A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH Communications.

For the Carolinian. In a communication made to the Carolinian last week, a Turnpike Road, as connected with a survey contemplated by an act of the Legislature, was the subject of consideration. We endeavored to shew that the object contemplated is one worthy of the attention of the people, and that it ought even i

at this time to be brought under consideration. In the present communication, we propose to consider the subject of a Road, not so much in reference to this contemplated object, as in hands with South Carolina at Charlotte or reference to the subject at large in connection | Cheraw. Her Railroad has never been conwith the future welfare of the town. The fact sidered as completed. It was intended as a is not to be concealed that while the roads from the interior of the State to towns out of the State have been improved, the roads from on. In the event of a foreign war, this route this place to the interior have degenerated would become important as the only safe route rather than been improved. Our position, for travel, conveyance of the mail, and the in relation to other towns as places of trade, is such that unless a vigorous exertion is put forth, and increased facilities of communication are provided, we shall be compelled to lament the diminution of business among ourselves, and the increase in other places at our of the road from Columbia to Camden, and expense. On the south is Cheraw, whose business is gradually increasing, and will increase as the navigation of her rivers is imton, on the other Raleigh, both of which are rival places, and each of which is striving to secure all it can to itself; and though perhaps neither would wish to ruin us, yet if to benetit themselves, it became convenient to curtail our business, both would probably seek their own interests and not ours. Wilmington wishes to fix berself in the great line of communication from the North to the South. Raleigh is a competitor for the same privilege, and hopes one day to gain her object by a continuation of her Railroad till it shall meet that of our sister State. The route through Wilmington is stready made continuous by a line of boats passing from that place to Charleston. This line of communication is of uncertain duration. The expense of the Boats may be found too great to be endured; or in the event of a foreign war, this route will be safe neither for passengers or the mail. Bet what then? Will the people of Wilmington permit a sacrifice of a million of dollars when a comparatively small investment will secure a safe and continuous route through the interior? Having already learned that great things can be accomplished when undertaken with resolution, they will make past experience the inciter of future enterprise. We are aware that there are those who predict the failure of the whole scheme, even of the resent Road, by the withdrawal of the State loan. Suppose the State determine to foreclose the mortgage upon the road, what will be the result? Just what the people would be glad may happen. The Road must be sold, in which case the State puts at hazard her own stock; or she must take the Road into her own hands, and manage it herself. In either case, Wilmington gains her great object and is satisfied. The loss of that portion of stock owned by her citizens is nothing. Individuals may feel the loss for a time, but the public is a gainer to a greater extent. Besides, having never secured any income from their stock, the owners are prepared to lose the whole without feeling that they have made a sacrifice. Admit that in undertaking to construct this road almost single-handed, Wilmington took a rash step, but having had the address to draw in the State, thus making their purpose secure, she has shown that what was deemed rashness, bears more the marks of wisdom than folly. The Road is secure unless the State consents to sacrifice what she

Some, perhaps, may argue that the loss sustained in the first enterprise, will prevent any future endeavor for the extension of the Road. Our conclusion is the reverse of this. In the changes of inhabitants, and of business, individual losses are already nearly forgotten, while the Road is every day contributing to the wealth of the place. With these advan tages before them, and with the certainty that without an extension of the Road the part now in existence must be a failure, the people will gird themselves to a new undertaking. Besides, the State having already embarked in the enterprise has even a greater interest than individuals to proceed still further. They only lose what in time may be repaired. She loses without the hope of a remedy. The people of Wilmington having learned by experience what a little resolution can do, will not suffer a failure of present advantages for want of a little further exertion.

has invested.

We do not, therefore, by any means regard the continuation of the Wilmington Railroad through the interior as an event impossible, or so improbable as some seem to suppose.

But this is not all. It is well known that for a long time, it has been a favorite object with Wilmington people to open a direct communication from their town to the southern counties of the State. The splendid scheme proposed by Gov. Dudley in his message to the Legislature during the session of 1838, was but an echo of the feelings and views of the people of his town. The splen- to themselves. But Fayetteville ought not to did timber and turpentine forests of the south | be behind in providing for herself. Railroads part of Columbus, Robeson, Cumberland, into the interior are out of the question. and Richmond; the fertile soil of other parts of Richmond and Anson hold out too rich a prospect to be long neglected by a people who have learned to count on these productions as certain wealth. By uniting the waters of the Cape Fear with those of Lumber River, large when we take into consideration the comparative ease with which such a communica- be surveyed be adopted. tion can be made, who can doubt that it will For these reasons, we think the people of be opened? Whether by laud or Railroad, this place ought to take an interest in surveythe consequences will be equally fatal to us. Depots and Agencies will be established at various points that will divert the trade direct to Wilmington. Nor is this a mere visionary conclusion. The manner in which business has changed places by the introduction of Railroads and Canals, tests the practicability of the scheme, We know that with a half- be forgotten. sneer, some have said Wilmington cannot do every thing. Agreed, but she can do somethings, and she will do them when the exigency requires. The spirit of her people has been groused; they are awake to their interests. They may meet with difficulty;

be united, and the practical results once real- other points. ized, other modes of communication will be provided as necessity may require.

On that side, therefore, unless Fayetteville provide countervailing operations, she must expect a large curtailment of resources and of

On the other side is Raleigh, stretching her eye to the south, and hoping ere long to shake part of a continuous interior route from the northern to the southern extremity of the Unispeedy removal of troops from one place to another. To complete this route, there remains to be filled up a gap between Raleigh and Columbia in South Carolina. A charter has already been granted for the continuation it is in contemplation, we understand, to petition the next Legislature to continue the route to the State line, in the direction of Charlotte.

proved. On the one side of us is Wilming- A connecting road from Raleigh to such a point as will meet the South Carolina contemplated road, is already spoken of by some of those concerned in the Raleigh road. And it is not unlikely that a petition may be presented to our Legi-lature to grant a charter for that purpose. But whether such a project can be carried into effect or not, the road already decided upon between Columbia and Camden will, without a doubt, be continued soon to some point on the State line. It will then be to be determined what course it shall take through this State. If the object be to form a junction with the Raleigh Road in such a manner as to secure the shortest and most secure route between the North and South, it will then be a question whether it shall pass through this place or in a line at some distance to the west. A sort of reconnoisance was made by the Raleigh Company a few years since of the intermediate route It was then proposed to reach Cheraw, but to pass several miles to the west of this place, crossing the Cape Fear below Haywood, and thence around the waters of Crane's Creek. The leading men concerned in the Raleigh road were decidedly of opinion that that would be the best route. Whether, in the ultimate event of continning the Road, the route then, selected would be adopted, would be determined by circumstances that might exist at the time of deciding. Certain it is, however, that from the disposition manifested by those interested in the Raleigh Road, we have nothng to expect from them in our favor. Their language evidently is: 'We will take care of ourselves, and we shall not be scrapulous about leaving you out of the line, unless you will make it clearly for our interest to meet you.' The present embarrassed state of the Raleigh Road may, perhaps, be urged as a bar

to its continuation. Not so. It will promote it. That the Road is embarrassed is true, but this will turn in its favor. An order was passed, we believe, in the Legislature to foreclose the mortgage and sell the Road This is just the thing that will keep it alive. Were the company not in debt, and did the Road produce enough to pay all expenses without a dividend, the stock-holders would neither sell, abandon, or extend the Road. But their condition having become desperate, and the State having no good resource on which to rely for security but the Road, it must be sold, and any company that should purchase would do so with an eye to the extension of the road in order to make the purchased part good. Carried through to South Carolina, this Road will become the great thorough-fare from the North to the South. The travel will pass this way rather than by the broken route by the sea coast, partly by

land and partly by water. We regard the continuation of the Raleigh route then as by no means an improbable event. Nay, we believe it is certain. The only question as regards us, is whether it shall pass through this place or not. For ourselves, we have strong doubts whether it will. The better route that may be found further west, the shortening of the distance, and the advantage that Raleigh will hope to gain by leaving us out of the line, are arguments that will weigh much in fixing the location.

Thus we have endeavored to shew that the two sister towns on the right and left have their peculiar interests, and that these are adverse in some degree to ours; also, that in securing their own prosperity, they will avail themselves of every circumstance connected with these Roads to build up themselves even

The only remedy that Fayetteville can apply is to put in her claim to be heard on this subject, and to make provision that her interests may be secured. We do not blame the people of Wilmington and Raleigh for seeking to promote their own interests by the medium of roads, and thus to divert the trade Turnpike Roads cost comparatively but little. Two such Roads diverging from this place, one to accommodate the northern, the other the southern counties that usually have done or may be induced to do their business here, would be of great value to the place. If we resources are opened to Wilmington. And cannot have both, let us have one, and that one possibly we may have should the route to

> ing the branch that is to be connected with the main Road from Raleigh. If we let slip the present opportunity, the probability of another equally good will not soon occur. The comparative influence of other towns in our bly invented by some reckless person through public councils is increasing, and while they are gaining one favor after another, we shall

We have thus entered somewhat largely into this subject of a Road in the hope that the people of the place may take the matter into their consideration. Believing as we do that to secure its prosperity there must be an entire change of business in this place, we regard don't let "Wake" beat you for your own some even be ruined by venturing too the construction of good roads into the inter- man.

much, but the town will be a gainer, and fu- jor of vital importance to future success. If ture generations will reap the benefit of the we can secure one good road at this time, enterprise. The time will come when the when the benefit of that shall have been realized waters of Cape Fear and Lumber Rivers will attention may then be properly directed to SI-VIS.

For the Carolinian. Carthage, July 15, 1845. TO ELLEN. Twere all one,

That I should love, a bright particular star, And wish to wed it. Oh, return me the rose that I gathered for you. When your heart like the rose was in bloom."

I gaze upon the evening star That suftly shines at close of day, Whose mellow light comes from afer, And brightly beams with constant ray.

And while I thus enraptured gaze, My thoughts to thee will oft times turn. Waking fond hopes of by-gone days, Which in this heart have found an urn.

And when the moon at silent eve Casts her soft light o'er hill and tree, Flowers and plants in zephyrs breathe Of love, of beauty, and of thee.

And o'er the soul a languor flings, It tells of love that ave must last, And to this heart thine image brings. Oh! that in such an hour as this,

In Lethe's wave I could forget

When music's strain recalls t'ie past,

The past, its dream of love and bliss, Or think of them without regret. For why should memory fondly cling

To one who never can be mine? Be still my thoughts-forb ar to bring Love's carly dream a gain to mind. AMATOR.

For the Carolinian. A SCENE OF REAL LIFE. TO MY FRIEND L-R 'Tis Christmas morn: though bught the day The air is piercing cold,

And Boreas seems to find his way Beneath the thickest fold-He breathes his icy breath upon The purest, fairest flower, And feebleness wil not atone. Nor strength resist his ; ower ;

But yet there's one he can't unarm Blow fiercely as he will -The Sun with genial heat doth warm, While he doth madly chill. And Poverty is like that wind That blows so icy cold; It chills the genius of the mind

And keeps the thoughts control'd-Did not Contentment have its sway The mind would languid grow, The weight of Poverty each day Would keep the spirit low. Contentment is a sun that loves To keep all faces bright.

And Poverty a cripple roves, When c'er he sheds h s light. Look through that rent that Time bath made Within you ancient dome --There plenty once did all pervade, Now Poverty has come :

See, too, that group assembled there Around the blazing hearth, And say can aught with it compare, And what that scene is worth! The mother with her seven sons, And father daughters two; The voices of the little ones

Bespeak a joy quite new. 'Tis Christmas morn! a gift to all Has some kind friend bestow'd, And though the pittance is but small, Much joy it doth afford :-The mother looks with honest pride

Upon each happy one, And in her heart feels satisfied, Though present she has none; But like a mother who doth love Kind feelings to impart, She tries what touch will soonest move

The passions of the heart. She heaves a sigh, more full of joy Than pain or aught beside, And turns her to her youngest boy, Now nestling by her side:

Alas! alas! she's heard to say, "There's none who cares for me; I have received no gift to-day, What can the reason be ?"

There is no heart that does not feel-No face that does not shew The power of this sad appeal Breathing a mother's woe: Too much for one - this tender stroke Hath reach'd a tender heart,

And in that heart a feeling woke That never can depart : "Oh, mother, here's a gift for thee," Responds her second son;

"Tis, mother, all that's left to me Of money hardly won; It is a paltry sum 'us true, I would 'twere ten times more; The little good that it will do

And saying this he placed the gold, Concealed within a band, Full five and twenty dollars told, Within his mother's hand. The mother gazes on her boy,

You're welcome to, I'm sure."

Her eyes suffused with tears, While in her heart there burns a joy She has not felt for years; She clasps him to her throbbing heart,

And on his blushing cheek Imprints a kiss that leaves no smart. Though volumes it doth speak : " Nay, Willie, boy," the mother says, I cannot take thine all

Thy generous heart too well repays A mother's jesting call : Take back thy gift, my darling boy, I know thy means are scant-'Twill lessen much a mother's joy To see her son in want." " Nay, mother dear," the youth replies,

"Suppress that anx ous care; My earnings now each want supplies, This gift I well can spare. From out my past year's little store This much I did retain; But ere I'll need, that much or more

Will be on hand again." Oh, if there is one joy on earth More lasting than another, 'Tis when a son of noble worth Supports a feeble mother :--It is a lesson fraught with love,

On which the world's cold eve

Can never look without a move

Of heartfelt sympathy. There was a rumor from Washington that Mr Buchanan had resigned, and Mr Stevenson been appointed Secretary of State. The · Union" says that there is not the shade of a shadow of truth in it; but that it was probaenvy or malice.

"BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?" must give Dobbin a thundering vote in Cumberland. Wake will do her cuty."

Wake up you Cumberland democrats, and

GEN. McKAY.

The Wilmington Chronicle publishes a Circular of Mr Meares in which he brings forward two certificates, one from "Jere. Pearsall," of Duplin, and the other from Mr Oliver, both designed to shew that Genl. Mc-Kay has often openly expressed himself to the effect that poor men ought not to have the privilege of voting, and that he really entertains that opinion.

democrats about being demagogues, and pretending to have great love for the poor people; but they are playing the very game in the Wilmington District which they accused the Tennessee, be gives to A. J. Donelson, (his torious that they are in favor of the Independemocrats of. If Mr Pearsall and Mr Oliver are not asharned of their certificates they ough

Since writing the above, a friend from Duplin has sent us the following, by which it is seen that the General is trimphantly vindicated. To the Editor of the Carolinian :

The two candidates for Congress in this District met to-day in Kenansville, before a large assemblage of people. Mr Meares lead off in the discussion, and, instead of debating the political ington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayquestions which divide the two great parties of the present day, contented himself with bringing forward a series of charges against Gen. McKay. I shall only allude here to the one in which he charged Gen. McKay of having said (in substance) hat "poor people had no interest in the government, and ought not to be entitled to the right of suffrage." To substantiate this charge he read certificates from a Mr Oliver and Jere. Pearsall. The latter is the material witness, who certifics substantially to the charge. Mr Pear-all is a respeciable citizen, but he is a violent pol tical partizan, and is the same gentleman who figured so conspicuously in the public press in 1840, in the way of certificates against Genl. Saunders. He seems to have a poculiar fondness for this sort of business. Gen. McKay in reply, denied positively ever having uttered such an opinion-that he never for one moment harboured such a thought which was inconsistent with his votes as the representative of the people, and against the doctrine he had ever advocated of supporting the rights

of the mass of the people against monopolies.

He also produced a certificate from James P. er. wall, which he had obtained after much solicitation. who stated that he was present at the conversation alluded to by his brother Jere., at his house in 1833, the evening before an elect o .. In speaking of electioneering, Jere, remarked that there were many drinking persons, who could not be relied upon, that they would sell their vous for a drink of grog. Of such Genl. McKay said, they ought not to be allowed to vote; (this is the substance. Than James Pearsall no man in this county stands fairer, or whose word is entitled to more credit. These are the diff rent accounts given by these two | The wheat crops were quite short, not more gentlemen, of a private conversation made years hape of extras from the whig press, by which he expects to put down a long-tried and faithful publie servant - one who has served the people of his native county fifteen years in the State Legislature, and who for fourteen years has represented his district in Congress with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. Mark! such means of electioneering will recoil upon those who use them. Genl. McKay will receive an increased vote in this county. Note the prophecy. July 22, 1845.

TEXAS. - The Galveston News of the 5th inst., contains the proceedings of Congress on the last day of the Session. We find that Mr McLeod proposed in the House of Re presentatives the following resolution, censuring President Jones, for his conduct during the pendency of the negotiations relative to annexation, and recommending the Convention "to establish a government ad interim

until the Constitution should go into effect" "Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the course of the Executive in relation to the question of Aunexation has been unpatriotic and unwise, attempting to thwart the people to their well-known wish, to re-unite themselves to the great political family of the United States, and throw them affont again upon the troubled sea of a separate existence, to be the sport of a policy hostile to Liberty in both hemispheres, and that he may not be enabled to throw further obstacles in the way of this great measure, and ultimately effect its defeat, we recommend to the Convention of the people of Texas to establish a Government ad interim, until the Constitution of the State of Texas shall go into effect, as being the most certain, effectual, and economical mode of securing our annexation to the United States."

After the reading of the resolution, a motion was made to adjourn sine die. The Speaker decided that the House could not adjourn until the resolution was disposed of. The decision of the Chair was appealed from, and the appeal was sustained by a vote of 23

An act was passed, to continue the old law in relation to foreign judgments under the State Government. Another making it imperative upon all foreign banks to produce regular exemplifications of their charters, and to show also that they have done no act incurring a forfeiture of the same, before they can sustain a suit against a citizen of the Republic or State.

The funeral selemnities in honor of the memory of General Jackson, were celebrated at Galveston, on the 4th, and were such as showed a high degree of respect for his character and services .- N. O. Bulletin.

THE TREASURY .- The New York Express says-"We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has completed, or nearly so, his arrangements with the Banks for the safe keeping of the public funds. The Deposite Banks have given security by a pledge of U. S. o. State Stocks for the funds which they have on hand belonging to the Government. The securities are, as far as may be adapted to the localities of the places of deposite. Thus in ly looked for. Ohio, the stock of that State will be accepted, and in New York, the stocks of that State and so with regard to others, where these government securities are not offered, and where the States are solvent and pay their dividends."

PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS .- The following extract from a letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July A friend writing us from Wake, says, "You 12, is furnished by the New York Tribune: "When subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify editors, &c., and may frank letters containing such notice."

GENERAL JACKSON'S LAST WILL

7, to a gentleman in Washington. giving his body to the dust, whence it came, but now that it had become a law of the land viz: one of \$6,000, with interest, borrowed of General Plauche, of New Orleans; another The whigs are eternally haranguing the of \$10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, jr., with the exception of a few servants to his grand-children.

> "The sword presented him by the State of nephew,) now charge d'affaires at Texas. dent Treasury; but he failed, we understand, his grandson and namesake. The sword and made no favorable impression in Wake counhim given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette the gentleman's remarks. given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washette. Sundry other presents made him during asteep under the influence of the speech; and his long and eventful career, are left with his it may be interesting to the whigs of the State adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of war, they shall, opon the restoration of peace, be distributed among at those thre whiggery by applauding with his cauewho shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their 'countrymen and the ladies.

> "It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, DEPARTMENT OF STATE-July 14, 1845. and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm handwriting, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism through-

> > DISTRESSING.

Extract of a letter, received in this city, from a highly respectable gentleman of Ander-

son District, (S. C.) dated July 10, 1845: "I fear, from appearances, that we will shortly be in a distressed condition in this neighborhood. The last season was passed almost without rain from the middle of June until the first of October, but the country was well supplied with grain, as the crops of the two previous years had been very abundant. We were not in danger of actual want. Now, unfortunately, the case is vasily different. than a half to two thirds of a crop; and the old ago, which is proclaimed to the public by Mr than a half to two-thirds of a crop; and the old Meares in his speeches, and heralded forth in the corn would barely enable us to meet the coming crop, provided there was one to meet; but, from present appearances, I cannot assure you that there will be one bushed of corn made to the acre, within the bounds of my acquaintance. I cannot foresee the result. God, in his providence, I hope will sustain us-but from whence relief is to come I cannot see. The tassel is out of our corn from one to three feet high, and the top dead. Laer planted corn never got up. Cotton, provided we could live on it, is nothing. Our potatoe crop, in most instances, never came ip. - Charleston Courier.

> NEW HISTORY OF EUROPE. - We have been favored with a sight of the pondrous manuscript of a work, in twelve large octavo volumes, entitled a "History of Europe from the Fall of the Western Roman Empire down o the present time" The author is Dr Gustavus C. Hebbe, the eminent Swedish politician, well known on this side of the Atlantic as an admi able translator of works in the German, Russia, and Swedish language. He has spent nine years in travelling over Europe to collect materials for this valuable History, and we speak advisedly when we say, that it will be a worthy sequel to Gibbon's "Fall and Decline of the Roman Empire." It must be peculiarly calculated to excite a deep and permanent interest to the hearts of American readers, as the author is a stern republican, for whose head a reward has been offered by the Emperor Nicholas, on account of the Doctor's fearless advocacy of liberal principles. The publication of the work will commence in January next.

> THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK.-The Lexington Observer states that Jacob F. Todhunter, born deaf and dumb, aged twenty-five vears, has been taught to articulate by his instructor, Robert T. Anderson. The editor was incredulous, when he heard this statement, but Jacob called on him, bade him "good morning," made himself distinctly understood in conversation, and read a chapter in the Bible with ease and clearness.

STORM IN TENNESSEE. - We learn, from the Shelbyville Enquirer, of the 5th first, that a storm of wind and rain arose in that vicinity, on the 28th of last month, which did immense damage to the crops. The fences on various farms were blown down, and timber up-rooted to so great a degree, and the corn and oats, hemp and other products of the farmer, that it is thought there will not be more than half crops realized. The stage which left Shelbyville for Fayetteville, on the 20th, had to return on account of the road being obstructed with timber.

U. S. TROOPS .- Yesterday the steamboats De Soto and Cote Joyeuse arrived with the third regiment of infantry; under command of Col. Hitchcock, en route for Texas.

General Taylor, who is to take the command of the army for that destination, is hour The second regiment of dragoons will leave

15th inst., having been delayed by the receipt of fresh horses, which required some rest before starting. The troops now here are all at the barracks below the city, and it is expected will move

as soon as Gen. Taylor arrives .- N. O. Jeff. Rep., July 10. The citizens of New Haven have subscribed \$500 for the purpose of having music on

George Centre, collector of the customs at St. Augustine, Florida, vice Augustus W. Walker, removed.

MR HAUGHTON IN RALEIGH.

AND TESTAMENT.

Mr Haughton was in Raleigh on Saturday

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June last, and addressed a respectable audience at the Court House. We understand that he "The last will and testament of the old hero avowed himself in favor of the Federal meawas this day approved in our county court, sures. He said he was as much opposed as and is of public record. He commences by any man could be to the annexation of Texas. his soul to God that gave it, &c., deroting he was willing to yield to the majority-but his estate, first to the payment of two debts, he did not say that, if elected, he would vote to admit Texas as a State. He was opposed to giving Great Britain the twelve months' notice in regard to the joint occupancy of Ore gon; and he was in favor of Distribution and of the present Tariff. He found fault with the democrats for not avowing their choice of some financial scheme, when the truth is no-The sword presented him at New Orleans; he to say whether he went for that system, for the leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of Pet Banks, or for a National Bank. We his old friend General Coffee. The sword think we can safely say, and with due respect presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to for the gentleman too, that Mr Haughtour pistols which he carried through the British ty. Certainly no democrat has been swerved and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. from the line of his principles, and we have Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by heard no whig speak even in warm terms of

P. S. We learn that two gentlemen -one a democrat and the other a whig-went fast to know, that the editor of the Register was present, and made masterly efforts to rescussibut most signally failed .- Raleigh Standard.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to exporters of American Sugar.

By an act of the British Parliament, passed on the 24th of April last, fixing the duties on the importation of the sugars of various countries into the British islands, it was enacted, that her Majesty may from time to time declare, by order in council, that the sugars of certain countries, not named in the act, should be admitted for consumption in the British islands, on payment of duties to the amount of one pound three shillings and four pence on the hundredweight of brown sugar, and one pour d eight shiffings on the hundredweight of white clayed (not refined) sugar; provided, that such sugars should be accompanied, in every case, by a certificate from the British consul, or authorized officer of the British government at the place of shipment, that they were the growth of the country in which such place

Immediately after the passage of this act. an order in council was issued, declaring the sugars of the United States admissible, under the reduced duties above specified; and several cargoes of American sugar accordingly arrived in the British ports, some of which, not being accompanied by the required certificates of origie, were at first refused admission. On representation by our minister to the government at London, special orders were obtained for the admission of these

THE ENGLISH IN SOUTH AMERICA-PAT-GONIA SEIZED. - John Bull has taken possession of Patagonia, as appears by the fol-

Capt. Deming, of the ship Mexico, arrived esterday in 20 days from Valparaiso, reports that Capt. London, arrived there 1st April, and informed him that he had landed Capt. Gardner, of H. B. M. navy, and Mr Hun . in Cape Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan, on the 30th February. They have gone to that desolate region for the purpose of civilizing the Patagonian Indians. Capt. Rogers also stated that he remained in Cape Gregory Bay five days, and built them a comfortable home for the winter. Patagonia is a fine country, though occupied by fierce and savage tribes of Indians. It is twice as large as Canada. The climate is somewhat similar to that of England. It fronts on the Atlantie and Pacific oceans, and commands the entrance to both at the Straits of Magellan. It is supposed that Great Britain has thus put her foot down upon an American territory us a conqueror; and how far she intends to go, it is impossible to say. - N. Y. Sun.

WE WANT ELBOW-ROOM. - We feel senbly each week the want of space in our paper. Crammed up as we are, we have to condense. cut off and dovetail almost every thing, and it is impossible for us to do justice to ourself, to our friends, or to the leading measures of the day. The remedy is in the hands of the Republicans of North Carolina. They can enable us to enlarge our paper or print it twice a week. Will they do one or the other? Wo

So talks the Raleigh Stardard, certainly the best democratic paper in the State of North Carolina, whose editor is ever active and vigilant. It is a reflection upon the Democracy of the Old North State that they have nothing more than a weekly paper to promote and uphold their principles, Give the Standard the support required, gentlemen of the democratic party, for the battle of Armageddon is yet to be fought .- Portsmouth New Era.

Mississipri .- The democrats of Mississpoi met in Convention on the 8th inst., and nominated candidates for various offices. The present Governor, A. G. Brown, Esq., was nominated for re-election, and the following ticket for Congress: Jefferson Davis, Stephen K. Adams, Robert W. Roberts, and Jacob Thompson. The two latter are old members. Dr Hammett, it will be seen, is left off the ticket. For Attorney General, Fort Jessup for Texas, via the Sabine, on the Matthews; for Treasurer, William Clark; for Secretary of State, Wilson Hemingway .-Ral. Standard.

> Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has filed a bill in Frederick County Court for a divorce from his wife, Sarah C. P. Thomas, and giving, of course, the reasons on which the application is based.

The Press, generally, give Major A. J. their magnificent green two evenings in the Donelson great credit for the ability with which he conducted the correspondence with the Texan authorities, while acting as charge d'affaires from the United States to Texas.