

From the Lincoln Republican.

LOUIS D HENRY IN ASHVILLE.

As was to be expected, the address of Mr. Henry in Asheville, did not please the Highland Messenger. This is one of the best evidences of its excellence, and without any other, to us would be conclusive; for, we recollect how disparagingly that paper spoke of the great speech of Judge Saunders in this place in 1840, a speech almost universally commended by the Whigs themselves, as far surpassing in matter and manner the frothy, pious effort of his narrow minded opponent. But we have other and indubitable evidence, in the following account furnished us by a gentleman of the highest respectability:

To the Editor of the Lincoln Republican:

As I happened to be present when Louis D. Henry, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, addressed the people of Buncombe County, at the Courthouse of Asheville on Wednesday last, and supposing that you and your readers feel desirous of learning how the speech was received—what its effects were, &c., I take occasion to transmit to you, what I conceive to be a just, true and impartial outline thereof.

There was a very respectable audience both as regards number and standing. Those assembled were very attentive; and though many of them were those who have heretofore ranged themselves under the banner of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," they did credit to themselves and the county of which they compose a part, by the courteous manner in which they attended to the speaker. There was little or no interruption; and so far as I have been able to ascertain the sentiments and feelings of the larger part of the assembly, the speech will not be forgotten. It is destined to be remembered, talked about, reflected on, and so forcibly were its propositions proved, that I am convinced, it will be by many, believed and acted on. Indeed I have heard some of the Whig party of standing and influence, declare they were done with Whiggery, and its advocates.

You may depend upon it sir, Mr. Henry has not visited the mountains for nothing; and if you ask me for the proof of this assertion, I give it to you in the excitement and indignation—in the tears and sobs, and in the words of the Whig leaders (whose opinions truth cannot reach) to counteract the effect, and render abortive, the attempt so successfully made, to expose the false promises heretofore made by themselves—their inability to govern the country and the manifest signs of ruin and defeat which attend every where.

Mr. Henry is a very able debater. Dignified without haughtiness, acute without craftiness, witty without occasion demands it sarcastic, without severity, eloquent without being pompous, he necessarily insures attention and commands the remembrance of his hearers. He is gentlemanly, you know—full of humor—in public speaking, he has a manner peculiar to himself—very droll, he makes a crowd laugh in spite of itself—and at times, very eloquent, though different from Judge Saunders.

Some of the Whigs are trying to misrepresent his arguments, and to destroy their effect; they were very busy the evening after his speech. Still, I tell you, you may count on a change, comparing the coming election with that of 1840, or I am woefully deceived.

Yours, &c.

MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH.

He said that Mr. Clay had, upon a late occasion, declared that the real question was, whether the indebted States should be compelled to tax themselves to pay their own debts, or whether the General Government should exercise its more mild power of indirect taxation to pay them. He then quoted the Constitution to show that it gave no power to this Government to raise taxes to pay the debts of the States, inasmuch as the "United States" could not be construed to mean the "separate States." Mr. W. said that a distinction had been sought to be made between the money derived from the sales of the public lands, and other moneys of the Treasury; that it was contended that the lands were ceded to the United States for no valuable consideration, that they were given for the specific purpose of paying the debts of the Revolution, and that debt having been fully paid, the lands should be considered as held merely in trust for the States. Mr. Wright showed the fallacy of this argument, now, from the fact that a very small fraction of the lands now held by the United States, and remaining unsold, are the lands that were ceded by the States; that more than nine tenths, and probably nineteen twentieths of the whole of the public lands now held by the Government, were purchased by the United States from France and Spain, and paid for out of the Public Treasury of the United States. He said it had been conclusively shown that the public lands, alone, never would have paid the debt. But this argument, he said, had been abandoned, and the following clause in the Constitution was seized on to support the measure of distribution:

"The Constitution of the United States, article 1, section 8, says: 'The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States.'"

Mr. W. contended, that if this clause conferred upon Congress any other power than the power to "dispose of" the territory or other property belonging to the United States, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare, then it was a power wholly without constitutional limit or restriction. He contended that it was impossible to separate the application of the grant of power so as to make it apply to the lands alone, and not to the other property. [Such as the public buildings, ships of war, &c.]

He said that Mr. Clay had, lately, when speaking of the distribution, introduced the comparison of a kind parent, despoiling portions of the property he had accumulated to his children, and a fatherless child; but, says Mr. Wright, he forgot that this Government, which represents his supposed parent, is far from having become an estate to spare, in any extreme want, and wholly unable to support itself. Mr. Wright asked the Senator if he would present the facts to the States as they really were? Would he tell them that while he would give them one dollar from the Treasury, it must be paid back with the cost of collection added to it?

He then went on to show the natural tendency of the policy of distribution; that it created a conflict between the States and the General Government. He asked if the policy, once adopted, was limited to the land revenue? He argued not, because the constitutional power of Congress over that and over all other portions of the public revenue was the same.

He then stated that the excesses of revenue accumulated from 1833 to 1837, produced an appetite for distribution in another form, that although enormous and extravagant appropriations were made, still there were millions in the Treasury, unexpended; and that then a distribution of the surplus revenue was resolved upon. He then

argued to show that this appetite increased, and next year, 1838, when the bill providing for the defence of the country came up, a clause was added to it providing for a second distribution of all money over five millions which should be in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, wholly without regard, (as before,) to the appropriations which might be outstanding and unexpended on that day, which was well known, would exceed ten millions. [How often have the Whig party abused us because we neglected the defence of the country? This shows how unfair they are.] How does the Treasury of the country now answer the calls upon it? asked Mr. Wright; by Treasury notes—promises to pay; which promises, he was told, were selling in the market for less than money, and yet they were urged to look up and keep for the States \$250,000 per month, being the probable amount of the sales of the lands.—North Carolinian.

From the North Carolina Standard.

The Register of April 8th contains the following article:

WHO'S RIGHT NOW?

"The Fayetteville Observer says it is authorized by the correspondent distinctly to reaffirm the truth of his former statement, as a matter within his knowledge, and susceptible of proof that Mr. Haywood did prepare the questions that were sent to the Banks by a Committee of the last Legislature. Mr. H. must now admit the charge, or call for proof. There is no middle ground."

The reader will notice that the Register tries to fling his challenge to Mr. Haywood, probably supposing he would not notice an anonymous assault upon him. The Standard when this counterfeited statement was first made by the Register, met it with a pledge to prove it was false, if the Register would produce the principal's name, or assume the responsibility himself. We stated expressly that Mr. H. had not authorized us to counterfeit it, but that with his leave or without it, we had a right to do it, since it was attempted to use it against the Democratic candidate; yet the Register, it will be seen, passes our challenge. To prevent any escape we have now asked from Mr. Haywood himself a reply to this falsehood, and here is his letter to us. Before you consult with your principal, Mr. Register, will you let us know his name. Will you protest his drafts hereafter unless he comes from behind the mask?

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THOMAS LORING, Esq., Six: You ask me whether I prepared the questions that were put to our Banks by the Committee of the Legislature of 1840?

I answer that I did not, and that I had no agency in it directly or indirectly. This accusation against me is false out and out, and if the persons who fabricated it will exhibit their "proof," under real names of common respectability, they will find me ready and able to refute it and expose the calumny—no matter by whom originated nor by whom it is reaffirmed nor by whom it may have been circulated.

Yours, &c.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Raleigh, 9th April, 1842.

The Register, we think, will agree with us that the anonymous character of his friend should no longer be preserved. He has made his charge and prosecuted in it. He has stated it upon his own knowledge, as the Register says, for we never saw it in the Observer. Mr. Haywood certainly knows, and he avers that this charge is false. It will not do to hide now and shoot poisoned arrows at Mr. Haywood, and call this proof.

Now we happen to know the poor attempt on the part of the Register, to implicate Mr. Haywood, is not only without foundation, but that the Chairman of the Committee was competent to the duties of his station; and that which the Register charges to Mr. Haywood, was, no doubt, the production of the Chairman himself.

RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island, on Saturday last, by a vote of 60 to 6, passed an Act declaring illegal and void, all laws, made at other meetings, for the choice of town, county or State officers, except at the times and in the manner prescribed by law; and subjecting to a fine of \$500 to \$1000 and imprisonment for six months, any person who shall act as moderator, warden or clerk, in any such meetings. Also subjecting any person who shall signify that he will accept any executive, legislative, judicial, or ministerial office, by virtue of any such pretended election, to a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year. Also declaring any person who shall assume to exercise any such office not being duly elected there to according to the laws of the State, guilty of treason, and punishable with imprisonment for life. All offences under this Act are to be tried before the Supreme Judicial Court only.

Resolutions were reported in connection with the bill, requesting the Governor to issue his Proclamation exhorting the people "to give no aid or countenance to those who, in violation of the law, may attempt to set up a government in opposition to the existing government of the State, and calling upon them to support the constituted authorities for the preservation of the public peace, and in the execution of those laws on which the security of all depends." Also authorizing his Excellency "to adopt such measures as in his opinion, may be necessary in the recess of the Legislature, to execute the laws and preserve the State from domestic violence, and that he be and is hereby authorized to draw on the General Treasury for sums as may be required for these purposes." These provisions are directed at the friends of what is called the "People's Constitution." They have provoked a most determined and unflinching resistance.

The Providence Express of Monday says: "This law, so barbarously introduced, and so rapidly hurried through the Legislature, can never be enforced; but its authors may as well, the style of an ancient oracle and exclaim, 'we have thus dashed kindled such a torch in Rhode Island, as shall never be extinguished!'"

And again—"Our opponents talked of granting to the People all they asked, as if the People were supplicants for their rights at the feet of the General Assembly. No, we will never again subject ourselves to be insulted by petitioning for our rights."

But a letter from Providence, to the editors of the New York Evening Post, speaks in much stronger terms. It says, if a single person, acting under the new Constitution, is imprisoned, we shall open the prison doors forthwith. We have two thousand men, at least, pledged to defend, at all hazards, the lives, persons, and properties of our constituents. Two thousand men in Southfield and Cumberland are ready for every emergency."

The Governor of the State seems to approach serious results, for he issued orders to the Independent Charter Companies, to report immediately to the Adjutant General, the number of men fit for duty and the quantity of arms and ammunition on

hand. The friends of the new Constitution on the other side are rapidly furnishing themselves with arms.

RHODE ISLAND.

We have it from very good authority that the President's Cabinet Council have held a consultation on the Rhode Island controversy, and resolved to support the corporations under the charter, as the sovereign power of the State, and to employ the power of the Federal Administration to put down the Constitution established by the people. How the National Executive is to interfere, we have not learned; but doubtless the great expounder of the Constitution, who undertook to make way with the rights of New York in the McClellan case, will do some good of helping the Rhode Island aristocracy to usurp the State's rights.—Globe.

The Lynchburg, Va., Republican in copying from the N. Y. Era an article respecting Mr. CALHOUN professes it with the following remarks:

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Justice and Truth are tardy in their course, but their steps are ever onward."

The trite sayings which are found in every language under the sun, and which are usually called proverbs, are the results of human experience; and manifest the goodness of that Great Being who presides over the affairs of this world. Injustice is often triumphant,—vice has its hour of revelry, and falsehood, for a time, puts on the apparel of truth; but never was there yet an instance in the annals of mankind when honesty had not its reward, sooner or later.

As one of the many examples of this truth, we record the history of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Endowed with extraordinary talents, even when a youth, he led the Republican party in the House of Representatives, during the eventful period of our last war with England. Honor and power came to him unasked; and in a few years he passed from the department of war, (so much indebted to him) into the second office in the gift of the people. This office was conferred on him by the voluntary suffrages of both the great parties of the country. His talents and private worth gave him the station without an effort. He never acknowledged his abilities, and no man was found—no man is yet known—who ever ventured to cast a stain on the purity of his private character.

Thus stood Mr. Calhoun until 1831, when he was called upon to resist the abominable tariff that was grinding his State and the whole South, into dust and ashes. He obeyed the call—and from that day the sun of his life began to decline. Differing with the Republican party—(though agreeing with the great Apostles of Liberty, Thomas Jefferson,) on the rights and remedies of the States, he lost the countenance and confidence of that party; while the Federalists, his bitter opponents during the war, looked his blood hounds against him. Assisted thus on both sides, this bold and patriotic man, stood almost alone and single handed to stem the torrent of party prejudices. Yet he shrank not; but bore himself as becoming a man, a Republican and a Statesman. He overthrew the infamous and oppressive tariff—arrested the wild schemes of the Federal party—vindicated the rights of the States, and reinstated the Constitution. A pause occurred in the public sentiment, and thoughtful men began to inquire whether great injustice had not been done him. The Federal party saw this, and anxious for his destruction, (for they even yet feared him more than any other man,) started the odious cry of disunion, in the hopes of overthrowing him with their clamor. Mr. Calhoun was selected for the business; and the most sanguine hopes were entertained from the correspondence with Mr. Secretary Upham. Van hopes! Instead of sustaining the cause of falsehood and misrepresentation, the result has been the entire and triumphant vindication of Mr. Calhoun and his friends against the charge of disunion. His own political and personal enemies are forced to do him a justice. Can we feel surprised at the consequences? No. The people are always just to the honest and upright. The Republican press in every State in the Union, seeing the injustice that has been done him, have come to his defence.

The signed article from the New Era, (New York) which we copy from the Globe, is but one among many such to be found in every State. Rigas paper in regard to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. We ask the reader's attention to it. It speaks what every man now knows. Justice must be done; and this great man has received justice from his party not his country. No man is more hated by Mr. Clay and his myrmidons and more more deserving of the confidence and regard of the Republican party. It is not a good sign, that he will yet rise higher in our regard. "Justice and truth are tardy in their course, but their steps are ever onward."

In connection with this subject we cannot but call the reader's attention also to an article in another column of this paper, which refers to the distinguished Senator from New York, Mr. Wright. The portrait drawn is true to the original. All who know him, of every party, will recognize the truth of the picture. We do not believe that any country in Christendom can boast of two able and better men than John C. Calhoun and Silas Wright.

MONEY MARKET.

Our Banks are doing little or no new business, and money has become extremely scarce, and times very tight. Virginia Bank Notes continue at a discount of from 4 to 5 per cent. below North Carolina Bank Notes, and no prospect of improvement.

Exchange on N. York, 4 per cent. premium. Baltimore, none. Philadelphia, none. Petersburg 4 to 5 discount.

Specie 3 to 5 per cent. premium on North Carolina Bank Notes. Cape Fear 95 to 100. Bank of the State 100 to 107.

Richmond Bank, with the State's guarantee 93.

It is rumored that the Bank of the State has proposed to our State North Carolina Banks, the 1st of May as a date for resuming, which we are glad to hear, as being among the North Carolina Banks, and we believe they are a body who are acting with good faith to the community. We have no doubt but the resumption will be a great boon to other Banks cannot refuse to accept of a reasonable proposition, without involving a weakness, which we are sure they do not feel, and appearing too much like the banks of our Virginia.—N. C. Standard.

The Tallahassee Star says, that Peter W. Gaultier, Jr., U. S. Marshal for the Alachua County District, has been arrested at St. Joseph Times, and Sealer in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Florida, and deported to Texas, with 70 in gross belonging to the Union Bank, and \$15,

000 of Uncle Sam's money, besides divers unknown amounts collected for individuals in his official capacity. He was accompanied by his father, the Rev. P. W. Gaultier, an eloquent divine of forty years' standing.

A SOLEMN ANNIVERSARY.

This day, we believe, precisely a twelve month ago, the remains of General Harrison were carried to the house appointed for all the living. It was a mournful, yet imposing spectacle. It was full of that tragical and mysterious interest which the triumph of death over human greatness always inspires. As we gazed upon the solemn pageant; the long line of carriages; the mustering of troops, with arms reversed and muffled drum; the sable caparisoned steeds, which seemed almost to feel the melancholy duty they were performing; every feeling of political hostility, all harsh recollections, were merged in the sentiment of human sympathy. This was not the triumph for which we fought; this was not a victory at which we could exult! We thought only of a desolate mansion, a solitary widow, a family in mourning.

Man proposes, says the proverb, but God disposes. This was eminently the case here. In the very moment of fruition, in the very height and fulness of possession, the deep laid plans or plots of a great party, were arrested by the hand of Providence. Nec Deus interit, is also one of our maxims.—Although we believe that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without permission from on High, we are not of those who imagine that the Deity is always interposing in behalf of human passions and designs. Yet as the friends of Gen. HARRISON habitually speak of his death as a providential infliction, and their language was echoed from countless pulpits, we may be pardoned for surmising that the hand of God was in the visitation. Our purpose or wish is to turn the reflections which the recollection of the event suggests, to edifying account.

How many incidents have been crowded into a brief space! When we look back, it almost seems a dream. The Harrisburg Convention—the hard cider canvass—the Democratic defeat—the Whig inauguration—and lastly, in one short month there after, that fatal catastrophe which was the "beginning of the end." The first was a political Pandemonium, in which the manner spirits, by superior intrigue or management, triumphed over the higher. They were constrained to sacrifice the leader of their choice, and whose claims were far paramount, to another less distinguished, however respectable. They separated with ranking disappointment and gloomy forebodings, but with a resolution to conquer by any and every means, however disreputable. They drew courage from despair. Their long banishment from power—their blind unreasoning animosity to Democratic principles and administration, gave them a strength and union which mutual harmony and respect could not have imparted. The cohesion of common hate, though temporary, is, while it endures, a stronger cement than love. That was the keystone which bound together the inharmonious materials of which the arch was composed. This made them unite in the enthusiastic support of one whom they had suffered to linger for more than twenty years in hopeless obscurity; whose pretensions no one of them had cruelly scoffed, before it became their policy to adopt him.

The canvass, and the manner in which it was conducted, were something new in the history of our country. The reason of the people was not addressed—their judgment was not sought to be convinced—their honest feelings were not appealed to. Songs, riotous assemblages, inflammatory harangues, free quarters, gratuitous distribution of liquors and provision, money indirectly unasked, and sometimes directly applied, were the means adopted to captivate popular support. It was a conspiracy, not only against free Government, but the dignity of human nature. Gentlemen, men of the highest standing, even of religious profession,

did not hesitate to approve of, and participate in such shameful proceedings; or rather they did hesitate at first, until, debauched by the intoxication of the hour, they threw off all restraint and mingled freely in the saturnalia. A candidate for some high office, we believe, played antics for the people in the fork of a tree; others addressed them from the chimneys of locomotive log cabins; Mr. WENSTON put on an old coat and a tarpaulin hat, and in some places of almost unpronounceable name, though of sound politics, not only declared himself a Jeffersonian Democrat but threatened with the terrors of his right arm every one who dared question the impudent assertion. These expedients, which would have been insulting to the lowest populace of Europe—(we speak it more in sorrow than anger)—abating every manner of fraud, were but too successful. This must be said, however, in mitigation, that the financial embarrassments under which the country was laboring, and which were the consequences of a vicious system of paper and credit, thus developing its bitter fruits, disposed our people to any change. They were told that a Whig triumph would at once restore prosperity, elevate wages, repair the finances, and, by the influence of its more able, add a hundred millions to the capital of the country! There are certain conditions of the public mind when it is credulous, from fear on the one hand and desire on the other. Such was its state during this memorable canvass, which eventuated in the signal defeat of the Democratic party. Scarcely had that taken place, when it began to show symptoms of returning sanity. When Congress met, the victors leaders began at once to quarrel about their principles—a disunion which was much aggravated when they came to a division of the spoils—those spoils for which, when out of power, they had exhibited so stoical a contempt, but which they now fought for with the desperation of that hunger which eats through stone walls. But the subject grows under our hands, and we must reserve the conclusion for another number.—Globe of the 7th inst.

JACKSON, (Miss.) March 25.

Painful Occurrence.—We learn from the Southern Journal, published at Monticello, in this State, that Mr. Andrew Jackson Halliday, and Mary Louisa and Lucy Arrington, daughters of Mrs. Joanna Williams Arrington, of Lawrence county, were drowned in Pearl river on the 15th inst. They had gone to a convival party, and in returning, the boat in which they had gone was driven by the current against a tree, and broken into pieces. Mr. Halliday perished in attempting to rescue Miss Louisa.—Mr. Francis J. Larkin (late of this city) was of the party, and exerted it self to the utmost to save Miss Lucy. He attempted to swim out with her clinging to his waist, and sunk several times, when she separated from him, exclaiming "we are gone," and sunk. Mr. Larkin then seized her dress and attempted in vain to raise her, the treacherous garments giving way. All his efforts proving unavailing, he, with difficulty, himself reached the shore. Dr. Arrington's brother, to the sister, was on the shore with a younger sister, having left the boat to lighten it, a short

time before the awful catastrophe. He rushed into the water, but soon became chilled and disabled by asphyxiation, and only saved his own life by clinging to a tree.

From the Southern Chronicle.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 13.

Ausful Conflagration!!!—Our town has been the scene of one of the most devastating fires that it has ever been our lot to witness! It commenced yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, and burned until day light consuming the most beautiful and business part of Columbia! Twenty nine stores and dwellings, with numerous outbuildings are in ruins; and the buildings comprise the most valuable property in town!! The loss in buildings and goods cannot fall much short of \$200,000!!! It is said to have originated in the blacksmith shop in the rear of Mr. Henry Davis' carriage shop, on the Main street, and extended with a fearful rapidity, to Mr. Davis' front shop and block of buildings owned by him, comprising A. S. Johnston's Printing Office, Levi Hawley's Sashery, I. D. Mordecai's Auction Store, and Thomas Baker's Rectory. It also took the adjoining brick tenement and store owned and occupied by I. D. Mordecai, together with the corner block owned by Col. A. H. Pemberton, the rear of which was occupied by him as a Printing Office, and the front by A. W. French, as a Shoe Store, A. Alexander, as a Clothing Store, and Mr. Stubbs as a dwelling, and extended down that square to Assembly street, burning the Blacksmith shop at the corner opposite the Circus, and the stables known as Rosch's. South of Henry Davis', on the same square, it swept all the buildings to the corner of Plain street, including the stores of N. S. Cummings & Co., Barret and Anderson, and S. Sampson, together with the Saddlery of Chandler & Hollister, Boot and Shoe shop of H. Bruns & Co., and Confectionary of N. Emanuel. By great exertions on the part of the firemen and others, it was arrested at Mrs. E. Waddell's dwelling house; indeed, her house and the one on the south-west corner of Assembly street, are the only ones that are left on the square. Our tale of destruction, however, is now but little more than half told. From the corner store, occupied by N. S. Cummings & Co., it crossed over to our beautiful Brick Range, and swept that part of the square fronting on the Main street up to the store of A. North & Co., (which narrowly escaped) including the store of James S. Scott, Stevenson & Walker, G. W. Knekeley, J. S. Thornton, Sherman & Stratton, Antwerp & Frank, Benjamin Mordecai, Philip Myers, John I. Weaver, Alexander Young & Son, Mrs. J. E. Weaver, and Cohen & Ball; all of which buildings, including Sherman's beautiful block, are now lying in one indiscriminate heap of ruins! Many persons have suffered severely; a heavy loss has fallen on A. S. Johnston, Esq., who did not save a solitary article from his Printing Office, and was not insured for a dollar. Col. Pemberton is also a severe sufferer, as his insurance will scarcely cover half his loss. Mrs. F. Myers is said to have lost nearly every thing; so has A. Alexander.—We learn that H. Davis had an insurance on his property to the amount of \$13,000; I. D. Mordecai \$10,000; N. S. Cummings & Co. \$15,000; Cohen & Ball \$5,000; (Mr. Bell has suffered severely in loss of furniture, which was insured) Young & Sons \$10,000, John I. Grayson \$20,000, Levi Sherman \$15,000, G. W. Knekeley \$3,000, Stevenson & Walker \$6,000. The principal loss, however, is upon the buildings, most of the goods having been saved. Messrs. Snowden & Smith on the North east corner of Main and Third streets, together with the Stores of Wm. Glass, Eaton & Anderson, and A. North & Co., escaped, with only the injury incidental to moving their stocks of goods, but the buildings occupied by them were in imminent danger, and, probably, were saved by the unappreciated exertions of a single individual, Dr. Thomas Wells, who owned the building occupied by Stevenson & Walker and James S. Scott, was insured for \$6,000.

The Estate of R. Waddell, was also insured, on the block occupied by N. S. Cummings & Co., Chandler & Hollister, and Barret & Anderson, to the amount of \$12,000. We believe that with two hours of a ladder the fire could have been confined to one half of the square upon which it originated. The loss is certainly a severe one, falling on us particularly at such a period of pecuniary embarrassment; but we hope the energies of our people will overcome it, and our town be speedily restored to its fair proportions. The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company will probably sustain the largest loss. A small proportion was insured in the Charleston and Trust Company, and in the Augusta Insurance and Trust Company.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

Later from Texas.—The steamship Neptune arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, bringing Houston papers of the 2d and Galveston papers of the 4th inst. At a hasty glance over them we could find nothing very important relative to the war with Mexico. In fact, nothing to corroborate or justify the exaggerated rumors circulated here respecting the immense Mexican invasion.—Pleasant.

Governor Roman has issued his proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of "one Edward York," accused with embezzling seventy thousand dollars, the funds of the Exchange Bank. Alas! but fortune is a capricious jester! A few short weeks since, and this same "one Edward York" was one of the principal men who controlled the finances of the State, and guided the councils of the city. He is now advertised as a fugitive from justice; though whatever have been his delinquencies, they must have been perpetrated previous to, and not since, the time we speak of. If all men were what they seem, what a millennium the world would be!

Storm and Fire.—On Wednesday last, in the afternoon, there was at this place, the severest storm of rain and hail that has been known for many years. In a few minutes after it commenced, the whole surface of the earth was deluged with water, and considerable damage has been done to broken land that had been newly ploughed. While the storm was at its fiercest, the lightning set fire to the large framed stable belonging to the Eagle Hotel, which was very soon reduced to ashes—a total loss.

It was fortunate for Mr. Patton, the proprietor of the Hotel, that the fire occurred in the midst of such a rain—otherwise, the entire establishment together with a greater part of the village, must inevitably have been burnt.—Highland Messenger.

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