The Weekly Raleigh Register

VOLUME LVIII. CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1857 NO. 22

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. SYME,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
AT $2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, $2 00 AT THE END OF THREE MONTHS.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1857.

WE MUST ORGANIZE

Will the Whigs and Americans of the Old North State be behind their brethren in the Old Dominion in the battle for the good cause? In Virginia, there is now a most animated contest going on, and, undismayed by past disasters, our brethren are contending for every inch of ground. Will we not emulate this example? Every emotion of patriotism, every principle of our political creed, every feeling of pride and self-respect, and every motive of sound policy demand a loud and earnest "YES," in response to the question. If, in Virginia, our brethren are hopeful, then, *a fortiori*, we in North Carolina should be hopeful, and bury with the contest that caused it, the gloom and dejection, which the events of last year threw over the party. Locofocoism is much deeper imbedded in the soil of Virginia, than in that of N. Carolina. Virginia has been longer in the harness of locofocoism, and the Richmond Enquirer, though not wielding the sway which was once so potential, and which could make aspirants quake with fear or exult with joy and hope at its will, is still to a great extent, looked upon as the political Bible of the Democracy. Virginia, too, has been so long used to high taxes, that like the eels, she has become accustomed to being skinned. Now, in N. Carolina, neither of these facts exist, She has at but a recent date been hitched to the car of locofocoism. She is not broken in, and she can be made to kick the dirty vehicle into flinders. There is no locofoco organ here, answering to the Richmond Enquirer. We do not mean to disparage our neighbor of the Standard. We concede him ability and adroitness, but neither he, nor any man in or out of the State, will ever exercise the influence which old Tom Ritchie exercised in Virginia, and which has in part, been inherited by his successors.—Besides this, the editor of the Standard, by his dogged silence on the land question, and his display of a palpable reluctance to meet the issue lest it should overwhelm him, has opened the eyes of his readers to the fact, that he is not very confident in the defensibility of his faith. The people of North Carolina are heavily taxed by the Democracy, and have *not got used to it*, and they will not countenance men who lay on taxes with one hand, while with the other they refuse to take what belongs to the State, and what would relieve her now suffering people of taxation to a great extent, if not altogether. Let this distribution question be put before the people by strong, clear-headed men on the stump, and our life for it, it will drive opposition to it to the wall. *Attention* to the question is all that is wanted to secure the right result. Rouse up the people, shake them up, on this subject, and it is so plain and clear, the policy so obvious and unmistakeable, that the most hide-bound must give up their prejudices, and cry aloud, "*Give us our property, and don't let it be squandered on Abolitionists and Freesoilers.*" Besides these considerations, there is another element which will tell strongly in our favor at the coming elections. The distribution of the offices—the spoils—is playing havoc with the locofocos. The whole set of *outs* are hungry, ravenously, wolfishly hungry; growling, howling; swearing that the *ins* have ate enough, and should "pass round the dishes," while the latter are singing, "I can't give it up so, Mr. Brown; it'll never do to give it up so." Now, all these *patriots* can't be accommodated, and disappointments will produce heart-burnings, and excite a spirit of revenge. For these reasons, we say now what we have said before, and really think, that the coming contest for Congress presents a field to be harvested by the opponents of locofocoism. All that is required is reapers. These can be found, and must be found. Every principle of patriotism, every emotion of pride and self-respect, and every feeling which prompts resistance to, and punishment of, grinding party tyranny, conspire to call out our best men to the canvass, in every District in the State. That call must be answered, or political vassalage is our future fate.

THE REVIVAL AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH in this City, seems to be rapidly increasing in interest. Some 12 or 15 persons have professed conversion, and for the past two or three evenings the seats around the pulpit have been thronged with from 40 to 50 "anxious inquirers." The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, has had no assistance in the pulpit the past week, but the lay members of the church seem to be aroused to the work before them.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

We take great pleasure in complying with the request of a fair friend of ours, to publish in the Register the article which may be found on our second page, on the subject of the purchase of Mount Vernon. The redemption of the Tomb of the *Pater Patriæ*, from the fate by which it is threatened, and the rescue of his homestead from dilapidation, is a cause eminently worthy of "*Southern Matrons.*" Few, if any, who have not visited Mount Vernon, have any idea of its dilapidated condition, and none do visit it without a feeling of deep regret at its aspect, and without saying: Why is this? An interrogatory to which a very reasonable answer can be given. General Washington was a gentleman of ample means, and could keep up the estate in every particular as his taste and judgment might dictate. *Colonel* Washington, the present proprietor, a gentleman with whom we have the pleasure of being acquainted, and of whose hospitality we have partaken, is a gentleman of exceedingly moderate means, and he cannot keep up the estate on the scale designed and executed during his life, by Washington. Whatever may be its capacity for improvement, the Mount Vernon estate is now very sterile and unproductive, and, therefore, a source of but limited revenue to its proprietor. Besides this, if he were to attempt to ornament the grounds with shrubbery, &c., nothing short of a standing police force could protect them from the inroads of the Goths and Vandals, who, during the summer and autumn, land at the Mount Vernon wharf. Nine out of ten of these people are as little impressed with the solemn, and awe-inspiring associations of the place, as if they were unconscious that Washington's dust was mingled with and had consecrated the soil. They go to work and "steal, take and carry away," everything that they can lay hands upon. Some idea of the depredations committed at Mount Vernon may be derived from this fact.—A beautiful Italian marble mantelpiece for his drawing room, was presented to Washington by some one of the millions who revered him. For sometime after his death this room was open to the examination of visitors, who actually so picked and chipped the mantelpiece, for the sake of carrying off the pieces, that in order to save it from utter destruction, it was found necessary to lock up the room and deny visitors access to it, and the room is closed at this day. This fact we have from the lips of Col. Washington himself, in justice to whom, we have stated this and other facts. In conclusion, we bid the Southern matrons, God speed in their noble work.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS—WHAT *COBETT* THOUGHT OF THEM IN 1795.

Our Library came to us from Petersburg in what printers would call "pi"; higgledy piggledy, prose and verse, history, travels, biography, the drama, the poets, the miscellanies, topsy-turvy, "mingled, mingled, as they may," with volumes having no speaking acquaintance in the way of a series. In glancing over this literary chaos, our eyes fell upon an acquaintance, whose face we hadn't looked upon since—"we dinna choose to tell" how long ago. His name is more indicative of sharp pricks than gentle love taps, and truly did his writings earn for him a claim indisputable to it, in all its significance of "fretfulness." Many felt the "quills" of the fretful "Porcupine" with the "Peter" prefix, for few sharper writers ever lived. His opinions on "Woman's Rights," whatever may be thought, and justly too, of much that he said on other subjects, were good and just for his day and generation, and would apply with yet more force in these fast times, when at the North women out-men men. In his preface to his "Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats," Peter Porcupine says:

"The instant a lady turns politician farewell the smiles, the dimples, the roses; the graces abandon her, and age sets his seal on her front. We never find HEBE, goddess ever fair and ever young, chattering politics at the table of the gods; and though VENUS once interposed in behalf of her beloved PARIS, the spear of DIOMEDE taught her "to tremble at the name of arms."—And, have we not a terrible example of recent, very recent, date? I mean that of the unfortunate MARY WOLSTONCRAFT. It is a well known fact, that, when that political lady began THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN, she had as fine black hair as you would wish to see, and that, before the second sheet of her work went to the press, it was turned as white, and a great deal whiter than her skin. You must needs think, I have the ambition common to every author; that is to say, to be read; but I declare, that, sooner than bleach one auburn ringlet, or even a single hair; sooner than rob the world of one heavenly smile, I would with pleasure see my pamphlet torn up to light the pipes of a Democratic club, or burnt, like the POLITICAL PROGRESS, by the hands of a Scotch hangman, or even loaded with applauses by the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE."

☞ Mr. C. H. Kelly has issued a prospectus for a new weekly paper, the first number to be published at Edenton, the 8th of April. This paper is to be called "The American Gladiator," and will advocate the principles of the American party. Terms, $2 in advance, or $3 if not paid within six months.

A TURN COAT.—H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama, formerly a Methodist preacher, member of Congress, Fillmore elector, and a rampant native, we perceive, has recently turned his coat and become a convert to locofocoism. Ostensibly while reading the inaugural of President Buchanan, but more likely, while ruminating upon the miraculous multiplication of "five barley loaves and two little fishes."

THE STANDARD AND THE LANDS

Our neighbor barely grazes the Distribution issue in his number of to-day, although he *seemingly* devotes a whole column to it. His *text* is the Public Lands, but his *sermon* hasn't a speaking acquaintance with it. The Declaration of Independence would have been quite as germane to the text, as nine-tenths of his discourse. Worse than that—Our contemporary, has the indiscretion, we won't say the audacity, to refer to the course of the Whig party—thus, Saturn-like, devouring his own offspring—chawing up his old opinions, opinions formed in the ingenuous days of early manhood, ere an indurating world had nether mill-stone-ified (a new and somewhat long compound word, but perfectly legitimate) his sensibilities. *Won't* you agree, neighbor, to a mutual copying of editorials on the Land Question? "Speak, *Clifford*, why *don't* you speak?"

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARIES

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation to the celebration of the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at Charlotte, on the 20th of May. It would give us very great pleasure to be present at the celebration of an event so important in its character, and so gloriously honorable to the State, and will be so, if we can.

The Jamestown celebration comes off also in the moth of May, and will be largely attended. The spot and its stirring associations, and the reputations of the Orator and Poet of the occasion, Messrs. WM. C. RIVES and JAMES BARRON HOPE, will all unite to attract a large concourse of people.

A correspondent from Gates Court House writing to the Petersburg Express, proposes a celebration of the Landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's Expedition at Roanoke Island. The Anniversary comes on in July, and the writer suggests that the attendance will be large, as very many persons will be spending the summer at Nag's Head. It is a good idea, and we go in for it.

PHŒNIXIANA.—The redoubtable John Phœnix, in a late letter, gives the following account of the meeting of a man and his better half, at the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans. Comment is useless:

Accompanied by my old friend Butterfield, who had joined us at Memphis, I landed at New Orleans, and proceeded forthwith to the St. Charles Hotel. At this great tavern, Amos expected to meet his wife, who had arrived from California, to rejoin him after a three month's separation. I never have seen a man so nervous. He rode on the outside of the coach with the driver, that he might obtain the earliest view of the building that contained his adored one. It was with great difficulty that I kept pace with him as he tumultuously rushed up the steps leading to the Rotunda. In an instant he was at the office and gasping 'Mr. Butterfield.' "In the parlor, sir," replied Don, and he was off. I followed him, and saw him stop with suprise as he came to the door. In the centre of the parlor stood Mrs. Butterfield. That admirable woman had adopted the very latest and most voluminous style; and having on a rich suit of greenish hue, looked like a lovely bust on the summit of a new mown hay-stack. Butterfield was appalled for a moment, but hearing her cry "Amos," he answered hysterically "My Amander!" and rushed on. He ran three times around Mrs. Butterfield, but it was of no use, he couldn't get in. He tried to climb her, but the hoops gave way and frustrated the attempt. He extended his arms to her: she held out her's to him; tears were in their eyes. It was the most affecting thing I ever witnessed. Finally, Mrs. Butterfield sat down, and Amos got behind the chair and kissed her, until their offspring, by howling and biting the calf of his leg, created a diversion. They were very happy, so were the people in the parlor. Everybody appeared delighted; and a small boy, a year or two older than little Amos, jumped up and down like a whip-saw, and hallooed "Hoop-ee" with all his might.

"Butterfield," said I, an hour or two later, "I suspect Mrs Butterfield has adopted hoops."

"Oh, yes,' answered he, "I saw that sticking out. Perhaps it will obviate the little tendency she had to 'blow up.' I'm glad of it."

As not inappropriate to this very good thing, and as an evidence that the "wise man" earned his title to his name, we refer to a number of the Spectator, which shows that a hundred and forty-six years ago, hoops (beg pardon "*crinolines*," but they were called *hoops* in Addison's time,) were worn, and for "considerations" that crusty old Batchelors and Tom-cat-loving old maids, maliciously suggest, induced the present amplifications—they, stealing Addison's thunder, and applying it to the "interesting" Empress Eugenie. A vile plagiarism it was which exposed their ignorance of the fact that all "old things," except women, "become new" (there is no Ponce de Leon's regenerating spring for *them*)—*pulchritudinously* speaking, they are, like Falstaff's men in buckram, "past praying for." Addison, no doubt, stole his thunder, for it is not impossible, that after a while Eve's fig leaves, as she became more fashionable, encircled her to the dimensions of a pretty good sized "Bower of wood-bine and Roses," and that she sang to her "old man" with those "Syren notes" of hers,

"I have twined thee a bower of wood-bine and roses."

We refer our fair friends to No. 127 of the Spectator. Should any of them not be in possession of the Spectator an intimation to us of that fact, shall be followed by the publication of copious extracts from the number.

TOWN ELECTION:—The election held on last Monday for Muncipal officers for the town of Greensboro, resulted in the selection of Charles G. Yates, Mayor; James F. Jollee, Charles E. Shober, James M. Garrett and M. S. Sherwood, Commissioners.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

A State Convention of the Democracy of Virginia has been called for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacant Attorney Generalship. The Convention will meet on the 13th of May, and this tempest in the locofoco tea pot, will rage in big Richmond. Good Heavens! what an infinite number of "eminently qualified" locofoco Lawyers will start up, like Roderick Dhu's clansmen, from every brake and bush.—"Stephens' Pleadings," "*special*" and general, will be well thumbed by the aspirants, and "Fearne on Contingent Remainders," will be exhumed from the accumulated dust of years, for the locofocos are as "keen as Sally" after office *in presenti, or futuro*, in reversion or remainder. They snap at the ghost of a chance for office, and never know that it is a *ghost*, until they bite their tongues instead of some more nutritious and digestible food. This will be the case in the present instance. But *one*, can get the nomination, and all the rest will feelingly know the law of *Bob*tailing, for the law of *en*tailing, no longer applies in our free and republican country. May the Saints have the disappointees in their blessed keeping! Mortal man can do nothing for them.

EXCELLENT TEA.

We are indebted to our friend Pescud for a paper of most excellent black—we never drink any thing *green*, except juleps—tea. It is called the "Jennings" tea, and there was something peculiarly appropriate in its being sent to us, as we are an undoubted member of the "Jennings Family." *Appropos* of this, we offered our share in the "Jennings estate" to our "Cousin Abe," for $5,000 cash, and what do you suppose he said? He not only declined our offer, but actually proposed to sell us his share—Cousin Abe is a member of the "family"—for———fifty dollars! The blood of all the Jenningses boiled in our veins at the disparaging proposition, and as there was no one else present, we inflicted summary punishment on our Cousin Abe. We first told him that he was an unworthy member of the Jennings family, and next told him that he shouldn't speak to us for three minutes. Cousin Abe saw that we were in earnest, and tried by means of energetic *signs* to get a commutation of punishment. But it was a case of no go, as we were inflexible, and held out to the bitter end. He didn't *bust*, but had an awful rush of words to the head.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DELAY OF THE REGISTER IN REACHING OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WELDON, N. C., April 7th, 1857.

Editor of the Register—Dear Sir: In your issue of the 4th inst., I see that complaint is made of the irregular arrival of the Register at Wilmington, N. C., and also an article taken from the Kinston Advocate, to the effect that the Register of the 25th ult., did not reach that place (Kinston) until Monday the 30th ult. My object now is, to show to you, and the public, as near as possible, where the fault may be properly laid. On the morning of the 28th ult., I received, in Wilmington, from the Wilmington and Kingsville agent, (who informed me that it came from Augusta, Ga.,) a large newspaper bag labeled, Wilmington and Weldon Agent. It being an unusual thing to receive such a bag from the South, curiosity induced me to find out where it was made up at; in so doing, I found that it contained the Register of the 25th ult., which satisfied me that it was made up in Raleigh, as the bag had been re-labeled in Augusta. I am of the opinion that it was, through mistake, originally labeled to that place, if not, how or why was it sent to Augusta; and farther, if it was at first labeled to the Wilmington and Weldon Agent, why was it sent via Charlotte, N. C., and thence to Augusta, and back to Wilmington. To say the least of it, I think it a very crooked route. It seems to me, if my testimony may be credited, that *this particular fault* is some *where* near Raleigh.

Very respectfully,
ROUTE AG'T W. AND W. R. R

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "*Beaufort Journal*," a "family newspaper, devoted to Literature, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Mechanics, News, Markets, &c.," published at Beaufort, N. C., by JOHN NICHOLS, Editor and Proprietor, at $2 per annum, in advance. The *Journal* presents quite a handsome appearance, is filled with matter both interesting and instructive, and we doubt not will prove an acceptable visitor to the man of business and to the family circle. MR. NICHOLS is a printer by profession, and was until recently, a resident of this City, where by his high moral character and gentlemanly bearing, he gained for himself a reputation exceeded by few young men of his age. We cheerfully comply with his request to exchange, and wish him and the *Journal* the most abundant success.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE EGYPT COAL MINES.—A firedamp explosion occurred at the Egypt Coal Mines in Chatham County, on Monday last, which caused the instant death of five persons, and the probable fatal injury of the sixth. We have been able to gather but few of the particulars attending this deplorable accident. The following are the names of the killed: Robert Dunn, Superintendent, George Lewis, James Burn, Daniel Hays, and Michael McCormick. A man by the name of Carrer is said to be so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—We learn that a negro, belonging to Willie Askew, of Bertie county, waylaid his master as he was driving home late at night, and discharged at him a pistol loaded with slugs. Mr. Askew was not seriously injured. The negro has been lodged in the Windsor jail.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF THE "DAVIS BOYS."—The Elizabeth City Sentinel of Saturday contains a long account of the trial and acquittal on the 1st instant, by the Superior Court for Gates county, of Charles, William, and Wm. C. Davis, for the shooting of Capt. Spencer Sawyer, of Pasquotank.—It will be remembered that Sawyer was the individual who was tried some two years ago or thereabouts for the murder of William Charles, Esq., of Pasquotank county, and acquitted. The Davises were witnesses against Sawyer, who after his acquittal, made threats and on one occasion some angry words and gestures passed between him and the brother Davises. They (Davises) fearing that Sawyer might at some unguarded moment take their lives, as he had done Charles', armed themselves the next day, and deliberately shot him dead while sitting in the portico of his own dwelling in E. City. It seems that at the October term for 1856 of the Superior Court for Pasquotank co., the above named Davises were imprisoned in the jail of that county, their application for bail being peremptorily refused. After a confinement of 5 weeks they effected their escape, says the Sentinel, "coming out at the same door they went in at, no lock, bar or bolt being broken." After remaining out for the balance of the time, up to Gates County Superior Court, the case having been removed to this county on behalf of the State, they left their employment on Saturday, March 28th, in the schooner J. L. Jones, with the purpose of giving themselves up to the sheriff of Gates county, and standing their trial. On Sunday, however, the schooner in which they took passage, was suddenly capsized by a squall of wind, when within 4 miles of New Ferry, near Gatesville, and had not the schooners L. G. Russell and A. M. P. Whedbee gone to the rescue, doubtless every soul on board the J. L. Jones would have found a watery grave. They were all fortunately rescued by the schooners named, and the "Davis Boys" chartered another vessel and succeeded in reaching Gatesville in time for Court on Monday, when they voluntarily surrendered themselves to the sheriff, and were immediately put on their trial. After the charge of the Judge, the jury was absent from the Court room only six minutes before they returned with a verdict of not guilty. The Sentinel says there was much sympathy manifested for the Davises, and that when the verdict of the jury was announced, both acquaintances and strangers rushed forward to congratulate them.

THE MURFREESBORO' GAZETTE.—After a suspension of three months the Murfreesboro' Gazette has again made its appearance among our exchanges. We find that the senior editor, Mr. C. Fraetas, has retired from the Gazette, and removed farther South. The paper is now conducted by the junior partner of the late publishers, Mr. T. E. Drinkard, who announces his purpose to continue to battle manfully for the principles of the American party. We welcome the Gazette among our exchanges, and sincerely trust that it may be liberally supported. It is always filled with a choice variety of reading matter, and its editorials demonstrate the ability of their writer.

THE "WASHINGTON DISPATCH."—We have received the prospectus of the "Washington Dispatch," to be published in the town of Washington in this State, by Mr. Richard Granger, as soon as sufficient encouragement is given him to justify the undertaking. Mr. G. is, we learn, a practical printer, and a man of irreproachable character. The Dispatch is to be published weekly, at $2.00, invariably in advance. It will be independent in politics.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred in Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th inst., which destroyed a large number of buildings, residences and stores. The Atlanta Examiner does not estimate the amount of the loss, but says the loss of property has been very great. Among the sufferers are T. J. Malone, Cutting, White & Co., Peter Lynch, T. D. Lines, C. B. Strong, C. P. Cassin & Co., G. W. Jack, all merchants, and some of them with new and large stocks of goods.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DETROIT, April 6.—This city gives 200 democratic majority for judges of the Supreme Court, with two wards to hear from. The returns from the interior of the State are scattering, and show that a small vote has been polled.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The whole American ticket was elected here to-day. The Americans have also elected their district judges. The Democratic candidate for the associate supreme judge is probably elected.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The municipal election held to-day has resulted in the election of the republican candidate for mayor by 400 majority. The republicans have also carried the city council.

CLEAVELAND, April 7.—The charter election which took place here yesterday resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by 200 majority.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—N. W. Thomas, the citizens' candidate for mayor, was elected at the municipal election held here yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Wimer, the emancipation candidate for mayor, has been elected by 1,500 majority. Most of the other candidates on the same ticket are also elected.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, April 7.—Sufficient returns have been received to insure the election of Alexander Haley, republican, as Governor, by a small majority over Samuel Ingham, dem. Also the balance of the State ticket, as follows:—Lieut. Gov., Alfred Burnham; secretary, O. H. Pratt; treasurer, F. Wildman; and comptroller, J. G. Lamb. The congressional delegation stands as follows: First district, Ezra Clark, repub.; second do., Samuel Arnold, dem.; third do., Sydney Dean, repub.; fourth do., Wm Bishop, dem. Clark and Dean are members of the present House.—The result shows a gain of two democratic members of Congress.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADIAN.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, April 7.—The steamer Canadian arrived here this morning from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday the 25th ult.

ENGLAND.

Previous to the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Palmerston, in reply to questions, stated that no direct overtures for the return of embassies had been made from Naples; but, indirectly, it was asked if the sending of political prisoners to La Plata would be considered sufficient. The British government, however, would not be satisfied with such a course. Naples was merely emptying her prisons to fill them again.

Writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April.

The English press generally speak favorably of the moderation of President Buchanan's inaugural.

The London Gazette contains a notice from the board of trade, that Denmark has engaged to abolish the sound dues from the 1st of April.

FRANCE.

Letters from Marseillies to the 18th say that the American ship Adriatic was arrested in consequence of the collision with the steamer Lyonnaise. The captain demurred to the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to the American tribunal. The objection was overruled, and the cause would be heard before the tribunal of commerce.

News has been received from Algiers announcing that one-fifth more of land has been sown with wheat this year than last, and the growing crops promise an abundant harvest.

There is a progressive rise in the prices of colonist produce. The corn, and particularly the flour markets, are excessively dull. A speedy fall in the price of wheat is inevitable. Flour of the best quality was offered at the last market at 70f 50c., the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The bakers have supplied themselves with flour worth 74f the sack. The reserve of flour in the market stores of France is large.

SPAIN.

Cadiz letters state that the forts of Vera Cruz had fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer Ferrolana, and the commander had demanded an explanation. The Mexicans were boasting that they had assistance from the United States.

RUSSIA.

Russia having demanded an explanation of the recent landing of 300 Poles and Turks on the coast of Circassia, the Porte had appointed a commission of inquiry.

PERSIA.

An armistice of three months had been agreed upon between the British and Persian forces.

An insurrection had occurred in the Persian Tauris, where a cousin of the Shah is governor.

ITALY.

Diplomatic relations are suspended between Austria and Sardinia. The Piedmontese Gazette announces the recall of Count Paar, the Austrian minister, with the whole of his legation, from Turin. The Austrian citizens are transferred to the protection of the Prussian minister. The recall takes place without a rigorous diplomatic rupture.

There are reports from Naples of a relaxation in the prison severities; also of an unofficial mission of M. Pieneili to Paris, to conciliate the western powers.

JAPAN.

Two British steamers had forced passage beyond fort Wangaath because they were refused admission, contrary to treaty stipulation. Communications however, were made to the Emperor, who published an edict giving orders that three ports should be opened, but the crews of any foreign vessels are forbidden to penetrate to the interior.

CHINA.

The Chinese baker who was executed for poisoning the bread at Kong Kong stated that he acted agreeably to the orders of the Viceroy.

The orders informed Allum the baker that the English having declared war, it was his duty to assist in their destruction; that the soldiers used fire and sword to fight them, and, he was to use poison. If he disobeyed these orders his family at Canton would be thrown into prison and his property confiscated. He made two kinds of bread—one poisoned for the English, which was involuntarily given to the other foreigners, and another kind only for the Chinese.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Friday, March 24.—Cotton—Sales of 18,000 bales during the past three days, including, 1,000 bales for export and 1,000 taken by speculators. The market has been dull but prices generally are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market is very dull. All qualities have considerably declined. Richardson's circular quotes Flour very dull at a decline of 1s; Western Canal 27sa28s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 28sa29s; Wheat very dull at a decline of 2d; Red 7s6da8s; White 8s2da8s9d; Corn is quiet at a decline of 6s: Mixed 31s. The weather had been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Money market.—The market is slightly easier. Consols for money 83¼a93¼ and 93¼a93⅝ for account.