

Four Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday last, bringing Liverpool dates of the 14th inst. Cotton declined 1-16d. on the lower grades. Provisions present no special change. The money market was stringent—an active demand.

The War.—The political advices by this arrival are interesting but not important. Accounts from the East are still warlike, but no actual fighting of moment is reported.

Silistria still holds out. There had been considerable fighting at the outposts, and the Russians had been making immense sacrifices to carry the place, but it is thought that it can hold out till the allied troops arrive. Mussa Pasha, commander of Silistria, was killed by a cannon ball.

The fleet in the Black Sea were quiet. Admiral Napier had exchanged shots with Helsingfors, but no decisive action had taken place.

Negotiations were proceeding busily, but were involved in obscurity. It is reported that the Czar has rejected the last Austria note, and was assembling a force of Cossacks to threaten Transylvania. On the other hand it is said that the result of the Austro-Prussian note was not known, but was supposed to be favorable to the western powers. The Austrian and Prussian conference is viewed as highly favorable to the western powers.

The fortress of Redoubt Kale was entirely destroyed. May has been the portion of the allied fleet. Schanghai had taken the important Russian fortress of Ussurghet.

Reports concerning the Russian conflict. One says that Russia has consented to evacuate the Principalities, provided the allies restore the status quo ante bellum. Another says that she has unconditionally refused.

It is said that the English vessels near Finland destroyed a large number of gun boats and merchant ships of the Russians, and set fire to the wharves, by which an immense amount of property was destroyed.

CHINA.—The insurgents appear to be making considerable headway. The London Standard states that the British war steamer Encounter, and U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, were engaged in an attack on the Imperialists at Shanghai, April 4th. On board the Plymouth George McCorkle was killed, and four others severely wounded. The victors captured several cannon.

From the Richmond Whig.

We said that Northern Whigs had deserted us in a most important crisis. We say, further, that their present temper and purposes, as exhibited in the spirit and language of their organs, distinctly indicate that the bond of union between us is weaker and weaker, with every prospect of its being finally sundered, beyond the hope or power of renewal. Certain it is, that unless they recede from the position they have taken, there is no possibility of our acting together in the future. It is well known that even that portion of the Northern Whig press, which has heretofore pursued the most moderate and conservative course towards the South, has lately come out in a tone of furious denunciation, boldly asserting that the "Nebraska outrage has settled forever the annexation of slave territory to this Union."—that "it has effectually prevented the admission of any time hereafter, of another slave State into the Union." They go farther, and declare that Northern Whigs will be "content" with nothing less than an immediate and unconditional repeal of the Nebraska bill—and that they will never give their "support to any man for any place, who is not pledged to such repeal." These Northern Whig organs take still another step in the direction of severance, and express a great "fear that the Northern masses will not be even thus easily satisfied." They say that, in addition to the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and the exclusion hereafter of all slave States from the Union, "every vestige of the Compromise of 1850, and that connected with the admission of Texas," is destined to be swept away, and that at no distant day. Such are the threatenings, and such the position of even the mildest and most moderate of the Northern Whig press, in respect to the course they have marked out for the future.

It is needless to say, that Southern Whigs can unite with their late Northern allies upon no such platform, as that which their folly and fanaticism have thus erected. They will operate in no effort to repeal the Nebraska Bill, and that seems to be the least with which our Northern friends will be satisfied. We, therefore, tell Northern Whigs that if the repeal of the Nebraska Bill is the only condition upon which the unity of the Whig party can be preserved, then its unity is gone, and a gulf of separation is already between them and us. We can have no part nor lot in any such treasonable attempt, but will resist it with the energy and courage that becomes us. If they mean thus to abandon themselves, and rally under the banner of Greeley, Giddings, and Sumner, we henceforth wash our hands of all connection and associations with them. It is for them to say whether we shall part company, and be to each other as strangers and aliens.

SOUTHERN WHIG SENTIMENT.—The Commercial Bulletin, (whig,) of New Orleans, responds to the suggestion of making Mr Seward the next President as follows:

"We all supported the healing measures of Clay and Webster. We wanted peace; we wanted harmony; we met our northern brethren more than half way, so that we might stand on common ground. Notwithstanding we have done all these things, we tell our correspondent, and let not our northern contemporaries be heedless, that there is a limit to human forbearance; that too great a strain will snap asunder the mightiest cable; that the last drop caused the cup to overflow; and that, consequently, there is a pressure that may tear apart all the links that ever bound a community of States together, no matter how strong the ties of interest and consanguinity. There are some degradations that human pride will not submit to, no matter what calamities may follow resistance. We, Union men of the South, can never submit to the presidency of Wm. H. Seward. That would be driving us into the lowest deep of the lower deep of contempt, to escape from which, evils now deemed unendurable would be eagerly preferred."

Unfavorable developments are still continuing against the General and his friends. In a letter of Mr. B. M. Edney to President Fillmore, dated February 23d, 1853, this abominable fact has been disclosed: That General Dockery, with others, offered the said Mr. B. M. Edney four hundred dollars to leave Washington and take the stamp for Mr Kerr, who was then a candidate for Governor. We have opposed General Dockery's election heretofore on the grounds of his utter incapacity and opposition to the principles of the party which he leads. The above disclosure gives us additional causes for opposition, for it at least shows corruptibility and a willingness to employ any and all means which will lead to the attainment of triumph and power.—Caldwellsburg Republican.

The Pay of Deputy Postmasters.

The general interest felt in the last act regulating the pay of postmasters induces us to insert it again in our paper. It is as follows: An act regulating the pay of deputy postmasters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in place of the compensation now allowed deputy postmasters, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the commissions at the following rates on the postage collected at their respective offices in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion for any period less than a quarter, viz:

On any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars sixty per cent.; but any postmaster at whose office the mail is to arrive regularly, between the hours of nine o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, may be allowed seventy per cent. on the first hundred dollars.

On any sum over and above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding four hundred dollars, fifty per cent.

On any sum over and above four hundred dollars, but not exceeding twenty-four hundred dollars, forty per cent.

And on all sums over twenty-four hundred dollars, fifteen per cent.

On the amount of postage on letters and packages received at a distributing office for distribution, twelve and one-half per cent. commission may be allowed.

Every postmaster whose compensation shall not exceed five hundred dollars for one quarter, shall be allowed one cent on every free letter delivered out of his office, except such as are delivered by the postmaster himself. But the special allowance now made by law to the postmasters at New Orleans and Washington city shall not otherwise be either increased or diminished.

Each postmaster who shall be required to keep a register of the arrival and departure of the mails, shall be allowed ten cents for each monthly return which he makes to the Postmaster General.

Each postmaster may be allowed two mills for the delivery from his office to a subscriber of each newspaper not chargeable with postage; provided, That no postmaster shall be allowed an office at which the commissions, allowances, and emoluments since the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been insufficient to defray actual and necessary expenses, and afford the postmaster the annual compensation derived from commissions at the office before said thirty-first of March, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, allow quarterly from the date aforesaid, out of the postages collected at any such office, an amount sufficient to supply such deficiency: provided, further, That to any postmaster who shall separate offices, whose commissions, allowances, and emoluments may be found insufficient to provide the extra labor necessary to a prompt and efficient performance of the duties of separating and despatching the mails passing through his office, the Postmaster General may make such quarterly allowance, out of the postages collected at such office, as he may deem sufficient to compensate such extra labor: provided, further, That the commissions and allowances authorized by this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department." provided, further, That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, dispose of any quarterly returns of mails sent or received, which were made up previous to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, and vouchers accompanying such accounts, and use such portion of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary to defray the cost of separating and disposing of the same. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage.

Extract from an Address of the Rev. Dr. Buff To the General Assembly of Free Church of Scotland.

WASHINGTON AND THE PRESIDENT.—Passing from these States, there was always a desire to reach the capital of this great country—Washington. Arrived there, I found the same kind of feeling prevailing the people of all shades of politics. Of course, they manifest certain peculiarities of habit and manner; but I did not go there to find little matters for petty paltry carping criticism. I went to see what was worthy of being seen; and, to be edited. With regard to the civil government of that great Republic, I must speak of him as I found him. I was utterly astonished, after being accustomed to the unapproachable distance of their high mightiness and other royalties in the old world, to find the head of this great country, America, with a commerce nearly equal to our own, and resources which in time will prove vastly superior, coming down stairs like a private gentleman, plainly dressed, without fuss, or show, or parade; and demeaning himself with a benign kindness of manner, as well as the greatest simplicity, calmness, and dignity, such as became the head of such a great country. Here there was no footman, or others arrayed in scarlet, or golden drapery, or parti-colored raiment—no tinsel, no pomp, no display whatever. I have no wish to gratify a sickly taste, by making any reference to the style of Western life, the household economy, or the private conversation; but I must say that the inquiries which this exalted personage made about sundry affairs, the knowledge he professed of what was going on everywhere, and the desire to know about the existing state of things, more particularly in British India, were of a nature to indicate that he was a man of grasping and reaching intelligence; and, what, in my opinion, he excelled in more than in any other respect, was his opinion of our country, that he was one not unworthy to fill the high office which he holds as the head of the greatest republic the world has ever seen. (Cheers.) His lady, I rejoice to say, appeared to be a Christian out and out; and right glad was I to find such a lady associated in the more private duties of the position now occupied by the successor of the immortal Washington. While here, I had offers of service in every conceivable way—everything was done by senators and members of the House of Representatives, ten thousand times more than could be looked for, and I could not help saying of it all, It is the Lord's doing.

IN REMOVING a portion of the Female Academy buildings, the other day, (the old building which was erected many years since, and formerly used as a church and parsonage, &c.) upon the site of which a new Academy building is to be erected, a small leaden box was found, nicely fitted, and closely cemented in the corner stone, where it was deposited eighty-four years ago,—containing the record of the Moravian church at that time, &c., all in good state of preservation.—Salem Press.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We received on Saturday last, from Mr John A. Graham, a number of cotton blooms, plucked from the stalk on the 14th of June. They were gathered on the farm of our old friend, I. A. Dumas, Esq., of Richmond county.—Wadesboro Star.

A Convention.

Remember what William B. Shepard—one of the purest and ablest statesmen North Carolina ever produced—said in the Senate on the subject of amending the Constitution. He declared that, in his opinion, if either of the two modes of amendment, sanctioned by the Constitution, can be called particularly republican in its character, the one by legislative enactment is undoubtedly entitled to this distinguishing trait; and he then added:

"When an amendment is made by an act of the Legislature, which is afterwards submitted to the people for their approval, a vote is taken upon the proposed measure alone; it must stand upon its own merits, and not rely upon extraneous circumstances, for success. On the contrary, should a convention be called, the whole Constitution will be laid before that body, and such amendments as it may think proper to make, will be submitted in gross to the people; the consequence will be, some few popular amendments will be incorporated with others of doubtful expediency, and the popular amendments made to carry others which, if left to themselves would not receive the votes of a majority of the people."

There is another view of this matter which is still more striking, and that is, there is no provision in the Constitution requiring a Convention to submit its doings to the people. Such a body might assemble, frame a new Constitution, the most objectionable character, proclaim it to be organic law, return to their homes; and the people would have no remedy short of revolution. Is there any pressing necessity, especially any desirable amendments can be obtained by another and a constitutional mode, that the people should place their whole Constitution in the hands of a body thus armed with absolute powers?

But Gen. Dockery says he is for an open Convention as to all except the basis. Will that gentleman tell us, out of the abundance of his wisdom and attainments as a Constitutional lawyer, how a Convention can be open and shut at the same time?

We defy the Federal papers to meet these points.

Bear in mind that Free Suffrage can be obtained in no other way than in David S. Reid's office, to wit, by legislative enactment; and that those who are advocating a Convention are opposed at heart to Free Suffrage, and are striving to defeat it.—Standard.

From the Wilmington Herald.

As the subject of Railroad communication with the West is the prominent topic, we have thought that a slight table of distances from this point, westward along the routes proposed, would not be out of place.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Distance. Wilmington to Whiteville 44 miles, Whiteville to Rockingham 68 1/2, Rockingham to Wadesboro 18, Wadesboro to Charlotte 42, Total from Wilmington to Charlotte via Whiteville 172 1/2.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Distance. Wilmington to Charlotte, via Fayetteville. Wilmington to Fayetteville, via North-east and Beatty's Bridge road 74 miles, Fayetteville to Rockingham 51 1/2, Rockingham to Wadesboro 18, Wadesboro to Charlotte 42, Total, via Fayetteville, 185 1/2.

Difference 13 miles in favor of Whiteville.

But, should the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company build a branch to Fayetteville, as it has the honor to do, it would have 17 miles less Road to build than from Whiteville; thus: From Fayetteville to Charlotte 111 1/2 miles, Whiteville to Charlotte 128 1/2, Shorter from Fayetteville 17 miles.

Table with 2 columns: Route and Distance. The distance from Fayetteville to Greensboro is 90 miles. Fayetteville to Salisbury 101 miles, Salisbury to Waufool 74, Waufool to Beaufort 120, Cheraw to Rockingham 22.

We have nothing at this time to say about the advantages of either route towards Charlotte, via Fayetteville or Whiteville. Both have strong advocates; but our present object is merely to give the distances with the view to aid the proper investigation of the subject.

DEMAGOGUISM.—The strength of the game with the Whigs this year is demagoguism; and in their desperation they have thrown off even the appearance of sincerity. Be it remembered that for 16 years the Whigs always elected their Governor, and during that time they had but one Governor that was not a lawyer; and since that time they have had two lawyers defeated for the office. Now they swear against lawyers and urge the election of Gen. Dockery because he is not a lawyer. Why did we not hear some such preaching from them when they ran Graham, Morehead, Manly and Kerr? It didn't suit their purposes then. But now, after trying to get a lawyer to run, and failing, and as a last resort being compelled to run Dockery or nobody, they are for making a virtue of necessity, and insist that his being a farmer should be a recommendation for him.

How transparent is the veil of hypocrisy and deceit! Surely they think the people the fools they would have them. When a great political party descends to low, mean and contemptible mode of electioneering, it is time that the people should rise in their might and spurn and spit upon such a degraded attempt to exercise their prejudices and obtain their votes. It is about as low and contemptible as the demagoguism of the General himself, if, when running against the regular nominee of his party, some years ago, who was a lawyer. He then railed against all professions, and even went so far as to declare that his daughters should never marry lawyers. No; he would give them to poor and honest farmers. Verily the party is now showing itself worthy of its candidate.—Salisbury Banner.

THE CROPS.—Our farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and we learn the crop is very good, both as to quality and yield. The oats crop in this section looks fine, and promises an abundant yield.—Salem Press.

TO RESCUE PERSONS WHEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Albany Atlas says that this is the season when deaths from this source occur, and those who do not look to the summary, persons are struck down by lightning, and cold water upon the body for hours; don't be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but persevere, and if, after three or four hours drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the showering, which is rendered colder by the saline; then administer the douche on the head and along the spinal column. Persons who have fallen under a stroke of lightning, when alone, have recovered in the rain; and Mr Merriam, the weather-sophist, relates a case where a victim was recalled to life by dashing cold water on him, several hours after apparent death.

California News.

The steamship North Star arrived at New York on the 23d, with \$335,000 in gold. A fire recently occurred in San Francisco which destroyed 50 buildings. The accounts from the mining regions are flattering. Further difficulties with the Indians have been reported in different sections of the State.

Within the past fortnight three duels have been fought in the city of San Francisco, two of which had a fatal result. The first was between Mr C. Dowdigan, the doorkeeper of the Senate, and Mr James Hawkins. Three shots were fired from rifles, the parties being distant 40 paces from one another. At the third fire Mr Dowdigan was wounded in the arm, which put a stop to the affair.

On the 22d, Mr Numa Hubert, member of the Assembly from San Francisco, and Mr Geo T Hunt, attorney at law, fought a duel with pistols—distance 12 paces. Three shots were exchanged—at the third fire, Mr Hunt fell mortally wounded, and expired 12 hours afterwards. Two or three days afterwards Mr T L Benson and Mr Menzies had a duel with pistols a short distance from town. Mr Benson was killed.

Numerous robberies are committed in San Francisco; and a suspicion exists that the perpetrators are Chinamen, who are known to be the most expert thieves in the world.

The Chinese population is increasing by direct immigration at the rate of about 1500 per month.

Advices have reached us (says the San Francisco Chronicle) via Mazatlan, of a revolt in the States of Durango, Chihuahua, and Zacatecas. Judging from present appearances, Santa Anna's rule in Mexico will be a very short one. The city of Mazatlan was still blockaded by Santa Anna's naval vessels. The city was still in possession of the Gen. Alvarez.

The revolution in New Grenada was progressing. On the 24th May Gen. Melo routed the Constitutional forces at Capigniera, under Gen. Franco, with considerable loss, and Gen. Franco was killed.

Startling Deaths.

On Wednesday last Thomas C. Albright, a young man of this place, was found dead in the woods about two miles south of town. He went out the day before with a fishing party on South Buffalo creek; early in the afternoon he left his companions, saying that he was going to find some fresh water to quench his thirst, and then going on home. His nerves seemed to be disordered at the time he left them. At night, when the fishing party returned, it was observed that Mr A. had not come home; but no serious alarm was aroused until next day, when search was made by his friends, which resulted in finding his lifeless body at a small stream not far from where he started. He had apparently laid down to drink, and while in that position, owing, it is thought, to a rush of blood to the head, was unable to rise, and died with his face in the water. A legal inquest was held, and a verdict returned substantially in accordance with the above facts.

We have little taste for writing out "lessons of improvement" on occurrences of this mournful character. To strangers they are matters of indifference; and the whole state of facts as already known to friends and acquaintances, make as deep and useful impressions upon them as any newspaper comments could do. The unfortunate youth whose death we record has been known in our community from his infancy; sincere is the mourning for his sad and sudden fate, and unfeigned the sympathy with his relatives in their deep sorrow. Early in the career of life his "one event" happened in him which at last "happened unto all."—Greensborough Patriot, of the 24th.

Fruits of the Coalition in Connecticut.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following brief but significant epitome of the doings of the Connecticut legislature—controlled by a coalition of whigs and abolitionists:

"NEGRO VOTERS.—On Wednesday last, the Connecticut house of representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78, (31 not voting,) passed a resolution to amend the State constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men; also, (106 to 80,) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next legislature, and published with the laws.

"The Connecticut legislature is driving a large business this session, either for good or evil. They have elected one regular-bill abolitionist to the United States Senate, passed a nullification resolution, two strings of anti-Nebraska resolutions, a stringent prohibitory liquor law, and done what they could towards amending the constitution so as to permit negroes to vote, and prohibit (many) whites from voting. Other things they have doubtless done, one of which we now recollect is to authorize the speaker to invite colored preachers to open the sittings of the house with prayer, in common with white clergymen. In point of fact, we believe the speaker has not done this; but why not? Why this 'ungodly prejudice against color'?"

OUTRAGE ON A JUDGE.—We take the following from the San Augustine (Texas) Herald of the 3d inst:

We learn from a gentleman from McKinney, that Judge Reagan, of this district, who is holding the courts of the Thirteenth District, brought the court at Springfield to a premature close last week in consequence of the outrageous conduct of a mob, headed by a man named Williams. It seems that Williams, who appears to be a desperate character, had grossly insulted the court, and had been fined \$10, and ordered into imprisonment for two hours. On his way to jail he drew his knife and released himself from the custody of the officer, went home, and returned with an addition to his force. He was discovered just in the rear of the court house, with a rifle leveled on Judge R. in the act of shooting him through a window, by which he was sitting holding the court, and the gun was thrown up just in time to save the Judge's life. The Sheriff was ordered to summon all the bystanders to arrest him; they either would not or could not do it; and the court then ordered the Sheriff to summon everybody in town to assist. Still failing to arrest the offender, Judge Reagan adjourned the court, declaring that he would not hold court where the civil authority could not be respected and enforced.

NEW FEATURES IN THE NEBRASKA BILL.—A new and important feature seems to have been discovered with reference to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which leaves in existence an old law of 1843, that to all intents and purposes excludes foreigners from those territories, except by a passport from the Secretary of War. This discovery was made by Mr Benton, and has produced much excitement. It is said that this discovery almost restores the principle of the Clayton amendment. It is anticipated that the excitement on this vexed question will be renewed, as it is probable that a bill to amend and obviate this difficulty will be introduced.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Republic of Dominica. The history of the little Republic of Dominica presents a narrative of heroic resistance to wrong and oppressions, which appeals with touching pathos to the sensibilities of the American people. The Island of Hayti was the exclusive property of Spain from its discovery by Columbus in 1495, until the cession of the western division to France in 1691. From this period to 1789, when the inflammatory principles of the French revolution incited the negroes to revolt, the island was beyond approach the most flourishing of the Antilles. Its produce and commerce were equal to the produce and commerce of all the West Indies together. The rich and various growth of the tropics, stimulated by the skill and care of European culture, covered the island with a carpet of wealth and refinement—in the Spanish portion the rustic pursuits of pastoral life absorbed the energies of the simple peasantry. Such was the gay, joyous and innocent life of the population of Hayti when the insurrection of the negroes broke out, and blasted the island as with the breath of the sirocco. The tragic incidents of the struggle between the feeble whites and the ferocious slaves, so pathetically related by Alison, make up a tale of woe, sorrow and savage atrocity which even fiction furnishes no parallel. In the riot of passion, Hayti was deluged with blood, and when the smoke of the conflagration was blown away, nothing was seen but the wreck and ruin of the fairest island of creation. Its fields were wasted, its habitations burnt, and its commerce destroyed. From these evils the people of the Spanish dominion were partially exempt; but their prosperity stimulated the last of their savage neighbors, and in 1821 Boyer subjected the whole island to his sway. After enduring years of unutterable degradation and wrong, the Spaniards rose against their black oppressors, and by great deeds of valor achieved their independence, and established the Republic of Dominica.

The negro despots of Hayti, however, did not abandon the project of the reconquest of Dominica. Immense armies were raised and precipitated upon the Republic, but they were repulsed by the heroic courage of the whites.

These attempts were repeated until 1849, when the army of Souloque was routed in a great action by the patriot Santana, and a truce for twelve months concluded. Souloque threatened a renewal of hostilities in 1850, but desisted from his purpose in consequence of the interposition of England, France and the United States. Recently, however, he has been making formidable preparations for another invasion of Dominica; and the sympathies of the country are in favor of a people of kindred race and civilization whom a savage despot doom to destruction.

But there are reasons of State, which, no less than feelings of sympathy, impel the United States to extend all legitimate protection to the Republic of Dominica. It is our policy to strengthen the republican governments of this continent, and to aid them in their resistance to foreign domination. France is intriguing for the conquest of Dominica. Her fleets are constantly hovering round the country, her agents are incessantly interfering in its domestic affairs. She has more than once made a hostile demonstration against its sovereignty, and possibly she yet holds possession of the peninsula of Samana. It is clearly the duty of the United States to interpose for the protection of the Dominicans, and the defeat of this scheme of French annexation.

We are glad to perceive that Mr Douglas, who is ever alive to the honor and the interests of the country, has introduced the matter to the Senate, by suggesting an inquiry into the expediency of opening the independence of Dominica, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with its government. The mere recognition of the Republic by the United States would contribute much to its stability, and if the proper sort of person were sent there to represent our Government, our influence would soon become predominant over its councils, and valuable commercial and political results would be achieved. If we except Cuba, the Island of Hayti is the most important point in the Gulf of Mexico, and in some respects, its condition and destiny are even of more interest to us than the condition and destiny of Cuba. We trust Congress will respond favorably to the resolution of Mr Douglas, and assert at once the legitimate influence of the country in the Dominican Republic.

Appointments for Kansas and Nebraska.—The following appointments to offices in the new territories, have, it is said, been made: Kansas Territory.—A H Reeder of Penn., as Governor; Daniel Woodson of Lynchburg, as Secretary; Mr Elmore of Ala., and Mr Brown of Md., as associate Justices; Mr Isaacs of La., as District Attorney; and Mr Donaldson of Ill., Marshal.

Nebraska Territory.—Wm O Butler of Ky., Governor; Mr Cummings of Iowa, Secretary; Mr Braden of Ind., Mr Holden of Ga., associate Justices; Mark Tizzard of Ala., Marshal; and Mr Estervelt of Wis., Dist. Attorney.

A Remarkable Stone.

A Fact for the Curious. We have frequently heard of the existence of a stone said to possess the power of extracting poison ejected into the system from the bites of animals, reptiles and insects. We regarded the story of its existence, however, like that of the "Philosopher's stone," a mere creation of the imagination.

We were informed recently, however, by an intelligent and reliable gentleman of the county, and a member of the last Legislature, that his father-in-law has such a stone in her possession; that it has been in possession of different members of the family for two or three generations, and that although it came from Scotland, no account can be given by any one how it was first obtained.

The stone, he informed us, is very hard, of a porous nature, dark greenish color, and not more than an inch or two long; that he has applied it in numberless instances to persons bitten by spiders and snakes, with entire success, and in one instance only, (owing to too great delay,) out of a great many, did it fail to afford speedy relief, and effect a complete cure. On applying the stone to the wound it instantly adheres, and remain until saturated with the poison, and then drops off. On placing it in warm water the poison is soon seen to come out in greenish sprangles, when the stone may again be applied until a complete cure is effected.

This is a description of the nature and qualities of this singular and valuable stone, which perhaps but few persons will be inclined to believe, although literally true. We are not aware that the existence of such a stone is known to the scientific world at all.—Spirit of the South.

[In connection with the above, we would add that we are reliably informed that such a stone as the above described has, for twenty years past, been in possession of the family of the late Mr John King, living on what is called Church Hill, in Richmond, Virginia; and that during that time its qualities in counteracting the effects of poison, as alluded to, have been many times successfully tested.—Wash. Union.

DROWNED.—Last Saturday afternoon, Mr Charles Brantz, a German, aged about 25 years, came to his death by drowning. He went to the wharf near Mr Cassidy's ship yard for the purpose of bathing, jumped in, rose once, and sank again to rise no more alive. He was a baker by profession.—Wilmington Herald.

We are requested to announce WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., as a democratic candidate to represent Cumberland County in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are requested to announce JAMES S. HARRINGTON, Esq., a candidate to represent Cumberland County in the Senate of the next General Assembly. June 10—te

We are requested to announce M. J. McDUFFIE, Esq., a candidate to represent Cumberland County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. May 20. te

We are requested to announce RALPH P. BUXTON, Esq., as a candidate to represent Cumberland County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. te—pd.

We are requested to announce NELLIE MCKAY, Esq., a candidate to represent Cumberland County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. May 20. te

We are requested to announce ALLEN J. CAMERON, Esq., as a candidate to represent Cumberland County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. te—pd

We are requested to announce WILLIAM BLALOCK, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland county, at the ensuing election. June 10—te.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

Valuable Recipes.

CHOLERA.—The following extract from the letter of a clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presents a very simple, and, he says, effectual, preventive of cholera, as well as a remedy of great power:

"The preventive is simple: a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week, in a cup of coffee, or other liquid, in the morning."

"When attacked with cholera, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce of laudanum, and an ounce of brandy, or other spirits, may be given as follows—after being well shaken, a teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals.

"I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours."

"The charcoal was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and not a single individual out of eight hundred was attacked with cholera."

Affections of the throat are so common in this country, that we extract from an exchange the following receipt, which is highly spoken of:

Put into a buttered spider a lump of pure beeswax, about the size of a walnut, and melt it; then lay upon the beeswax a piece of cotton rag, large enough to cover externally the part affected; fry down till the rag absorbs the beeswax, and becomes brown or slightly scorched; sprinkle upon the waxed side of the rag about a heaped teaspoonful of Scotch snuff, and apply the rag thus prepared to the affected part as warm as the patient can bear it. Heat the rag frequently, and continue the application until recovery is experienced.

An English journal says that an old Saxon has been using for fifty years, and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which "he has rescued many fellow beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia." The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar and tepid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison of the saliva or neutralize it, and the cure is effected.

HOW TO GET THE REAL FLAVOR OF COFFEE.—In Knighton's "Forest life in Ceylon," are the following hints on the preparation of coffee, derived from long experience: The subtle aroma which resides in the essential oil of the coffee-berry, is gradually dissipated after roasting, and of course still more after being ground. In order to enjoy the full flavor in perfection, the berry should pass at once from the roasting to the mill, and thence to the coffee-pot; and again, after having been made, should be mixed when almost at a boiling heat, with the hot milk. It must be very bad coffee indeed, which, if these precautions be taken, will not afford an agreeable and exhilarating drink. Two great evils are constantly perpetrated in England in its preparation, which are more guarded against in almost all other countries, and which materially impair its flavor and strength—keeping the coffee a considerable time after roasting or grinding, by which its strength is diminished, and its delicate and volatile aroma lost, and mixing the milk with it after it has been allowed partially to cool.

A Remarkable Stone.

A Fact for the Curious.

We have frequently heard of the existence of a stone said to possess the power of extracting poison ejected into the system from the bites of animals, reptiles and insects. We regarded the story of its existence, however, like that of the "Philosopher's stone," a mere creation of the imagination.

We were informed recently, however, by an intelligent and reliable gentleman of the county, and a member of the last Legislature, that his father-in-law has such a stone in her possession; that it has been in possession of different members of the family for two or three generations, and that although it came from Scotland, no account can be given by any one how it was first obtained.

The stone, he informed us, is very hard, of a porous nature, dark greenish color, and not more than an inch or two long; that he has applied it in numberless instances to persons bitten by spiders and snakes, with entire success, and in one instance only, (owing to too great delay,) out of a great many, did it fail to afford speedy relief, and effect a complete cure. On applying the stone to the wound it instantly adheres, and remain until saturated with the poison, and then drops off. On placing it in warm water the poison is soon seen to come out in greenish sprangles, when the stone may again be applied until a complete cure is effected.

This is a description of the nature and qualities of this singular and valuable stone, which perhaps but few persons will be inclined to believe, although literally true. We are not aware that the existence of such a stone is known to the scientific world at all.—Spirit of the South.

[In connection with the above, we would add that we are reliably informed that such a stone as the above described has, for twenty years past, been in possession of the family of the late Mr John King, living on what is called