ANOTHER STEAMER WRECKED.

By the late news from California we have accounts of the total loss of the steamer Yankee Blade between San Francisco and Panama, on the 1st of October. The following statement is by the Purser of the steamer:

The Independent steamship Yankee Blade, Henry Randall, commander, sailed from San Francisco Sept 30th, at 4 P. M., with 800 passengers and $153,000 in specie. Oct. 1st, at 3½ P. M., being encompassed in a dense fog, steering SE. by S., and supposing ourselves at least ten miles from shore, we struck on a reef of rocks off Point Arguella, about 15 miles above Point Conception, on which the ship run upwards of 60 feet, while her stern swung in 9 fathoms of water, which in less than 25 minutes sunk below the promenade deck, but so firmly was her forward part embeded in the rocks that up to the time I left the ship, about 4 P. M. on the 2d, she had not receded an inch. As soon as we were discovered to be in danger the officers of the deck launched and manned the boats and proceeded at once to get the ladies and passengers ashore. And here it is just to observe that great approbation is due to Capt. Randall for his promptness in going on shore to find a proper place to land his passengers; in taking charge of one of the boats himself and beaching it successfully, (when that of the first officer was stranded,) for the serious manner in which he urged the men on shore to return with the boats to the wreck when they displayed every desire to desert him, and for sending his son, Henry Randall, Jr., to supply his place on the wreck, in which capacity he (Henry) acquitted himself in a manner far beyond his years, inspiring all hearts with hope and preserving as much order as could be obtained under such exciting circumstances.

While the boats were being lowered the chief steward, store keeper, and some men went below and broke out a large quantity of provisions, which were sent to the upper forward deck. The purser prepared to save the ship's papers, and valuables in his possession belonging to the passengers, which have all been safely delivered to their owners. But on going below 10 minutes after the ship struck, he found the specie covered with 5 feet of water, and so rapidly was she filling that the water rose in the stern 6 inches per minute—consequently no one dared descend to the vault, which he locked and returned to the deck to save what he could of the Express matter.—He succeeded in getting forward and in company with some stout hearts watched by it all night, while desperadoes were ranging and pillaging the ship, and it was reported, although not supposed to be true, that a man had been murdered in the lower forward deck.

Before dark the promenade deck and houses aft of the shaft had all washed away, and others were torn down to form rafts in readiness for immediate departure in case of a sudden break, for we knew not how soon a gale might strike the ship and batter her timbers in piecemeal to the waves.

Night coming on and the fog, which had for a short time disappeared, again set in, the boats stopped running, not being able to find the shore, and the terror of our situation began to stare us in the face. For amid the howling of the wind, the roaring of the waves, as they broke upon the decks, and the hoarse orders of the third officer and Mr Randall, there arose the loud accents of ardent and despairing prayers; confusion in the wildest sense prevailed, for there were those who had prepared to swim ashore, stiffened with the cold; those who had sought to drown their fears in the frequent libations of the ardent; while some with calm resignation had prepared themselves for the worst, and awaited their fate in peace. Thus we passed the dismal night, made still more solemn by the church-like tolling of the bell, which seemed to beck us on to our funeral.

The scene on shore was equally painful. The boat the first officer commanded, with thirty-one souls, mostly females, was stranded, and all, with the exception of himself and three others, who were thrown on the beach apparently lifeless, were lost. Here I would record an instance of female energy seldom equalled even in the annals of the Revolution. A Mrs Jane Elwell, who had exerted herself by going into the water alongside of the boats, and carrying the ladies ashore, saw the almost lifeless bodies of two ladies, and said to a young man, "you take one and I'll take another," and she picked up one of the bodies and placed it on her shoulder, and carried it up an almost perpendicular bluff, to a spot where they had found a camp, and built fires, and afterwards, together with many other ladies, stripped off all her under-clothes, and gave them to the exhausted men.

During the night a number of bodies washed ashore, among others a female with a child clasped in her arms, the wife of Mr Brennan, who as an extraordinary instance of devoted love, went on shore with spade in hand—dug up his wife and child—kissed them—prayed over them and then re-buried them.

At daybreak the boats were again set in motion, when Mr Hewitt, came on board, and although much bruised, his stout heart never forsaking him, recommenced the discharge of his duties with astonishing energy.

At 8 o'clock A. M. our hearts were made glad by the appearence of a steamer on our larboard quarter, which proved to be the Goliah, Samuel Haley, Esq., commander, who, as if by a kind dispensation of Providence, appeared sent to our relief, for had we depended upon our own boats a large number would have been lost, as we could not have got ashore that day, and that night the wreck went to pieces, so that nothing in the morning was seen but a shell of the stern, which had separated and turned bottom up.

Before leaving the wreck, we sent on shore all the provisions to be found, awning and poles for tents, beds, bedding, clothing, etc., for the use of those that remained, whom it was found necessary to leave, as the Goliah was too heavily freighted to receive them on board. But it is to be regretted that the actual sufferers never received the provisions sent them, for a party composed mostly of firemen—insensible to humanity—and holding the advantage by having in their possession a large quantity of fire arms and ammunition, took for themselves almost everything that went on shore, and money was seen in their possession, which they could not have obtained honestly.

It is supposed that about thirty lives are lost, whose names, with the exception of a few could not be ascertained.

From the Steamer Placer and Transcript.

In regard to the number of lives lost there is much difference of opinion among the passengers. Some think thirty were lost, and some estimate it as high as sixty. In one boat load swamped twelve were lost, in another five, in another three, &c. One man who had two carpet bags fastened to his neck one on each side, was so anxious to get to shore that he jumped from the steamer intending to swim to a small boat which was near, receiving passengers, but his carpet bags were too much for him. He sank like a stone.

Besides, it is said that three persons jumped overboard from the Goliah, on her way to San Diego. The report is that two of these were robbers, who heard that they were recognized, and that there was a disposition on the part of some of the passengers to bring them to justice. Other passengers express a belief that the robbers hid themselves, and managed to have the report spread, so that they could escape.

When the Captain left the ship in the first boat, all on board was in confusion, and not five minutes had elapsed, before the hell hounds were at their work. A band of robbers seemed organized at once, and began plundering the cabin. They were armed with revolvers and knives, and proceeded coolly to open carpet bags and trunks, which they ransacked with all possible despatch, as it was necessary to hasten through their job in that portion of the boat, where the water was rapidly coming in. In the steerage they had full control all night, and no one dared to enter or to interfere. One passenger subsequently exhibited, the next day, a severe gash in the back of his head which was inflicted while they were taking his watch. Some passengers had to draw their pistols and present them in order to get the women and children on the boats the first day. The plunder party got possession of one of the boats, and money was exacted from several who got on board. A lot of men on shore of the same stripe, would give up nothing that they had obtained without pay. They provided themselves with canvass and blankets, while the women were without covering or protection from the weather save a quantity of brush.

About 7 o'clock the cry of murder was heard in the steerage, and about the same time two pistol shots were heard. Who was the murderer, and who the murdered, no one knew. A number of persons started to go down into the steerage, but the steps were taken away by those below, and threats were made that no one should come down there alive. The condition of affairs on the boat was such that there was not much disposition to undertake to defend the rights of strangers. A number of persons were assaulted. One person was knocked down, and compelled, with a pistol at his breast, to give up his money. Another was robbed, and an attempt was made to throw him overboard. A number more of similar cases occurred.

When daylight came persons went down into the steerage and saw some marks of blood; but if a murder had been committed the body had been cast into the hold or otherwise disposed of. The floor of the steerage was covered with articles of clothing, carpet bags cut to pieces, and rich China shawls which the miners were taking as presents to friends at home. In the morning the boats began again to take off persons from the wreck. The third mate and the purser were the only officers who staid on board. The passengers speak in high terms of the third mate. He expressed his determination to be the last man to leave the wreck; and he was constantly busy in encouraging the desponding and endeavoring to preserve order and system. Capt. Randall came off to the steamer in the morning, in a boat in which he staid till it got back to shore. He assured those on the wreck that there was no danger—they would all get off safe.

Before the steamer struck, no one had observed the land, although the moment after, all saw it plainly. Capt. Randall was thought by many to have acted injudiciously, and not to have exhibited proper firmness; but our informant does not further condemn him. Many on shore stated that he exerted himself to induce passengers to return with the boats, and he himself went back to the ship twice or three times upon the shore, to preserve the two boats from destruction on the rocks. The captain stated that if the boats were landed where he had designated, no lives would have been lost on shore. Much credit is given to the third mate, who did all that he could to preserve order and cheer those remaining on board.

Is Money Scarce?

There are few phrases (says the Philadelphia Argus) repeated oftener or with more unction in our streets, at the present time, than that "money is scarce." In all circles, and among all classes of people, this is the burden of conversation. The merchant complains with his shelves loaded with goods, the farmer while receiving a most unheard-of price for his produce, the mechanic with labor in abundance, and thus on through the whole classification of industrial pursuits. An assertion so universally made ought to be true. Yet it is not. There is more money in the United States now than there ever was at any previous time. This fact can be established by tracing the production and importation of gold and silver into this country and contrasting it with the quantity exported since the discovery of gold in California. If money is scarce, then it must be attributable to some cause other than a want of gold and silver. The editor of the Cincinnati Price Current, speaking on this subject, says:

"We have a money panic, and there is a want of confidence in financial and commercial circles. These are facts, the existence of which no one will deny. Now, what has caused this? Money is scarce, we are told, but the truth of this depends on the meaning that is attached to the word scarce. Literally, this is not true; for, if an article is plenty to-day, it cannot be scarce to-morrow, unless the supply in the mean time is diminished. The supply of money in the country has not diminished, but, on the contrary, it has increased. There is more money in the United States to-day than there was a year ago, or at any former period. But if by the word scarce it is meant that money cannot be obtained for commercial uses, then we can readily admit the truth of the phrase "money is scarce," which is so very common at this time.

"It follows, therefore, that the money panic is the result of errors in trade, or, if you please, 'overtrading.' This has been going on for years. A while ago we were rushing on with locomotive speed on the road of 'progress.' The credit system was liberal, and as debts were being paid by the creation of new obligations, few seemed to feel that a day for actual payment was approaching. Because difficulties were not experienced then, it was supposed that everything was working well—that we were growing rich rapidly, and that the surplus capital of the world was being concentrated in the United States. The war in Europe would destroy confidence there and build it up here; it would depress the shipping interests of other nations and advance those of ours. The state of things that exists at present shows us to be a short-sighted set of mortals."

DEATH OF MAZZINI.—There were five hundred deaths from Cholera in Turin during the month of September, among whom are numbered Mr. Barker, the British Consul, and Mazzini, the Italian Revolutionary leader.

There is said to be a man in Worcester who has lived so long upon corn bread that his voice has become *husky*, his hair has turned to silk like that which grows on the grain, and his toes are covered with corns.

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

WENTWORTH, OCT. 23, 1854.

To his Excellency David S. Reid.

SIR: There is no advantage in supplying the soil with an excess of fertilizing matter. This assertion it will be perceived is a truesim upon its face, but in the sense I wish to be understood it is not a truesim. I mean to be understood that there is a limit in the use of manures, beyond which they cease to be economical. The remarks which I have made concerning the use of guano, if true, illustrate this assertion. The same thing is indicated in the application of plaster and lime—especially the former. The difference in these two bodies is due in part to their respective solubilities, sulphate of lime or gypsum being comparatively a soluble body when compared with the carbonate or subcarbonate of lime. Gypsum employed only in moderate quantities becomes less and less perceptible in its effects by successive applications of it upon the same field. This is undoubtedly due in part to its accumulation in the soil; though when used by itself it operates in the mode I have stated, that of hastening the exhaustion of a soil in one or more of the expensive elements. If, as has been asserted above, there is a limit in the use of certain mineral fertilizers and at which we should stop, it becomes an important inquiry with planters to know when the quantity of a fertilizer ceases to be economical and useful. This inquiry, which it is acknowledged is among the most interesting and important, has not received as yet much attention. It cannot in the present state of our knowledge receive a satisfactory solution. It requires in the first place a tolerably exact knowledge of the composition of the soil; in the second place, a knowledge of the composition of the plant we wish to cultivate. Much has been done, however, which will throw light upon these important questions. But the cultivated plants differ in their relations to fertilizers. Indian corn bears large quantities of manure; wheat would be almost ruined by the quantity which is often put upon a corn field; the fertilizing matter being appropriated by the straw in the case of wheat, while in the case of Indian corn the grain appropriates it in due proportion to the herbage. So the *kind* of fertilizers has an important influence. Those which consist of organic matter mostly are appropriated by the herbage, and we get a large and excessive growth of straw and leaf, while the grain is poorly supplied with nutriment. The fact is, each kind of husbandry has its own individual questions to propose and solve—the tobacco planter has his, the wheat, corn and cotton growers theirs respectively; for each of these plants it is needful that the composition of the soil be known, together with that of the plant it is designed to cultivate. These questions, which appear at first perplexing, become more simple when a rotation of crops is contemplated. We begin, for example, with a knowledge of the soil—a reference to analyses of the crops in the determined rotation will inform us respecting their composition. Our first crop being weighed, we may calculate to a pound what fertilizers, and what amounts of them have been removed from the soil and what still remains. Now we observe under this state of things what our next crop is—whether it is the crop which considering the labor bestowed and the expenses consumed in its production is, upon the whole, the most profitable for us. We test it by weight, both the grain and offal, as the butchers would say, and then make the calculation. The question is, is the product such as will give the greatest profit in market. My remarks are tending to two points, one to show that there is a limit in the amount of [illegible] given crop, and that each crop has its own limit; they are not guaged by the same measure, but each has its guage and its own measure, and these are points which it is needful to determine. As a general thing it is not profitable to raise a mammoth crop of corn or wheat, or a mammoth ox or hog. In each animal there is a limit beyond which a profit ceases to be reaped. But it is useful to know what *can* be done and what the extreme of production may be with our present knowledge and present means. One hundred and fifty bushels of Indian corn may undoubtedly be raised upon a single acre; but then the inquiry may well be made will attempts to reach this amount pay us the most profit in its production? Do we turn our labor and our manure to the most profit in such attempts? What results give the most profit when labor and money are put into the balance, is the true question, though it is undoubtedly true that the determination will show that there is a tolerably wide range in the capacity of a plantation to produce, inasmuch as circumstances may give one planter facilities for doing certain things which are not possessed by others. We must make a distinction in what is useful to the community from what is profitable to ourselves individually. It is useful to know the utmost capacity of a soil to produce under an abundant use of fertilizers, but it is for each planter and farmer to determine the exact limit where his labors will give him the maximum profits.

Most respectfully your ob't serv't.

E. EMMONS.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SECOND SIGHT.—A New York letter mentions the following extraordinary incident, in connection with the loss of the Arctic:

"A young gentleman, lately residing in this city, fell through a hatchway in his father's store some time last summer, and was severely injured, one side of his body becoming completely paralyzed, and after a while he entirely lost the faculty of speech. In this position he remained until the 27th ultimo, (about the time of the accident to the Arctic, on board which steamer it was known that the young man's father was a passenger,) when he suddenly started up in his sleep, and exclaimed, to the surprise of all present "My father is drowning!" fell back upon his pillow and died. It was the first time he had spoken for months; and it was the last forever."

The young man referred to was a son of Mr G. G. Smith, of New York, who was lost in the Arctic.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—It is understood that the Hon. D. R. Atchison of Missouri, will not be in Washington during the coming session of Congress His term expires on the 4th of March next, and we take it for granted that his determination to remain in Missouri during the winter is the better to enable him to attend to his share of his contest with Colonel Benton, the end of which may not come off for some months to come. His absence from the Senate Chamber will make the election of another *pro tem.* President of the Senate necessary From all we learn, there can be little doubt that honor will fall upon Senator Rusk, of Texas. At least, that is the opinion of all here who are credited with being men of shrewdness in looking upon things political.—*Washington Star.*

☞Mr. Chas. W. Stewart, an Assistant Door Keeper of the House of Representatives at Washington, committed suicide on Sunday last, by taking poison. He was found lying dead on the sofa in the Speaker's room.

North Carolina Banking System.

The following communication is copied from the Greensboro Patriot. By its coming to us marked we presume that the writer desired it to be published in the Carolinian:

Messrs Editors:—I understand that there will be a bill introduced into the next Legislature to charter one or two Banks in room of the present State and Cape Fear Banks. The Banks proposed will, if chartered, differ essentially from the present Banks, as regards the basis upon which they will be organized. The basis of these Banks will prove more stable, safe and reliable, than the present three for one "*fancy pretended specie basis Banks.*" I do not believe that there is a Bank in the State that has now in its vaults one dollar in gold or silver, where it has six of paper in circulation. But my object is to give the outlines of the plan upon which it is proposed to organize the new Banks. And for one I confess I cannot recommend it too highly to the consideration of the Legislature. All Banks and banking systems are necessary evils—but this I think as near faultless as any I have yet seen or thought of—if I rightly comprehend it. The *certificates* of stock in all the Rail Roads of the State, are to be made the basis of Bank circulation or issues, on the following stringent condition. The certificates are to be first signed over and deposited with the Treasurer of the State or Comptroller. Then twenty-five per cent. of their amount is to be paid in by the *actual owners* of the certificates in gold and silver to the same officer or agent appointed by him. When this is done the Treasurer will be authorized to have plates of all denominations prepared and bills struck off when he will be required to sign and hand over to the President and Directors of the Banks the amount of the certificates on deposit and not a dollar more.—In addition to the gold and silver over and above the certificates.—The Stockholders are to be made personally liable to double the amount of their stock, and the State is to pledge her faith and credit to see all notes issued on her stock ultimately redeemed. But this is not all—the President and Directors are to have power to call in additional instalments of gold and silver from the Stockholders if circumstances should render it prudent and advisable. The Banks are to be prohibited from dividing as a dividend on the capital stock more than *three per cent. semi-annually.* If they make more it is to be paid over to the State Treasurer as a tax on the stock of the Banks. This plan is not only abundantly safe but liberal, and far preferable to the free Banking law that relies alone upon the Bonds of the State to keep their paper at par and current with the people. Besides it will do more to improve North Carolina than any thing the next Legislature can do. My word for it, Messrs Editors, it will be a triumph worth boasting of if our next Legislature will but say that no man in future can own a share in a North Carolina Bank, unless he owns one in some one of our Rail Roads. I know four men in North Carolina who are reported to be worth from a half to a quarter of a million of dollars each, and there are scores of others that I do not know who belong to the same school—now not one of these gentlemen own one cent of stock in any of our roads, but they do own all the Bank stock they could get, and have owned it since 1804, and are now anxious to have the charters of the present Banks renewed, that they may hand their Bank Stock, that has on an average paid them more than 10 per cent., down to their children and grand children. These men have been the active and controlling partners with the State for the last fifty years and more, and they have found the business that they have been so long engaged in, so honorable and highly profitable that you cannot get a cent out of their pockets for any improvement in the State whatever. Nor can the wisdom of man prevent them and their friends from *again* monopolizing the stock in any and all banks that may hereafter be chartered, unless the plan here faintly shadowed forth be adopted. Let this be done by the approaching Legislature, and be assured—there will be a blow in the way of reformation struck that will be felt for good in every portion of the State. Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte—the east and the west, yea, all North Carolina is deeply and vitally interested in the matter. Should the Legislature but adopt this principle *to act upon now and in future* North Carolina can continue to build Rail Roads of the first class whenever they may be needed without greatly augmenting the present taxes. My head to my enemies and my heart as a bounty to the State if it does not prove to be so. Why should there be a preference forever shown by the State to those who hoard up the wealth over those who do all they can to aid and improve their Old Mother. There is a strong, first family influence—a kind of monied aristocracy, embodied in the Stockholders of the State and Cape Fear Banks, that have literally grown rich off of the people, and who have as yet done nothing for the State, that has ruled long enough. For one I am anxious to see a change wrought. Why should not the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Wilmington and Manchester, the Raleigh and Gaston and the N. Carolina Rail Roads, who have sacrificed so much of their time and capital, now be taken in copartnership with the State as bankers on the terms above indicated, as well as those who may hereafter contribute to the construction of similar works of improvement in this State. There is no danger of the banking capital of the State ever becoming too great under these circumstances. If any thing it will be too small. REFORM.

Crime in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—A woman was arrested in this city yesterday charged with the murder of her two children. The name of the miserable woman is Pamelia Myers, alias Snyder. She confessed her most unnatural crimes to Mayor Conrad, and said she had killed in succession *five children* as soon as they were born! Two were by one father and three by another. The last child was born five days since, and she made way with it, like the others, by throwing it into a sink.

The first information of these most revolting crimes was communicated to the mayor in an anonymous letter, when steps were immediately taken to bring the woman to justice.

The murders were committed in Nicetown, in the upper section of the consolidated city. The woman has never been married.

SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—The submarine cable, one hundred and thirty miles long, it is said, is nearly completed, and will be laid across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, connecting St. John, Newfoundland, with New York, as soon as the ice will permit. No doubt is expressed of the completion of the undertaking early in June next. About three hundred miles of the land telegraph between St. John and Cape Ray, which is three-quarters of the entire length contemplated, is already finished, and a month's labor is all that is required for the remainder. On the completion of the whole line news will be received from Europe in all the principal cities of the United States four or five days sooner than at present.

The Insult to Mr Soule.

The fact, of which there can no longer remain any question, that Mr Soule, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, was prevented entering or passing through France on his return from England to his post, naturally enough engages attention at home and abroad. A London letter to the New York Times, under date of the 27th ult., gives the following items of the affair:

Mr Soule, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid, via France. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and, having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the Bureau de Police. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being in fact, placed under surveillance.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our minister; "do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply; "you are Mr Soule, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders sir?" asked Mr Soule.

"This is no business of yours, sir, these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr Soule left by the next steamer and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amidst great indignation.

The same correspondent goes on to say that this was intended as an insult to Mr. Soule in his official character, and with the apparent view of provoking a rupture with the United States. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has, it seems, refused to give any explanation, when addressed on the subject by Mr Mason, our Minister at the Court of France, and it is even asserted by the Times correspondent that Mr Mason himself did not receive the respectful treatment due to his position. But this letter, of course, is merely the gossip of an irresponsible letter-writer anxious to make his communication portentous.

The London Times inclines to consider the affair unimportant. "The right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit," says the Times, "has been exercised by the present as well as every preceding government of France." It contends that the grievance of Mr Soule is a private affair, and insists that though he holds the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no official or public character in France or any other country. So the matter stands. The main personal spite at Mr Soule arises from his difficulty with the Duke of Alba, the brother-in-law of the French Empress, resulting in the wounding, in a duel, of M. Turgot, the Minister of France at the court of Spain. Of course the newspaper accounts are all highly colored and much of them totally untrue, but it still remains evident that the feelings exhibited by the French Emperor are neither those of friendship nor courtesy towards this country, and it is sufficiently apparent that he seeks rather than avoids a collision with the United States. Fortunately Congress will soon be in session and the official character of the affair will probably appear in the President's Message, if not sooner.—*Wilm. Jour.*

A NEW CAROLINA WORK.—In July last, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, (ever intent upon some work for the good of his native State,) addressed to one gentleman in every county in the State, a Circular containing a series of questions in regard to matters pertaining to each county respectively. We regret to learn from him, that out of 80 counties replies have been received from only 15. As the Circulars passed through our hands, and we had an opportunity to observe with what delicacy the postage was not only pre-paid, but stamps enclosed to pay the postage on the answers, we did hope that the gentlemen addressed would all promptly respond. Knowing something of the purpose to which the information is to be applied, we are enabled to state, that it is purely a labor of love on the part of Dr Hawks, out of which, though others may make money, he will simply gratify a desire to serve North Carolina, not only without profit, but at some little pecuniary expense and the devotion of much time & labor.

With this statement, we respectfully and earnestly urge the gentlemen addressed to respond without delay.

The counties heard from are, Bladen, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Columbus, Granville, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Richmond, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stokes, Union. Replies are desired from all the others.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT, ROBERT MORRIS.—The following extract from an unpublished work now in the press contains some information in regard to Morris, the patriot, which we have never yet seen in print:

"Robert Morris, was an Englishman by birth, and came to this country when he was about 14 years of age. The determination of Washington to turn his arms against Cornwallis at Yorktown was very sudden. He went to Morris and told him he wanted money, without which he could not proceed. Morris replied that there was not one cent in the treasury; but he went to work and raised $1,400,000 on his own security, and provided provisions, 100 pieces of field artillery, and 80 battery artillery. Without this, the army could not have moved, Yorktown would not have been taken, and of course the war would not have come to a conclusion—perhaps might have ended in another manner. One thing is certain—it would have been prolonged."

It is stated that a bar of iron, of almost any size, may be instantly sundered while hot, by the simple application of a piece of common roll brimstone. A knowledge of this fact will be useful when some piece of iron work is required to be severed, but which, as is sometimes the case, is so constructed and situated that no ordinary chisel or cutting tool can be brought to apply. Holes may be instantly perforated through bars or plates of heated iron, by the application of pointed pieces of brimstone. There is also a method of sawing or cutting hardened steel, by means of a circular piece of common, thin iron plate, or sheet iron, adjusted to a lathe, or otherwise put into violent rotary motion; this will readily cut off a pile, cutting-tool, or tempered steel spring, without drawing or reducing the temper.

THE BIBLE.—The need of a new translation of the Bible has, of late attracted considerable attention in the religions world, the result of which has been to awaken more thoroughly the public mind to the alleged necessity for a new version. The fact is announced by a learned committee of the American Bible Society, that the received version of the Bible published by King James, contains errors no less than twenty-four thousand in number.

Later from Europe.

The steamer America has arrived with London and Liverpool dates to the 28th ultimo.

Sebastopol had not yet fallen. The batteries were ready on the 15th ultimo, and on the 17th the bombardment was commenced by land and sea, and continued till night. The Russians lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. Admiral Korileff was killed. The fortification suffered but little damage. On the 18th the bombardment was resumed from the allied batteries only. When the mail left Constantinople on the 16th five steamers had arrived at Balaklava with the wounded in repeling a great sortie of twenty thousand strong. Raglan and Conrobert had formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender, and required the women, the children, and the sick to be sent away, and flags to be hoisted upon the hospitals. So far as known the Russian army concentrating on the Upper Belbek already number forty-five thousand. The allied army was divided into a siege army and an army of observation. The latter were posted on the extensive table land which separates Balaklava from Sebastopol, and accessible only from two points. The Russians were hovering on the outside of the Allies' positions. On the 7th they made a strong demonstration on the northwest extremity of the camp, but were kept in check, and retired without a battle.—On the 2d, 5th and 11th, the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties and destroyed some small works. In the evening of the 5th a convoy of four thousand Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol. The Allies number 110,000 and 8,000 additional French were ready to embark from Marseilles on the 21st, and 8,000 Turks from Varna. Letters say that the Allies have 300 guns in battery. After a few days fire they will attempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated to contain forty thousand men.

Another polar expedition is to be sent out in the spring to bring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's party. Dr Rae is to have command of this expedition.

Mr Soule's return to Madrid caused quite an excitement there. The clamor made was such as to cause the Spanish Government to solicit his recall.—Queen Isabella has abandoned the idea of abdicating.

Canton was still besieged September 9th. The distress of the besieged was great. The insurgents yet held Shanghai.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The Des Arc (Arkansas) Citizen of the 14th ult., says: "We have been shown an extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Lawrenceville, Monroe county, in which he states that Aaron McMullin, aged some ten or twelve years, was killed by the bite of a rattlesnake under the following circumstances: It seems that the head of the snake had been severed from its body and laid on a log. The little fellow had forgotten the head was there, and laid his arm in its mouth, which was instantly closed on it, and was only disengaged by pulling it off with his other hand, tearing a vein and an artery of his arm. He died in twenty-four hours from the effects of the bite."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Nov. 15 and 16.—Strs Southerner and Evergreen, (Express Line,) with goods for E W Willkings, Hunt, Adderton & McRory, E A Vogler & Co, O S Poe & Co, T Lienback, F Miller, J Rush, A J O Hanlon, Bentow, Kyle & Co, D & W McLaurin, L Albright, Rev E DeSchwinitz, Cook & Johnson, F Fries, K Mitchell J & T Waddill, Wm Booth, W N Tillinghast, W H Carver, J Ottarburg, H C Thompson, Dr R D Dunken, Ramsey & Bro, L R Gibson, G W Buie, G Brandt, Maj T S Laidley, J W Sandford, C W Andrews, C Goddard & Co, J W Cowers, D Curtis, Beasley & Houston, B C M & Co, McDonald & McMaster, Jones & Lett, E C Hall, Lash & Bro, T C Pfohl & Co, E Perry, Miss L J Pagge, Miss H Starback; E M Holt, D Gee.

Nov. 15—Str Flora McDonald, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for M Mendenhall, E E Mendenhall, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, W Brown, M L Holmes, S Young, A A McKethan, J N Nelson, Meroney & Lurkhead, J Stafford, J Cowles, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Moss & Parker, J M Coffin, J Herah, Dr J Holingsworth, E Beckerdite, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Mrs S J Hart, Vestal & Watson, J Thompson & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Hon J W Ellis, W R Holt, J H Lindsay, S J Hinsdale, Jno Kendall, Martin & Carter, Starr & Williams, D Murphy, J H Thompson, R Gray, G W Williams & Co, Ingram & Steel, E Belo, J Slater, Murchison, Reid & Co, W A Lash, M Brown, T English & Co, J Clayas, W H Brittain, Thomson & Haines, F K Armstrong, S Johnson, Winbourn & Witty, H M Lash & Co, T F Prather, T Smith, Shelly & Patterson, Gov Morehead, E Hearne, J R Melton, Houston & Overby, J M Worth & Co, P R & D C Hardin, F L Gorrell, C W Andrews.

Nov. 15—Str Fanny, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for H L Myrover, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, M A Baker, S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, P P Johnson, R W Kinlaw, A A McIntosh, C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, H W Block, N Gibson, J H Pritchett, H & E J Lilly, C E Leete, D & J McRae, S H Steel, J W Powers, C Lutterloh, Mrs S E Womack, N McLean, N Gibson, Ray & Pearce, T J Johnson, McDonald & Whaley, Williamson & Overbaugh, Dr Peter Rufly, Maj T S Laidley, A J Turlington, Cedar Falls Co, J & T Waddill, T J Curtis, T S Lutterloh.

Nov. 8.—Str Southerner (Express Line). Nov 10th, Str Brothers (Banks' Line). Nov. 13th, Str Gov. Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) all with goods for merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived, Nov 14th, Schr Onward from New York—Brigs Levant and William F Safford from Cardenas.

NOTICE.

All necessary preparations have been made to receive all articles to be exhibited at the first Annual Fair for the county of Cumberland, which will commence on Wednesday the 22d inst. All are called upon to come and exhibit their best. The speech of Hon. A. W. Venable will be delivered at the Fair Grounds on Thursday the 23d, at 12 o'clock, M.

☞ A meeting of the Agricultural Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 14th inst. at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Nov 11th. [Town papers copy]

DANCING ACADEMY.

JOHN WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and respectfully informs them that he will open a Dancing School as soon as sufficient encouragement be given.

J. W. returns his sincere thanks for a rendition of past favors. A subscription list is left at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms will be made known.

Nov. 11. 19-4t

LOST,

Somewhere in Town, a Pocket Book containing a three dollar bill, and one note for three hundred dollars payable to myself, against W. J. McDiarmid, and some other papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Store of Samuel Cain, Jr.

JOHN W. McLEAN.

Nov. 8, 1854. 2t

STOLEN.

The subscriber had stolen from him on last Tuesday night, the 7th inst., a HORSE AND BUGGY, at his plantation in Carver's Neck. The Horse is low in flesh, of a sorrel color. The Buggy is considerably worn, and has one side of the dash board broken off. There is also a new sett of Harness which the theif also stole. From all the information I can get, I am of the opinion that Peter Gotier is the theif.

Gotier is about 21 years old, of small statue, dark complection, about 5 feet high; he is supposed to have gone into Sampson county. Any information given so that I can get either the Horse and Buggy or the theif, will be suitably rewarded. Address

R. P. FREEMAN,
Gray's Creek P. O., Cumberland Co.

Nov. 11, 1854. 19-4f

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Committee will meet at the office of the Chairman, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of November for the purpose of examining those who wish to teach in the Common Schools of Cumberland County.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
J. T. WARDEN,
W. A. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 154. 17-4t