AGRICULTURAL.

From the N. C. Planter.

THE COLOR OF SOIL.

When a farmer goes to look at a piece of land with a view of buying it, he very naturally examines the color of the soil, and by this forms his opinion of the value of the premises. If it is black or dark, he at once sets a higher estimate upon it than if it were of a light color. This is generally understood, but the reason of it is doubtless often overlooked. A light colored soil may possess the same elements of fertility that a darker soil does, and yet the former may never yield as much per acre as the latter. We account for that in this way:—It is well known that in the summer season a dark colored coat is much warmer than a white one, though the texture and material of the two fabrics may be precisely the same. This is because the dark colored fabrics absorbs more rays of heat than the white one. Upon the same principle dark soils are warmer than those of a lighter color—they become warm earlier in the Spring—and retain their warmth longer through the Summer nights. Any barefooted ploughboy will certify to this fact any morning. He knows how much colder to his feet the light soil in the furrow is than when he drives through the dark colored loam. The heat penetrates—is absorbed, by the dark soil while the light one reflects it and forms a crust on the top.

We incline to the belief that the discrepant effects of concentrated manures, such as Guano, upon different soils, may be accounted for upon this theory. We have seen Guano sown with wheat upon white, sandy soils and have tried the experiment ourself, and without scarcely any visible effect, while the the same quantity sown at the same time upon soils of a darker color produced the most satisfactory results.

Stable manure is generally regarded as the best among all the fertilizers. "Give me plenty of stable manure, and I would'nt give you thank'ee for all the Guano in Peru," says the old farmer. It has been remarked that stable manures are more prompt in their effects upon light colored, sandy soils than any others. This may be owing in part to its great want of fertility formerly but more perhaps to the mechanical and thermal effect of the manure itself. It renders the soil darker, warmer and consequently abundantly more fertile, as it brings with itself the proper elements to be assimilated by the growing plant, and furnishes the degree of heat necessary for the proper development of the crop, by becoming a medium for thermal influence.

If there is truth in the theory we have briefly set forth, much of the conflicting experiments of different observers could be reconciled. Of one thing we are certain; concentrated manures do produce magical effects upon soils already dark and warm, while upon white, sandy fields, their effects are anything but satisfaction.

We hope our agricultural friends will take these things into consideration; and to test the matter, let the red dirt next dug from a cellar be hauled and spread over a lot of white, sandy ground and note the effect.

A WONDERFUL FERTILIZER.

Monsieur Lucas, a chemist and a savant, has found, after many years of study and research, an extraordinary fertilizer. The elements of this composition are stated to be very cheap, and still an admirable substitute for stable manure and guanos. The experiments made have established this important fact, that while Wheat generally contains about eleven per cent. of gluten, that produced by the use of this new substance contains as much as twenty-seven, and even thirty per cent., and that fifty francs of this substance will go as far as three hundred and twenty francs of guano.

Every day we are more and more convinced of the greater benefit. Chemistry has conferred on man than the mariner's compass; because, while this latter has enabled us, at great risks and expense, to procure substances at great distances, over seas in foreign parts, the former teaches us to find at home what we never supposed possible to obtain, and never dreamed in our philosophy to exist, or to be able to enjoy at so cheap a rate. Beet-Sugar is one of the many material blessings that France owes to Chemistry.

Guano speculators, look out! Othello's occupation is gone. J. TOGNO.

How to Increase Manure.

If you have not hitherto done so, permit us now to prevail on you to take this advice: —Have as many loads of rough materials hauled and spread over your cow yard as will make twelve inches in depth. In spreading, so fashion the materials as to be basin shaped, the lowest point being in the center, to prevent the escape of the urine. While the rough materials are being placed in and spread on the yard, dust each layer so spread with plaster, or with pulverized charcoal, and when completed, dust the surface with either of the substances named; then roll the yard to consolidate its contents—the he vier the roller the better. Occasionally throughout the yarning season spread plaster over the yard, and from time to time add rough materials.—*American Farmer.*

A New Variety of Wheat.

A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some spring wheat from the farm of Abraham, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, in the Holy Land, which he sowed during the past Spring. It came to maturity in seven weeks, a large full head with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing. It will thus be seen that our climate hastened its period of maturity eleven days.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Carolinian.

Annual Report of Colporteurage

For the Counties of Cumberland, Bladen, and Robeson.

Since the 10th December, 1855, I have labored as Colporteur of the American Tract Society 23 months. During this time I have sold 3008 volumes, amounting to $686 93. I have distributed gratuitously 1800 volumes worth $267 11, making in all $954 04; which have been circulated in printed religious books and Tracts. I have conducted 166 religious meetings. I have visited in all, 2075 families, 199 of those families were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 71 families I found without that, the most of them I supplied with the Word. I have visited 326 families who habitually neglected all evangelical preaching. I am happy now to state that many of those families are in the habit of attending the House of God to hear his Gospel. I have conversed with 1846 families on the subject of personal religion; with the assistance of others I have established in my field of labor 8 Sunday schools, and have given them Books to the amount of $22. I have been treated with respect and great kindness where I have been.

The Books of the Society, and especially the Tracts, are gladly received by the poor; and I have had evidence again and again, that this class more particularly, have been benefited by the labors of the Coulporteur. Brethren and friends, I call upon you to help in every possible way, in this work of saving immortal souls.

Resp'ly JAS. CAIN,
Colporteur for the
American Tract Society.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1858.

Beautiful Close of Life.

An old age that is enviable is a rare thing; and the following account of the last years of the life of the famous scholar Albertus Magnus (given in Seghart's life of him)is very beautiful:—"The story is that when he was past eighty he was lecturing as usual, to a vast audience in the schools at Cologne. His memory suddenly failed him, and he came to a standstill—a thing so unusual with him, as to cause great astonishment among his hearers. After a long and distressing pause, he made the following extraordinary disclosure:—That in his youth he had devoted himself to learning with every faculty of his mind and soul. What he could not master by efforts of intellect, he was in the habit of extorting by fervent prayer. That on one of these occasions the blessed Virgin had appeared to him and had granted request once for all.—That he had been endowed with a miraculous scientific acquirement from that time forward. But that to make the gift innocuous to his soul, the Virgin had at the same time promised that before his death all his argumentative power should be taking frou him that God might take him to himself in the simplicity of infancy. "This is now accomplished: therefore I now know that my time is come. I make public confession before you dear friends, that I believe all the articles of the Christian faith; and if I have said or written anything not comformable thereto, shall hereafter do so, let it be counted for nought.' Thus saying, he quitted the rostrum, amid the tears of the assemblage, and lived the remainder of his life with the understanding of a child of five years old, and the harmlessness of a dove."

IMPORTANT TRUTHS FOR WIVES.—In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's; for the one, the first cause —mutual love and confidence—being granted the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravigance and mismanagement; and more is; spent in dimes than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away does the mischief; and this alone the wife can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every house-hold. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary but in those little niceties which mark a well-regulated house. An unfurnished cruet stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a clammy spoon, a soilled table cloth, a mustard pot, its old contents sticking hard and brown about it are, several nothingi; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort.

CUTTING OFF THE HEIR WITH A SHILLING.—The civilians carried the doctrine of presumption so far as to hold every will void in which the heir was not noticed on the presumption that his father must have forgotten him. From this, as Blackstone resonably conjectures, has arisen that groundless vulgar error of the necessity of giving the heir a shilling, or some other nominal sum to show that he was in the testator's remembrance. The practice is to be deprecated, as it wounds, unnecessarily, the feelings of a disinherited child. This you may say does not always happen. An assembled family, as the legacy to each was read aloud, sobbed and wished that the father had lived to enjoy his own fortune. At last came the bequest to his heir—"I give my eldest son, Tom a shilling to buy rope to hang himself with." "God graut," says Tom, sobbing like the rest, "that my poor father had lived to enjoy it himself."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr Alexander Gray a wealthy citizen who risided in northern portion of this County, as we are informed committed suicide by hanging himself to a bed post with a leathern strap, on Friday the 26th of February last. The only reason assigned for the rash deed is that he became involved as security to a large sum for a friend who has failed, which would take away all of his property. Mr. Gray had no family, was about fifty years of age, and bore the character of a moral and worthy citizen.—*Statesville Express.*

AN EMPIRE AT THE NORTH.—An effort is making to unite the British American colonels in one grand confederacy, contemplating ultimately an indipendent government. A conference with the Imperial Goverment has been had on the subject, and the reply was that her Majesty would be ruled entirely by the wishes of the colonies themselves on this subject; and in pursuance of this intimation, Nova Scotia, has opened negotiations with the other Provinces. The territory embraced in this contemplated confederacy is nearly three millions of square miles, and the population nearly three millions.—This is good foundation for another empire.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of the Democracy of Duplin assembled in the Court House at Kenansville, on Saturday the 6th inst., when on motion by Col. John J. Whitehead, the meeting was partially organized by calling Wm. J. Houston, Esq., to the Chair, who in a brief speech announced the object of the meeting, and encouraged the members of the party to united and harmonious action. On motion by Wm. A. Allen, Esq., Dr. C. B. Whitehead was appointed Secre.ary.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., the following Committee were appointed to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Messrs. W E. Hill, John J. Whitehead, J. N. Stallings, John D. Stanford, Grady Outlaw, F. A. Simmons and Jere. Pearsall, Esqrs.

Upon the announcement of the above Committee, Major Pearsall, arose in the meeting and stated that he was present, merely as a private and unpretending citizen, not with the view of taking part in its deliberations, at the same time he felt some interest in its action, and since he had been named in so important a part of its proceedings, he would ask leave to say that he was not yet prepared to cut out work for a Democratic Meeting, yet he was unprepared as an old line Whig to resist their action or their Candidates upon federal issues —and, one thing, he would never do—he would never give his support to a candidate, be he who he may, that would take the last remaining issue of the old Whig party, garble and distort it into unmeaning shape, and then call it Democracy, and call himself a *Democrat.* If it had come to this—that he must take a Democrat, he would go the simon pure, rather than the pseudo candidate—and he thought he should do so, under the present aspect of affairs at any rate. The Major's remarks were humorous and frequently applauded. He was excused from the Committee, and the name of John M. Chasten, Esq., was substituted.

During the absence of the Committee, Wm. A. Allen, Esq., was called up and entertained the Meeting in a very interesting speech of some length, mainly upon the distribution issues. It was a good speech and frequently applauded The Committee upon resolutions then reported the following through their Chairman, W. E. Hill, Esq.:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of the county of Duplin, approve of the holding of a State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That it is highly essential and expedient that the county of Duplin should be represented in that Convention, and we therefore request the Chairman of the Meeting to appoint fifty delegates to represent us in the Convention at Charlotte, to be assembled on the 14th of April next.

Resolved, That while we cheerfully pledge our cordial support to any of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in that connection, or to any other good Democrat who may receive the nomination, we unhesitatingly announce our first choice to be Wm. W. Holden, Esq., of the county of Wake.

Resolved, That the bold, manly, patriotic and conservative administration of James Buchanan, challenges our admiration and is entitled to our warmest support. We are proud of him as a Democratic President, and trust that his patriotism may continue to bring to his standard the true friends of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, has realized our high expectations of him as a man and an Executive officer, and in his retirement from the high position to which he has been elevated by an unprecedented majority of his fellow citizens, he carries with him our admiration and esteem.

Resolved, That the Hon. Warren Winslow, our able representative in the Congress of the United States, has pursued a course which we cheerfully endorse and cordially approve.

Resolved, That we have no favor with the exploded doctrine of *distribution*, under whatever shape or disguise it may come, and we take this occasion to reiterate our adherence to the Democratic policy of applying the proceeds of the public lands to the legitimate purposes of the Federal Government, "our share" thereof to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion, the Resolution recommending Mr. Holden to the Charlotte Convention as the first choice of the Meeting, was put separately and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Whitehead the resolutions were now adopted.

Major O. R. Kenan offered the following, which was adopted also:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve the able Message of President Buchanan, recommending the adoption of the Kansas Lecompton Constitution by Congress, and that the doctrine they enunciated on and ever has been the doctrine of the Democratic party.

W. E. Hill, Esq, offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Charlotte Convention, the plan of permitting the several counties of the State therein represented to vote according to their Democratic strength, as indicated in the lst Governors election, as the most fair and equitable mode.

John D. Standford presented the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That any good Democrat from this county who may visit Charlotte during the sitting of the Convention, shall be considered and authorized to act as a delegate.

Messrs. John D. Stanford, J. N. Stallings and Wm E Hill, Esqrs., were respectfully called out and entertained the Meeting for some time in eloquent and patriotic speeches, all of which were decidedly good, and well received.

The Chairman then announced the following delegates to the Charlotte Convention, appointed under the second resolution, viz: J B Kelly, O R Kenan, J D Stanford, John W Whitehead, L Hussey, Jonathan Chestnutt, Stephen Graham, Wm. A Allen, J N Stallings, Dr J W Hill, T J Car, C McMillan, Wm R Ward, B Wells, D H Williams, B Johnson, J Dickson, R B Carr, J B Monk, J M Chasten, Dr. M K Devane, J G Stoaks, J Murray, A Faison, S R Bowden, Dan'l Bowden, Dr J W Blount, Dr. J G Dickson, Wm. E Hill, J A Averitt, B W Herring, J Loftin, D K Kornegay, J Swinson, Dr. Waberton Hill, N B Whitfield, B K Outlaw, A O Grady, G Smith, Zaccheus Smith, Jr., B Southerland, Jr., E W Farrior, G Sloan, T Lanier, S Burton, J Pearsall, Jere. Pearsall, J W Boney, Dan'l R Newton, H Kornegay, and S Hill.

On motion by J. Hinson, Esq, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the lirt of delegates.

And on further motion, the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal and request their publication, also to request other Democratic papers of the State to copy.

On motion, the mee ing adjourned *sine die.*

WM. J. HOUSTON, Chairman.

C. B. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in New Hanover.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, March 9th, in compliance with a call previously made, Dr. John D. Bellamy was called to the Chair and Messrs. Geo. Houston and H L Fennell were selected Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Dr. Bellamy stated briefly the objects of the meeting, viz: to appoint delegates to represent this county in a Democratic Convention, to be held in the town of Charlotte, on the 14th April next, at which a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina is to be selected; and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed proper and expedient for the farther and efficient organization of the Democratic party, in this county.

On motion of Jas. Fulton, Esq., a Committee of five, nominated by the Chair, and consisting of Messrs. Jas. Fulton, James Kerr, Wm. S Larkins, Ephraim Powers and M. C. Collins, were appointed for the purpose of preparing business for the action of the meeting.

In the absence of the Committee, R. K. Bryan, Esq., being called on, proceeded to address the meeting at some length, referring in a concise manner to the organization and existence of the several political parties which have, since the days of the Revolution, sprang up as antagonistical to the great and only constitutional party of the country—the Democratic party. He went into an examination of the question of the public lands, and showed, in a clear and distinct light, not only the impropriety of distribution, but attached the constitutional power of distribution in a masterly and happy manner. In consequence of bodily debility, Mr Bryan gave way to John L. Holmes, Esq., who in a manly and earnest manner, congratulated the assembly on their meeting for the support of Democratic principles—urging on those present the imperative duty of themselves, and all other Democrats of standing upon the ramparts of Democracy, in opposition to raging fanaticism existing not only at the North, but in a little less degree, almost in our midst. He alluded to various political organizations, which have proved ephemeral, in contradistinction to the Democratic party, and urged the nomination of a good and undoubted Democrat as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Holmes was interrupted by the return of the Committee, who through their Chairman, Jas. Fulton. Esq., made the following report:

Resolved, That we recognize the necessity of organization, to promote the harmony of the Democratic party and secure the continued ascendancy of its principles—a necessity none the less urgent because the party is largely in the majority, since it is at such times that divisions are most apt to arise.

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina at Charlotte, on the 14th day of April next, and that the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint fifty delegates to represent New Hanover county in such convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence that none other than a good Democrat and a true man can receive the nomination of the Democratic convention for the office of Governor, and we therefore pledge ourselves to give to the nominee of that convention our heartiest support.

Resolved, That while we forbear making any recommendation for Governor, we are yet gratified by the compliment paid to our honored fellew-citizen, Hon. Samuel J. Person, by the Democrats of Moore and Brunswick, and should he receive the nomination and consent to run, we would support him with pride and pleasure.

Resolved, That we agree with *Mr.* Calhoun in believing that the public lands are the common property of the United States, in their united, federal character, and not of the States, in their separate or individual character, and that Congress has no right, under the constitution, to take these lands, or their proceeds, for distribution among the States for their separate or individual use.

Resolved, That the agitation of this measure of a distribution of the public lands or their proceeds—a measure anti-Democratic at all times, is doubly culpable now, because it is manifestly and notoriously impracticable in the face of an exhausted treasury, which compels the General Government to resort to loans to obtain the means to meet its daily expenses. Under these circumstances, the advocates of distribution can have no practical object in view, unless it be to weaken the Democratic party and disturb the harmony of the South, at a moment when harmony is essential for the security of her rights and interests.

Resolved, That the administration, of President Buchanan has nobly redeemed every pledge made to the country, on his behalf, and proved itself eminently national and just to all sections. We endorse heartily the language and sentiments of his Kansas message, and trust that he will be sustained by the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution.

Resolved, That in Governor Thomas Bragg, North Carolina has a Chief Magistrate of whom she may well be proud. One who does honor to the station he now occupies, and who would adorn any other position to which he might be called.

Resolved, That the course of our immediate representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, meets our fullest approval, and we take pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with it

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the State Convention, that the delegates from each county, cast the same number of votes in Convention, that their county cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the election held on the first Thursday in August 1856.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democratic voters in the several cap tains' districts in this county, to send three delegates from each district, to a county convention to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of next June County Court, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Senate and House of Commons, to be supported by the Democratic voters of this county, at the election to be held in August next.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates in pursuance of the 2nd Resolution.

Hon. Wm. S Ashe, Owen Fennell, James Fulton, Wm. S Larkins, Eli W Hall, James Kerr, John L Holmes, Wm. M Walker, DeBrutz Cutlar, J L Moore, Thos Tate, J M Alderman, M Register, M C Collins, Charles Henry, N N Nixon, Miles Costin, Wm C Bettencourt, John A Taylor, J G Beauman, Wm. H McKoy, B Flanner, Captain H Von-Glahn, W T J Vann, D A Lamont, Simon Lewis, O Alderman, Jas Murphy, Dr. Seavey, D McIntire, F H Bell, Geo. J Moore, J D Powers, R K Bryan, David S Sanders, J M Foy, John P Bannerman, John Shepherd, Amos Rochell, Lott Croom, Dr. R H Tate, O F Alexander, Reuben Everitt, Samuel N Cannon, R Beasley, T T George, John A Sanders, Wm. S Pridgen, J G Pickett, Thos. Pickett, J A Corbett.

Publication of these proceedings being ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal and Commercial, with a request for the other Democratic papers of the State to copy, the meeting adjourned.

J. D. BELLAMY, Chairman.

GEO. HOUSTON, H. L. FENNELL, } Secretaries.

The Special Committee of Fifteen.

The following is presumed to be a correct account of the action of the special Kansas committee of the House of Representatives at its meeting on Wednesday night last, which we give as we find it in the New York Herald:

The select committee of the House on the application of Kansas for admission into the Union met this evening, all the members present. A long report was presented by Mr Stephens, of Geogia, on the part of the majority going into an elaborate argument of the whole question involved, and fully endorsing the President's position and message. The report having been read, a resolution was offered declaring that the investigation of the committee, as called for by the resolution of the House, was confined to matters on record.

The report treats first of the legitimate objects of inquiry for the committee under the resolution of their appointment. These are all laws, facts and proceedings, in relation to the Lecompton constitution, bearing upon the question or propriety of the admission of Kansas under it. These, in the opinion of the committee, embrace—

First. The law taking a sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a convention.

Second. The law providing for the call of a convention in pursuance of the popular will expressed.

Third. The registration of voters and the apportionment of delegates made by Secretary Stanton.

Fourth. The assembling of the convention at Lecompton, and their action in submitting the slavery question, the only one in controversy to the people.

Fifth. The constitution formed by the convention so assembled

Sixth. The action of the people on the question in it submitted to vote on the 21st of December.

These are all the essential facts embraced in the call. Perfect legality and regularity marks every step of the proceedings. Why should not the State be admitted asks the report?

The report then takes up the answers the objections which do not arise on the face of the record. No constitution can be valid which is not first ratified by a popular vote. The position of Governor Walker is shown to be untenable, both in principle and authority. None of the constitutions of the old States were thus ratified, and many of the new have not been. The second objection—the want of an enabling act—is shown to be untenable by numerous precedents, the case of California in particular. Another objection is as to the fairness of the registry and apportionment. This is fully answered. There are thirty-eight counties in Kansas, twenty-one of which were represented Thirteen of the others have little or no population. In these thirteen, on the 4th of January election, there was less than one hundred votes cast against the constitution. The four others had no registry because the officers were not permitted to make it. They were driven away by force and threats.

The report ignores the votes of the 4 January although arguing that a fair interpretation of that vote, upon the basis of apportionment made by Secretary Stanton, would show that constitusion had not been defeated even then.

The report is very elaborate and covers all the point, and closes with an argument for the admission of Kansas as recommended by the President. This is urged as best for, Kansas. as well as the peace and harmony of the whole Union.

The report and resolution were carried by a vote of eight to seven.

The committee adjourned *sine die,* with the understanding that Mr Stephens would not present his report to the House for a few days allowing the minority time to prepare theirs.

It is understood that there will be two minority reports, as in the Senate—one from the Douglas republicans and the other from the black republicans. The House will probably await the action of the Senate.

A False Charge.

We copied a few days ago a statement from the Petersburg Express to the effect that it had been accertained by letter from Elizabeth City that about $60,000 of the funds belonging to the Farmers Bank of that place, had been recently found concealed in a safe belonging to the former Cashier of that Bank, Mr W. W. Griffin. Subsequent events have proved the falsity of this serious charge, and we cheerfully give the following explanation an insertion in our columns, and trust that every other paper which may have copied the above mentioned statement will do likewise, and thus do a simple act of justice in correcting a report so seriously affecting the reputation of the above gentleman. The American Sentinel, published at Elizabeth City, in its issue of Saturday last, says it is authorized by the officers of the Farmers' Bank to say that the report is a *base* slander.

The Sentinel says that the whole affair originated in this way:

"Some two weeks ago or more, Mr Griffin came to town, and in the presence of the Cashier of the Bank opened a private safe in the Bank, where he used to keep his valuable papers, &c., and found therein several packages of vouchers, certificates of deposit, and finally a package of *Blank Bank Bills,* to the amount of $60,000. How the package of vouchers, certificates or blank bills got there, Mr Griffin does not know. The finding of the sixty thousand in blanks gave rise to the above extract. No doubt the branch of the Farmer's Bank at Greensboro' was apprised of this discovery, and the report soon found its way to the correspondent of the Express, and he by one dash of the pen, turned $60,000 of *blanks* into $60,000 good money, and branded Mr Griffin with "rascality." Everybody knows that the blanks found could not have been of any benefit to Mr Griffin, for they were not signed by either of the Presidents that the bank has had.

The finding out of the $60,000 in blanks, makes the minds of the officers of the Bank more at ease, for they have been bothered more than a little to account for the number of bills stricken off from the plates, and the number issued by the bank.—This $60,000 worth, we understand, fills up the quantity all told within a few dollars, and the stockholders will have the satisfaction of knowing that the Bank is at least $60,000 better off than *they* expected, as it was thought that the bills had been signed and issued, and their entry forgotten to be made in the books of the Bank."—*Wil. Herald.*

☞ A fire occurred in Newbern on the night of the 24th ultimo which destroyed four or five buildings, and burned to death two children of a Mr. M. barely escaped, so rapidly did the flames spread.

Gossip about the Royal Marriage.

The Bride does not think herself handsome.

A correspondent writing from London, under date of February, says:

"The drawing room had a wet day last Saturday, but the brilliancy of the assembly in doors compensated for any fogginess outside. The Princess Frederick looks remarkably well, I hear. I can vouch for her good looks the previous evening at the opera. That was the gayest night Her Majesty's Theatre had seen for many years. The house was beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers and true lovers knots of blue silk, while the Royal box, thrown out over the stalls, was gorgeous with crimson and blue velvet, and royal arms, &c. The Queen entered the house punctually at 7½ o'clock, and accompanied by Prince Albert and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It is needless to say they were enthusiastically received. The house rose at them, the men cheered, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and then the curtain rose, and "God save the Queen" was sung with a stentorian voice.

On this occasion both the Princess Frederick and her husband frankly acknowledged the acclamations of the audience. Last week the Prince was unmistakably shy, and was literally pulled forward by the then Princess Royal. He looks a frank, well made, handsome man—nothing of the German type about him—more, I should say, of the Scandinavian type, light hair and blue eyes, and a good nose and mouth. His portraits do him but scant justice. The Princess has her mother's forehead and mouth, the lips of the latter a little more pouting, and the nose an exaggeration of the Queen's—not in length, but in breadth and *retroussness.* It is at once the most impudently bewitching nose to be beheld in woman. Of her own personal charms the Princess holds but a very poor opinion. Just before starting for the wedding last Monday, her portrait was hotographed by order of the Queen. If ever a young girl looks well it is in her wedding dress. The Queen approved highly of the portrait, but the Princess, looking over her mother's shoulder, said, "Ah well, I dare say it is very like, but you can never make any thing else of me than a white nigger." I am assured by a bystander that these were the very words used.

At the mariage she displayed none of that emotion so feelingly described by the *Times* correspondent; on the contrary, the emotion was altogether upon the part of her mother, her sister, the Princess Alice, and the bridesmaids, who had been her friends from childhood. She was perfectly collected as she walked up the aisle, and turning to one of her bridsmaids, who accidently trod on her veil, said: "C., my dear C, do not tread upon my lace; I do not like my lace tredden upon." On the morning of the marriage the Palace was in as great confusion as any private house upon such occasions Our departure to-morrow will be signalized by great rejoicings at Gravesend.

Cousin Sally Dillard Outdone.

Scene at Chatham during the session of the Circuit Court, in the case of Commonwealth *vs.* Cassady, on a charge of malicious stabbing.

The venire being impanneled, and the jury solemnly charged by the clerk, the Commonwealth's attorney called, in support of indictment, the witness, Buck Bryant, who being solemnly sworn the truth to tell, testified as follows:

Question by Commonwealth's Attorney—Tell all you know about the cutting of the prosecutor, by Cassady, the prisoner at the bar.

Answer—Well, gentlemen, it was election day—'twas a dark, cloudy, wet sort of drizzly day, and says I to my old woman, I believe I'll go down to Ringold and 'posit my vote. And says my old womon to me, well Buck, as it is a sort of dark, cloudy, wet sort of drizzly day, says she, hadn't you better take your umbril. So I took the umbril and advanced down towards Ringold, and when I got thar Mr. Cole, says he, Uncle Buck, have you seed anything of old neighbor Harris? Says I to Mr. Cole, for why? Says he, he's got my umbrill.—(The witness was here interrupted by the Court, and told to confine himself to the actual fray between the prisoner at the bar and Cole, the prosecutor. In answer to which, the witness remarked, in a tone of indignant remonstrance, well now, Mr. Judge, you hold on, for I'm sworn to tell the truth, and I'm gwine to tell it my own way—so 'taint wuth while for you to say nothing more about it—whereupon the Court and Commonwealth's attorney, being anxious to get rid of the witness on any terms, told him to go on and tell the tale in his own way.)

Well, as I was going to say, 'twas on election day.—Buchanan and Filmo was a running for the legislature, and says I to my old woman, says I, I b'lieve I'll go down to Ringold and 'posit my vote. Says my old woman to me, says she, as it is a sort of dark, cloudy, damp, drizzly sort of a day, hadn't you better take your umbrill? says she Says I to my old woman, says I, I spect I had better take my umbrill; so I took the umbrill and I advanced on towards Ringold, till I arriv thar. Well, the first thing I did when I got thar was to take a drink of Buchanan whiskey, which was monstrous good, and says I to myself, says I, old hoss, you feel better now, don't you? And while I was advancing round, Mr. Cole came to me, says he, have you seen anything of old neighbor Harris? Says I, for why? Says he, the old cock's got my umbrill After a while I 'posited my vote, and then Mr. Cole and me advanced back towards home, and Mr. Cole was tighter than I ever seed him. And so we advanced along till we got to whar the road and path forked, and Mr. Cole and me took the path as any other gentlemen would, and arter advancing awhile, we arriv to old neighbor Harris', who was sittin on a log with the old umbrill on his arm, and 'bout time Elijah Cassady (the prisoner) comed up, and advanced on till we arriv at Elijah's house. Elijah is my neffew and likewise my son-in-law—he married my darter Jane which is next to my darter Sally.

Arter we had advanced to Elijah's house we stood in the yard a jawing, and presently two somebody's rid up on a hoss, which was Johnson before and Whitfield Cassady behind—Whitfield and Kiah Cassady being the same. Elijah and Kiah is brothers, both born in the nat'ral way like any body else's brothers, no gals between 'em, and both of 'em is about the same age, especially Kiah, which are the youngest. Kiah wor drunk, and he and Cole got to cussing one another about politix, and I advanced into the house whar was Elijah's wife, which is my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally. Well, arter jawing a while with 'em, my little neffew says he to me, say Uncle Buck, let's go home. Says I, good pop, so we pegged on together, and I heard somebody a calling me, but I never tentioned 'em, nor advanced back. Well, I got home and was eating my supper, and Elijah, who is my son-in-law, and married my darter Jane, which is next to my darter Sally, arrived, and says he to me, Uncle Buck, says he, I've killed a man. Says I, the hell you have. And this is all I know about the stabbing, because I warnt thar.

Richmond Whig.