th instant, and we had quite a frost here on Thursday morning last, but we have not heard of any damage being done by it.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

ENIGMA.

I am Composed of 13 letters.

My 6, 5, 13, 11, 5, 5, 13, 13, 5, is a County in New Mexico.

My 1, 5, 3, 6, is a County in New Mexico.

My 6, 3, 10, 5, 13, 9, is a County in California.

My 11, 5, 4, 5, is a County in Iowa.

My 7, 9, 2, 13, 6, 3, 13, is a County in Illinois.

My 6, 1, 7, 12, 8, 13, 6, is a County in Florida.

My whole is an Editor in Charlotte. M.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, April 15, 1858.

Well, the agony is over, and the people's pulse, and the throbbing of the mighty metropolitan heart have again returned to a regular, healthy beat. Edward Everett, the Corinthian pillar of Massachusetts, has been here—delivered two lectures, and left this morning in the ten o'clock train for the political Capitol of the State where he will deliver his oration on Washington to-morrow night to the citizens of the city of shade trees and magnificent distances. May he be as successful in winning golden opinions there as he has been here.

He is evidently a great man, and by universal consent is considered the most accomplished rhetorician and finished orator of his day. He certainly established his claim to that rank here, where there are some orators, and not a few judges of oratory.—It is thought that there were twenty-five hundred persons in the Institute Hall to hear his lecture on the life and character of Washington on Tuesday night. The rush was immense, and I am certain that I have never before seen as many persons under one roof in Charleston. There were about three hundred persons in the Hall who could not get seats, and with difficulty found standing room.

The address consumed two hours and ten minutes, and so intense was the excitement and so rapt was the feelings that you might have heard a pin drop at any time from the opening to the closing sentence. That vast audience, composed of the beauty, fashion, intelligence and elite of Charleston, hung with almost breathless suspense upon the silvery accents and flowing periods of the "golden mouthed orator." So entranced were we with the man, his theme and his genius, that we forgot for the time that he was a citizen of Boston, a son of Massachusetts, the land of Wilson, Banks and the "Atlantic Monthly." The gross proceeds of the lecture fell a few dollars short of two thousand. That is a noble offering for Charleston, after what she has already done, at the shrine of the immortal father of his country.

I might give a description of the personal appearance of this tall son of Anak, the Jupiter Tonans, the Chevalier Bayard of New England, did I think it would be possessed of sufficient interest to your readers. I should say that he was between sixty and sixty-five years of age, about five feet nine inches in height, gray hair, approaching white, and which he wears very short, stout well developed frame, regular features with a full face and a complexion between ruddy and fair. He dresses neatly and tastefully in a suit of plain black, dress coat, buttoned over the chest, and white paroonie cravat, which gives him rather a clerical appearance. In fact I learn that he *did* commence his public career in the pulpit as a Unitarian minister.

His gestures are somewhat rather peculiar, and are not altogether as graceful as one would expect from such an accomplished orator. He uses both his hands, and frequently gives them a motion and position something like the "shaking quakers," then raising them fully extended above his head, giving them a vibratory, tremulous motion, which at times has a fine effect. He has the air and bearing of a perfect gentleman, who had all his life been accustomed to the best and most intelligent society, while at the same time he is rather modest, retiring and unobtrusive. He carries his pocket handkerchief in his bosom between his coat and vest, and uses it frequently on his face.

He dropped it from its resting place "in this bosom," last evening, just at the climax of an eloquent sentence, and it was picked up and handed to him by Mr. Yeadon, which he gracefully received, and acknowledged by a bow and a smile, and proceeded without the least embarrassment. He was the guest of Mr. Yeadon and Pettigrw who entertained him alternately in princely style. He had a levee at Mr. Yeadons on Wednesday from 12 till 2 P. M., when a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to call on him. Your correspondent, among the rest, had the honor of being presented to him and shaking him by the hand. Boards were spread in the reception room and the one adjoining which literally groaned beneath the load of rich viands and luxuries from every clime.

His lecture last night, though not on so grand a theme, yet showed the orator in some phases to better advantage than the one on the previous evening. The subject of charity might not, on ordinary occasions, and in ordinary hands, be supposed to afford matter for a master effort. But in the hands of Mr. Everett, it was glorious, grand and sublime. His power over the sympathies and tender emotions of the heart was manifested in an astonishing degree. I call him an orator who can hold the wills, the feelings and the sentiments of enraptured thousands in his hands, and guide, govern and control them at his will, and such an orator as that is Edward Everett.

By the potent spell of his matchless eloquence he can touch any spring of the human soul he pleases, and make you laugh or weep at his pleasure, and whether you will or no. He can smite the flinty rock of the selfish and unfeeling heart, and forth with the fountain of tears is unsealed, and the blinding torrent gushes forth. I saw gray headed sires, governors, statesmen and heroes, men unused to the melting mood, moved and melted in spite of their efforts to suppress it. This closes my notice of Edward Everett; my next may be more varied.

ASHLEY.

THE FARMERS BANK.—The Elizabeth City *Sentinel* publishes the proceedings of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank, together with a statement made of the condition of the Bank as submitted by a committee appointed by the meeting. It appears from this statement that the Bank is perfectly solvent as to bill holders—there being a surplus of ninety-one thousand dollars over and above its liabilities. The stockholders recommended a resumption of specie payments.

A NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.—*Another Loan of Five Millions Dollars.*—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he will receive sealed proposals until the 10th day of May proximo, for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in Treasury notes, in exchange for gold coin of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, or the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved 23d December, 1857.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE U. S. STEAMER POWHATAN AND A DUTCH SHIP.—By a private letter from our correspondent on board of the Powhatan, dated Feb. 1st, we learn that that steamer, while leaving St. Helena for Cape town, on the night of the 30th of January, came into collision with the Dutch ship "Stad Enchede," bound to Amsterdam. The accident was unavoidable, owing to the darkness of the night, and the injury done the Dutchman was considerable. He lost all of his head booms, including the bowsprit, while the Powhatan's quarter boat had her bottom ripped out, and the ship herself a pretty severe scraping along her quarter. She returned to her anchorage and sent her boats to the assistance of the crippled ship, when, after a detention of nearly two days she proceeded on her passage to the Cape. Officers and crew all well.—*Phil. Ledger.*

☞ A Washington correspondent writes, that "there is not one word of truth in the rumors representing that the President contemplates sending in a message hostile to Spain, and looking to the acquisition of Cuba as a set-off for their defeat on Lecompton. No such purpose has been or is entertained. It is even secreted at Buchanan looks to that object as the great point of his administration, but through negotiation only, knowing the hazards of acting otherwise.—He considers Paris the focus of available diplomacy, and hence his anxiety for Mr. Slidell's acceptance of the mission. He has the fullest confidence of the President, and is considered an expert manager besides.—*Wilmington Herald.*

O. B. MATTESON—HOW HE IS TREATED AT WASHINGTON.—The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, writing to his paper from Washington, says:

"I met Matteson the other day in the Capitol. He looks a good deal broke down. He has grown ten years older in appearance since I saw him here two years ago. No one speaks to him in the House that I can see, nor have I seen him spoken to in the lobbies. He is avoided when he passes; people turn round and point him out as "the scoundrel Matteson." It is said that he intends to resign his seat and retire to private life."

WHAT A RAILROAD WILL DO.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 204 miles in length, and it cost $7,000,000. In 1855, the taxable value of the land in the counties through which it passes, as taken from the census was $28,942,642—and in 1860 the State assessment makes it $53,917,229—or an increase in six years of $25,365,558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement, which has cost only $7,000,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Senate appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs Green, Hunter, and Seward, to confer with a similar committee from the House on Kansas. The Utah question was postponed.

In the House, the Washington Police Bill was debated. No vote. To morrow at one o'clock, the House will act upon disagreeing votes; and at 2, on the Kansas memorial, applying for territorial government. The Carson Valley bill received and referred to Committee on Territories.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Broderick refused to obey the instructions of the Legislature of California, to vote for the Lecompton Constitution.

The first section of the Pacific Railway bill was debated. No action.

The House discussed the Washington Police bill.

The Kansas question was resumed, and a proposition to appoint a Committee of Conference carried.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

HOUSE.—The bill regulating the pay of officers of the revenue marine, was reported and passed. It makes the salary of Captains $1,600; first Lieutenants $1,200; second Lieutenants $1,100; third Lieutenants $1,000; petty officers and sergeants and marines $40 per month, exclusive of rations.—A bill was reported to codify the revenue laws. The committee on the public lands reported adversely on the bill granting lands to the States for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Washington Police bill was discussed.

The Committee of Conference on Kansas was appointed. It consists of Messrs English, Stephens and Howard. The Committee of Commerce reported a bill to complete the River and Harbor improvement already commenced, and recommending only three new works. The aggregate amount of all the bills referred to this Committee, is over four millions of dollars, but the Committee proposes to appropriate only one million and a half.

SENATE.—Mr. Foot moved that when the Senate adjourns on the first Monday in June, it be to meet again on the first Monday in November. The motion lies over. The Consular appropriation bill was passed. The bill incorporating the Washington Monument Association was amended and passed. The Pacific Rail Road was then discussed. Mr. Polk advocated the location of the road on the thirty fifth parallel. Mr. Mason opposed all grants of money and lands to a non-existant company, and he believed that if the government touches this project with its little finger, it will have to pay for it in all time to come.

Mr. Hale wanted to know if the Administration meant to purchase Cuba, as well as build the Pacific rail road; and which it will do first. Mr. Doolittle moved that the Eastern terminus of the road be at Breckinridge, on the Northern boundary of Minnesota, from whence the whole parallel to the Pacific was inhabitable. Further discussion on the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

CUBA.

The New York *Times* is for the acquisition of Cuba as a Northern measure. The following are its reasons:

"The *States* considers the acquisition of Cuba as a matter of special importance to the Southern States. We do not—nor are we surprised to find, among Southern men, that difference of sentiment and of action which the *States* deplores. *The Cuban question is one exclusively a Northern question.* The only way in which the acquisition of that island could benefit the South, would be by adding one more slave State to the Union and so increasing the political power of slavery. But Cuba, if acquired, must be a province before it is a State—and we shall have half a dozen more Free States before she enters the confederacy. Besides, slavery is a very different thing in Cuba from what it is in South Carolina. The acquisition of Cuba would put an effectual stop to the African slave trade, introduce a rival sugar growing country to Louisiana, and offer the example of a slave State where slaves are legally entitled to earn their own freedom. Commerce would be the great interest which would profit most by the Americanization of Cuba—and the commercial section is, therefore, the one which would be most zealous in its support. New York city is far more deeply interested in the accomplishment of this purpose than the Southern section of the Union. It would add ten or fifteen millions yearly to our trade—offer new markets to the grain and flour of the West as well as to the manufactures of New England—and add immensely to the military strength and national stability of the whole country. Hundreds and thousands of Northern capitalists would invest in the plantations and make it their winters residence—and in all essential respects it would be commercially, socially and politically a dependency of New York and the North.—And instead of becoming, as many persons fear it would, part of a future Southern slave empire, the bonds of commerce and of interest would make Cuba, if annexed, one of the strongest *Union* States in the confederacy."

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Dr. Ayer's business agents are a pleasant annual, to us, coming about as surely as the year.—We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly *gentlemen*. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men of a character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, the age affords.—Success to you gentlemen and to your cause, for both deserve success.—*Hartford Chronicle.*

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is enshrined in the hearts of thousands, whom, his *Balsam of Wild Cherry* has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease.

Crinoline has got into court in Detroit.—A suit is now pending before a magistrate's court in that city by the husband of a lady who was refused admission to a public lecture, the price of which was twenty five cents, which, being duly tendered by her, was refused, and fifty cents demanded, upon the ground that she would occupy two seats.

SINGULAR CASE OF DEATH.—Mr. William D. Brown died at Nashville, Tennessee, a few days since, in consequence of swallowing, during sleep, a piece of gold plate and three artificial teeth, which he had forgotten to remove on retiring to bed.

THE PROSPECT OF A FLOOD.

The news which is brought from all quarters by the mail is indicative of serious danger, from high water to the entire lower Mississippi valley.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 30th ultimo, says:

"The river at this point is still rising, and has come up within twenty inches of extreme high water mark. The water is flowing entirely over the track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, at a distance of five miles from the terminus on the opposite side of the river.

The Little Rock Democrat, of the 23d ult., has a similar announcement. It declares that:

"The river is higher than for fourteen years, and still rising. The rain still falling rapidly (Monday.) The present prospect is for an extensive overflow, and great destruction of property. It yet lacks, at this point, four feet of the great freshet of 1844; though in many places the banks are completely submerged, and the destruction of stock must already be very great."

At Napoleon City, the water has flooded the streets. A daughter of a citizen of that place fell, last week, from a gallery of the residence of her father, and was drowned, in the street, before assistance could be rendered. The whole town is several feet under water.

The Vicksburg Sentinel, of the 2d instant, says:

"The river at this point is now within a few inches of the stage of 1850, and from our telegraphic despatches it will be seen the upper rivers are still going up. The Forest City arrived at our wharf last evening, at dark, from Napoleon, reports that town completely inundated, and the citizens are compelled to go from place to place in boats or upon floating logs. The town of Prentiss is in the same condition. The levee below Napoleon on the Arkansas side, and below Greenville on the Mississippi side, have given way, and the whole country on both sides will soon be submerged. The Arkansas and White Rivers are higher than they have been known for years, and rising. The Tennessee, Cumberland and Missouri are in the same condition.

The Vicksburg papers, of the 32 inst., contain additional intelligence.

"The officers of the R. H. Winslow (which boat passed down on the 24 to Vicksburg) report that at or near Island One Hundred, there was a crevasse in the levee through which nine feet of water was pouring at a powerful rate. They were informed that there were several small breaks in that vicinity; and much damage had already been sustained. The Winslow was obliged to bring all the way freight to this point, being unable (the water being so high) to make her usual landings.

"The officers of the steamer Whitemin, from Yazoo River last night, state that the rain has been pouring down in torrents in that region, and the river very high. When they left Yazoo City, yesterday morning, the water was getting up into the town.

THE OVERFLOW—THE LEVEES.—Many portions of the counties bordering the river on the Mississippi side, says the Memphis Bulletin, have been overflowed during the present high water, and much property destroyed. The counties of Bolivar, Sunflower, Coahoma and Tunica have suffered most by the freshet.

A few days since, we spoke of a break in the levee at the foot of Island 66. This break has resulted most disastrously, and is now believed to be the work of some villain to gratify private malice. The whole country, for miles in extent, is flooded, live stock swept away, and, in many instances, houses deserted, and the occupants compelled to betake themselves to rafts and boats to reach dry land.

We find the following items in the Coahoma Citizen of Saturday last:

The levee at Lewis Swamp, about thirty miles from Friar's Point, in the lower part of Coahoma county, was cut a few days since by some unknown scoundrel—supposed to be the work of raftsmen, who did it to enable them to run their timber from the swamp. There is no doubt about it having been cut, and if the scamp is discovered, he will be very apt to stretch hemp. It would be well enough to make an example of the gent, if caught, by hanging him. It would then be no longer necessary to keep a guard by day and night upon our levees. Damage to levee by this cutting is from $20,000 to $40,000.

CREVASSE.—The levee near the plantation of Col. Trotter, in Tunica county, has washed away, and the river is sweeping through the country passing through Phillips Bayou into Moon Lake, and from Moon Lake into the Yazoo Pass. The water from this opening in the levee will inundate a great extent of country, and cause the destruction of a great amount of property.—The damage to levees alone will be very heavy.

The recent break in the levee at Carson's Landing, we learn, is affecting the plantations below very seriously, but now that the water is falling, we hope the damage may not be as much as it was apprehended would be the case. There is no break, as far as we can learn, below Carson's Landing, but we wait further advices with a good deal of anxiety.—*Greenville Republican*, 10th.

THE GOOD WIFE.—The influence of a good wife is immense. The power of a wife for good or evil is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom, and courage, and strength, and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair. No condition is hopeless, when the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home.—No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence.

THE CAPTIVATED TURK.—It is reported that since his arrival in this country, on a certain occasion, a lady was admiring an elegant Cashmere shawl worn by the Turkish Admiral. He gallantly took it from his shoulders, and laid it upon her own, to witness its effect, or perhaps momentarily to gratify her vanity. The shawl was a magnificent one, costing $1,000 or $5,000. Imagine the surprise of the Admiral, when she blushingly curtseied to him, and moved gracefully off with the coveted shawl as a present!

SEVERE SENTENCE.—A man named Lee, charged with abducting slaves, has been convicted at Norfolk, Va., on four indictments, and sentenced to receive fifty stripes, publicly laid on, at the rate of five a day, and to be confined in the penitentiary for twenty-five years.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The steamship City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 31st of March, has arrived.

From Bombay, telegraphic advices had been received to the 9th of March.

Sir Colin Campbell was before Bucknow with nearly 60,000 troops, expecting to attack it about the 10th.

There had been several scattering encounters, the rebels defeated with great slaughter on each occasion.

The King of Delhi's trial is still progressing. The statement that he was convicted and sentenced to transportation, was erroneous.

The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen at Lucknow, are reported to be still alive, and treated well.

Nothing later from China but interesting details of last advices.

The U. S. frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota in Canton river—Martial law had been proclaimed at Canton. Commissioner Reed was going to Manila until the time fixed for holding a conference of the town authorities at Shanghai.

It is rumored that Napoleon would again visit Victoria this year.

The government of France is giving serious attention to the commercial depression of the Empire.

The report that the Spanish authorities had introduced a project in their law, for the abolition of slavery in their territories, was erroneous.

The shipment of gold from Australia to England since the last mail, exceeded half a million sterling.

COMMERCIAL.—Sales of cotton for the three days 21,000 bales. Speculators 1,000. Exporters 5,000. Holders pressing on the market. Prices irregular, closing with a decline of ⅛ a ¼. Manchester advices favorable. Prices slightly declined. Flour very dull, at nominal rates. Wheat very dull. Corn dull. Sugar dull; Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s 3d a 4s 6d. Spirits turpentine firm; holders demand an advance to 45s. American securities active, but generally unchanged. Consols 97¼ a 97¼.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, April 16.

The steamer Africa arrived at this port this morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 3d instant—three days later than by the City of Washington.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 50,000 bales of which speculators took 6,500 and exporters 8,500 bales. Inferior qualities have declined ⅛ to ¼; middling fair and fair unchanged. The following are the quotations: Orleans 7½—middling 6¾; fair Mobile 7¼—middling 6¾; fair uplands 7—middling 6¾. The market closed dull, with holders offering freely, but not pressing sales. Manchester advices are unfavorable. At Havre, cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Consols 96¼ to 96½.

Five millions of the India loan have been taken at an average of 98.

The political news is unimportant.

THE LEVIATHAN IS COMING.—We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman and lady passenger in the Indian, at this port, and were happy to hear his contradiction emphatically the report published in our paper of Tuesday, to the effect that the work on the Leviathan had about stopped; that but few men were at work upon her, and that there is no machinery in her yet. As

The gentleman informs us that, just before he left England, he visited the mammoth steamship. That there are 1,700 men hard at work upon her; that her machinery is already in, and everything is being pushed as fast as man can do it. The desire on the part of the overseers to present all impediments to the work going on as regards the people is so great that "passes" to go on board of her are refused to ministers, lest it should inconvenience the workmen; and no interment was permitted on board, only by a personal acquaintance with Captain Harrison, who kindly took him over the ship. He spoke of the state rooms and other arrangements for passengers in the highest terms. She is being fitted up in the most costly and desirable manner. Captain Harrison had strong hopes of getting her ready for sea in July. This is good news, and we are rejoiced to be able to record it from a direct source.

Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

THE EXPEDITION TO UTAH.—*An Immense Train.*—Messrs Majors and Russell, the contractors to transport the army supplies to Salt Lake, have decided on making Nebraska City the starting point. The caravan, when it shall have fully formed and started, will be one of the most imposing and extensive that the western world has ever witnessed. The Nebraska News gives a skeleton idea of its appearance—twenty-six hundred wagons, each hauling fifteen hundred pounds of freight; sixteen thousand head of cattle, two score of ox yokes to fitted up with, two thousand ox drivers; and, as it proceeds to imagine what a grand sight the cavalcade would make, "Suffice it to say that a thousand whips are cracking, ten thousand tails are daily dropping the flies of June away, two thousand throats shrieking; eight thousand wagon wheels squeaking, all eager to join the Anti-Mormon fray; when, at the closing scene, a herd of buffaloes and six hundred Indians break in upon the train, and a general stampede ensues—then, and not till then, do we show our true musical strength.

WASHINGTON'S ONLY MISTAKE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times relates the following:

"The late Washington ball at the American legation in this city, was the subject of a *bon mot*, which was dropped by the French Minister of War, which ought to have publicity. Marshal Vaillant remonstrated with Mr. Mason previous to the ball, on the inappropriateness of giving a *fete* during Lent and asked if it were not a mistake. "Not a mistake,' replied Mr. Mason, 'it was Washington who made it, for that is his birth-day and the ball is in honor of the event.' 'Oh that's it,' replied the Marshal; 'this is the only mistake he ever made in his life!' The Marshal was one of the first guests at the ball, a concession he made to the name of Washington, for he is a strict observer of the requirements of Lent."

AN OBSTINATE JURY.—The story is told that a jury at Taunton, Mass., recently being unable to agree in a certain case where a man was accused of stealing $2,50 worth of nails, reported that they were willing to pay for the nails, and let the prisoner go