S STOCKERS ERSTEED TO THE

He's coming, the blushing rose · Whispers it low to me, And the starlight hastens with it, Over the twilight sea. All trembling the zephyrs tell me; On the light winds hurrying past. And my own heart quickly beating, Coming coming at last.

The soft-lipped wave of the ocean, Gathering at my feet, Breeze-borne from the coral island. Murmur the secret sweet. There's not a dew steeped blossom Or glistening orange tree, But furnish its leaves glee laden, To breathe this joy to me.

List! that is the sound of rowing Stealing along the air, I must gather around my temple. This weight of braided hair, And trust to growing darkness,
And evening shalows dim,
To hide with their wings the traces Of tears I've shed for him.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER. From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, of March 24. The Sandersville Georgian contains the following account of the trial and conviction of a man certainly a very aggravated case and a most

"The case of the State vs. Green Martin, charged with the offence of murder, came up for trial on Saturday last. The circumstances as adduced by the testimony were about these: Green Martin and Godfrey Martin, his son, on the 9th day of May, 1857, at about twelve o'clock in the day, commenced beating a negro boy named A!fred, aged about thirteen years, and continued the infliction of punishment in various inhuman ways . Foremost among the gigantic schemes of Law until about five o'clock, when he was discovered stood the plan of colonizing Louisians, known to Orr, the coroner, were likewise sworn. Col. James S. Hook, and P. E. Tebesq, Esq ledgeville, E. S. Langmade, and Evans and Harman, Espra, of the local bar. The case was Bank, and the two great gambling institutions ably managed on both sides, full justice being done both to the State and the prisoner in its en tire conduct. Speeches were made on the part of the State by the Attorney-General, Col. Hook, and Mr. Tebeso. On the part of the defence by Mr. Harris, Mr. Langmade, and Mr. Harman-They were not concluded until after midnight.

We regret that we have it not in our power to give literally the charge of the court in this mportant case. It was delivered with such clearthe law applicable to the case. The Judge set Nights, he had but to give an responsibilties of jurors. The lives of slaves are held sacred and inviolate under our State constihumane and just provision of the fundamental law into the statutes subsequently passed on this subject. We could have wished that our abolition revilers at the North who may use this occasion for abusing us for the treatment of slaves at the South, as they have done in many others, could have heard this charge and witnessed the manner in which the majesty of the law was upheld and

elucidated by statements so forcible and clear.

"The charge was concluded about one o'clock at night, when the jury retired and remained in their room until eleven o'clock Sunday morning, when they returned with a verdiet of guilty. A motion for a new trial is now pending."

ORSINI'S ADDRESS TO NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The depositions which I have made against myself in the course of the political proceeding which have been instituted on occasion of the attempt of the 14th of January are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submitt to my fate without asking for pardon, both because will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed the reviving liberty of my country, and because, in the situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief. Being near the close of my career, I wish

however, to make a last effort to assist Italy whose independence has hitherto made me pas through so many perils and to submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections; and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Ma-

In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe it is necessary to render Italy independent, or to loosen the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that, for her deliverance, the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians. No; I do not go so far as that. Italy demands that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may perhaps be soon engaged.— This is precisely what your Majesty may do, if you are so inclined. On your will, therefore, depends the welfare or the misfortune of my Europe is in a great measure indebted for her

Such is the prayer which, from my cell, I dare address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty, to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849, through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he chose to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that, so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty, will only be vain illusions.

May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a ratriot on the steps of the scaffold. May you deliver my country, and the blessings of twentyfive millions of citizens will follow you to pos

FELICE ORSINI. PRISON OF MAZAS, FEBRUARY, 1858. FOLLOWING A SHARK.—Some fine ago, say:

the Norfolk Argus, a gentleman and one of his

servants, a stalwart negro, went fishing for rock on the Bay shore, about ten miles from Norfolk. They cast their hooks and lines, and waited for a bite. The big darkey, after wading out some feet from the shore, tied the line around his body. His master told him there was danger in doing so; but the sable fisherman suspected no difficulty or acci-dent: Soon an old shark, a real old sea dog, came aiong and swallowed the bait with a good relish, and Sambo held the line with a firm grasp. The powarful fish, however, drew him gradually out in deep water, when, finding that he was in danger of being carried out to sea, in order to cut the line he made a desperate grasp at his knife, he previously made an attempt to poison her by which was fastened to his head bail shut, a portion giving her strychnine, while at a hotel in St. Louof his hair being between the blade and the han- is. He gave her two doses, but she threw it up of his hair being between the blade and the handle; but it was too late. The hungry monster of the deep, by a rapid movement, slackened the line and dashed furiously out from the shore, followed by the darkey, who alternately disappeared beneath the waves and rose to the surface, grabbing at his knife as he rushed on with lightning speed in the wake of the shark. He was seen at the distance of nearly a mile, as he occasionally rose to the surface; but soon disappeared entirely, far beyond the reach of assistance, and a victim to his own hazardous daring and imprudent temerity.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The vote on Saturday last New York, March 30.—The Tribune contra-on the proposition to subscribe \$10,000 on the dicts its previous statement that Vidaurri's agents Propulsed room.

From the National Intelligencer SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Protessor Schele De Vere, of the University Law, the author, of the celebrated. Mississippi speculation, he portrayed in a most graphic manner the pictorial surroundings of that giddy period in French history. Gathering riches from a wide and varied field of research, he left nothing wanting to the exhaustive treatment of his theme which, whether considered in respect to its subject matter or to the polished elegance of its literary style, deserves to be pronounced a historical study gratified auditory. We present a brief abstract of the Lecture:

John Law, the son of an Edinboro' goldsmith had for years roamed about on the Continent living by high play and studying the great prin-ciples of trade, now as a clerk at Amsterdam and now as the boon companion of French nobles.-Full of schemes and plans for financial reforms he offered to the Regent of France, the Duke of Orleans, the payment of the national debt of the kingdom and an almost unlimited command of money in return for the permission to erect a The offer was the more readily accepted as France was then on the verge of ruin. The brilliant but ruinous reign of Louis XIV. had exhausted her natural resources and destroyed her credit; commerce and industry were alike at a stand still; agriculture utterly neglected. The Court was without money. Law promised an abundance of means and a revival of trade by the creation of paper money. The desired permission was granted, and the first bank of circulation esfor the murder of his slave, at the late term of the tablished in Paris. Untortunately its basis was Superior Court for Washington county. It was unsafe, and its circulation extended vastly beyond the legitimate limits. It became a gigantic gambling establishment under royal protection. For a time all went well. Law's great skill and experience enabled him to succeed in bold speculaions, and soon the shares of the new bank rose to twenty and forty times their par value. The Regent granted him, for a consideration, one great privilege after another. Public credit was restored, the army well clad and well fed, internal improvements carried on with energy, and hope and confidence restored to the people.

to be dead. The material witnesses on the part the French only by a book modestly entitled of the State were three daughters of Green Mar- Antarctic France, anciently called America. tin, of the respective ages of twenty-one, nine- It was represented as abounding in riches of every teen, and sixteen, and a little boy by the name of kind. Law bought the whole State, and promis-Bedgood, who was hired by Martin. Dr. Tucker, ed to settle it quickly. Ships were sent out with the physician who examined the body, and Mr. emigrants of the most doubtful character, cities Orr, the coroner, were likewise sworn. The coun-sel for the State were Attorney-General McClaws, plans and glowing descriptions scattered broadcast over the land. Thus the Mississippi Company For the defence, Iverson L. Harris, Esq., of Mil- as it was called, was fused into the great bank now raised to the power and dignity of a Royal

went hand in hand.

A little narrow lane in the city of Paris was the scene of this gigantic comedy. Here princes and beggars, scamps and honest men, crowded together, from morn till night, and made or lost fortunes in a few hours. The lust of gain, the thirst for gold rose to fever heat, to perfect frenzy. Money fell in disrepute, coin was worth ten per cent, less than bank notes, and everybody sold every thing in order to buy shares, that had risen ness that it was impossible for the plainest intel- from 500 livres, their par value, to 20,000 livres. lect upon the jury not to understand his duty and | Law was idolized; like the princes of the Arabian of gold fell upon the happy people. He was made a Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the State Finances, though at the cost of his Protestan faith, which he ablured.

All the people speculated and gambled with perfect frenzy. Colossal fortunes were made in a few hours. A hunchback grew rich by letting his broad shoulders as a desk, and beggars receiv ed notes of 1,000 livres as an alms. France re vived and revelled in her new prosperity. The other States of Europe looked withenvy at her rising greatness. She was victorious in Spain and triumphed in her diplomacy. Foreign gold flowod in streams to her capital; 300,000 strangers filled the city of Paris.

Suddenly, no one knew how, mistrust began to enter some hearts. It became known that five hundred millions of coined money had been carried out of France, and a panic ensued, as sudden and as fearful as the rise of the bank had been beyond all precedent. The whole farce of a run on the bank was then played for the first time, but to perfection. Some sold out at any price, others threw enormous sums away, sure of to-day but uncertain of the morrow. Utter demoralization followed, as the natural effect of the gam bling of a whole nation. When the crisis came an the bank broke, thirty thousand families found themselves ruined. Suicide became contagious, and many lost their mind and their money to-

Law himself had to fice, and took refuge in Venice; he had never enriched himself, and lived and died in poverty, supported only by high play at the gaming, table. Voltaire saw the mother of his children die in misery in Brussels; and the man who had once offered the Begent of France a present of one hundred millions, who had owned immerses exists in Europea and four States of the same o immense estates in Europe and four States of our Union, through whose hands the whole wealth of a great nation had passed, left to his children a few paintings and a diamond! But his legacy to rance was sad and disastrous. He gave the French an insatiate thirst for gain and luxury; he inspired them with that just of gold that has swallowed up so many of the nobler traits of their character, and showed thus most mournfully that nations, as little as individuals, can become gamblers with impunity. The few successful specula-tors changed the whole aspect of society; they bought the estates of the ruined nobles and took their place at Court and in high offices; their viers were not even gilt; their lowbred ostentation most contemptible.

Though the accomplished Lecturer did not de lay to draw his conclusions, the lesson taught by his sketch was evident enough. He brought before us the sudden rise and terrible fall, the bright hopes and the disastrous effects of the first of those great bubbles that have since become so familiar o our ears and to our purses. He showed clearly that honesty and economy are national as well as private virtues, whilst extravagance and wild hasing after gain are sure to be ruinous and de-

BIRTH ON THE CARS -Quite an interesting incident developed itself during the passage of the express train from the East to this city, on Satururday morning. A good-looking, bright mulatto girl, a passenger on the train in company with her mistress, a wealthy lady from North Caroline, gave birth to a white infant, while the cars were running at the rate of thirty miles per hour, near Monocacy station. Major Shutt, the sympathizing conductor of the train, was notified of the coming event, and immediately procured the assistance of a medical gentleman present, who is also a mail agent, and everything was done to secure the comfort of the new yoyager and its moth-er. A well dressed and kind hearted lady passenger, hearing of the event, took the infant in per arms, and held it till the train arrived at Monocacy, where the mother, child and mistress left he cars. The child was christened "Monocacy ohnson," at Major Shutt's suggestion .- Wheeling

THE CONFESSION OF THE WIFE MURDERER. The St. Louis Republican contains the full condrowning her in the Mississippi river. It appears he previously made an attempt to poison her by

part of the corporation of Charlotfe to the Mili-tary School, resulted in 155 for subscription, and so assing it.—Wastern Democrat.

THE SALE OF THE COLLINS' LINE - New York, at Murfreesboro', N. C., to run between that port and was but the victim of some unprincipled and New York, has been purchased for the pur-

ALLIANCE.

The aspect of affairs as well within as without ject of his discourse the romantic career of John Alliance was designed to secure to Europe and the world. The momentary effervesence of enthusiasm in behalf of the Emperor and his Empress, which followed their miraculous escape from the villainous attempt of Orsini, has altogether subsided and the fatal policy of repression adopted by the French Sovereign is already bearing its bitter fruit of sullen discontent and open fevolt. The refusal of Generals Bedeau and Changarnier no less instructive than it was entertaining to his to accept the proffered hand of Napoleon, and return to France even as antrammeled citizens, flatly contradicts in the face of Europe the impression which the Emperor is now most anxious to produce, that none but the factious enemies of all society and order any longer dispute the solidity, or oppose the establishment of his authority in France. Close upon this rebuff follows the slight but startling fact that during the late outbreak at suppressing the insurrection until they had learned from the Sub-Prefect that the Republic had not really been proclaimed at Paris. It is understood at the capital that the managers of the Moniteur have received a sharp rebuke for thus publishing to the world that some, at least, of the Prætorians" care less for the Emperor than for the Government, and are quite as ready to accept an "established fact" in the form of the Republic as in the form of the Empire. It is not easy to be the druge of a despot, and the Moniteur is more to be pitied than to be blamed for its frequent and unhappy blunders. Still another symptom pregnant with mischief is the official statement that the revolts at Chalons together with all the recent disturbances throughout France, were the work of the Legitimists, who hoped to bring back the Bourbons under cover of a Democratic uproar .-This statement singularly corroborates the assertion recently made in these columns by a "Statesman," that the Royalist Party in France had for some time been fully organized and ready for action. For all these indications it is easy to infor the uncasiness which must now pervade the society of France, and which is itself the most dangerous element of the situation for a monarch whose chief claim on the public support had heretofore been his capacity to guarantee internal quiet, and to secure the interests of commerce. It s, in fact, quite beyond a doubt that Napoleon III. has reached a point in his career at which he must take desperate measures if he is to save his dynasty from speedy and final ruin. Will the ecessities of the case drift him into a collision with England? From the tone already taken by many of the English journals, this startling contingency would seem to be already contemplated at least in England, as a by no means improbable issue of the actual complication, in the Imperial policy. The London Times is, indeed, deliberatey speculating upon the tendencies of England oward a war with her great neighbor and ally, and in so doing, uses language which the Press of the Continent, if not of France, will hardly allow the Emperor Napoleon to overlook. The able French State paper, on the Refugee question. fathered by M. de La Guerromere, but attributed | time allotted for the debate, lished, is indeed regarded, in England, as tempeter Davis of Maryland advocated the enabling the difficulty could be settled without a resort to rate and friendly in tone; but it has not done act, and thought the people of Kansas ought to arms. He also confirmed the fact of Lafragna, Nor is this surprising. For the Emperor's man-ifesto, read on this side of the Atlantic, seems to ue to have been intended less as a plea for peace with England, than as a justification of himself

before Europe, in anticipation of a coming rup-The London Times, after endorsing the spirit and the substance of the State-paper in question, goes on to set forth the impossibility of achieving any such change in the English law as should the Morse telegraph patent, for protection against the Mem York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph make the life of the Emperor secure from the Morse telegraph patent, for protection against the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which they represent as inimical to their interest.

The bill for the admission of Minnesota was discussed. Many amendments, were offered to sec-It points out the perils which wait like its very shadow upon the throne of every autocrati prince, and suggests to Napoleon III, that he need hardly hope to escape the Nemesis which dogged his great uncle forever from the battlec field to the palace, and which uttered its threatening voice in the ears of Oliver Cromwell himself. The penalty of such power as the son of Hortense now holds in his hands, is a life of such hazards as every Casar of history has led. The sternest measures of repression which could adopted in France herself would fail to extinguise the fires of political vengeance and of political passion in the hearts of Frenchmen, exasperated out of fear and out of reason alike, by the very sternness of those measures; and certainly Napoeon cannot expect England to establish within her own dominions any thing like his own systems of police and of authority. Let Great Britain, therefore, do the utmost that she may, she must still fail to accomplish that which the Emperor

All this exposition of the case is undoubtedly accurate. But it is not easy to believe that the Emperor Napoleon, who has passed no small portion of his life in England, who is perfectly fa miliar with the language, and largely with the literature of England, and who has even employed his pen in delineating with no ordinary some of the most important passages in English history, really stands in need of such information We have no doubt that he could have put the points, made by the writer in the Times, with quite as much force, and in language quite as gravely just, as the leading journal itself could command. And it is, therefore, not a little remarkable that he should have refrained, in his treatise on the subject, from instructing the people of France in regard to just these difficulties of the situation. He might have set the real condition and responsibility of England in such a light before the French nation, as to answer effectually the complaints which he puts in the mouth French society, "that these attempts against the Emperor and society are al vays prepared in England." Had he taken the pains to do this-had he plainly exhibited the circumstances which made it imperative upon the English Government to abstain now from seizing and summarily deal ing with the conspirators against himself, just as in times past the English Government has been withheld from interfering with other plotters done something to smooth down the ruffled sensibility of his subjects. But he has not chosen to do this. And while he has tried to set himself right before Europe, as against England, he has thus evaded dealing with the consequences, immediste and remote, upon the public opinion of France itself, of the recent difficulties. His manifesto may indeed do something towards facilitating the career of Lord Derby, by putting it into his power to devise and present some project of inquiry into the law on the subject of Refugees which shall not irritate the pride or offend the sentiment of England. But it certainly will contribute less than nothing to the restoration of cordial good-will between the society of France or to the solid reconstruction of the disturbed alliance. - N. Y. Times.

Another Illinois prisoner has been defying his keepers, hacking his own bare arms and legs with a razor, declaring h s intention to die by this slow torture, and threatening to brain with a stove leg any man who should enter his cell. At sundown he threatened to cut his throat, set fire to his cell I'd had salt enough." and perish in the flames. The keepers threw a quantity of cayenne pepper, in his eyes, and thus

THE MEXICAN ENLISTMENTS

New York, March 30.—The Tribune contrage entering a "Nolle Prosegue" in the case.—
The said Daniel was sentenced at the last fall term of the court, to the penitentiary for 15 years, for revolutionary purposes in Mexico.

A new trial was granted him, and the weferbed to appear against him the second time, alleging as a correction of part of the abuses under the public printing, provides a reason, to others, that she had "indeed worm with at Murfreesboro", N. C., to run between that port

Was instanced in the Commonwealth under instructions from the Judge entering a "Nolle Prosegue" in the case.—
The PUBLIC PRINTING.

Was instanced in the Secretary of War has annumen and set as the Secretary of War has annumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has annumen and set as the Cheopins in the Commonwealth under instructions from the Judge entering a "Nolle Prosegue" in the case.—
The said Daniel was sentenced at the last fall the Secretary of War has annumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has annumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has annumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a nnumen and set as the Cheopins in the Secretary of War has a numerical entering in the Secretary of War has a numerical entering in the Secretary of War has a numerical entering in the Court, and t was discharged on the 25th iest, the Attorney for the Commonwealth under instructions from the

RUPTURE OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

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WASHINGTON, March 29, 1858 .- Senate .- Mr Fitzpatrick informed the Senators that the Vice of Virginis, lectured at the Smithsonian Institu-tion on Friday evening last. Taking as the sub-tion on Friday evening last. Taking as the submust elect a President pro tem. A ballot was then taken, when Mr. Fitzpatrick received 28: Mr. Fessenden 12, and Mr. Hamlin

Mr. Fitzpatrick was declared elected and having been conducted, to the chair by Messrs: Slide I and Foster, the made a few appropriate re-

Mr. Pugh presented a memorial from citizens of Cincinnati, asking that the public lands of Arizona he given to actual settlers.

Mr. Broderick presented the joint resolution of the California Legislature, asking for the protection of the Pacific coast. Mr. Benjamin reported a bill for the better security of the lives of passengers on steam ves-

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, called up the bill for relieving Major Dashields of the liability for the 15th. loss of \$23,000, Government money, lost overboard by him while acting as paymaster in the army; the The bill for the admission of Minnesota into the

Chalons, the officers of the garrison refrained from Union was taken up for consideration. After debate, the Senate rejected an amendment of Mr. Ma-on, giving the State one representative only in the House of Representatives The Senate was in session when the report was

> House .- The House proceeded to the consider tion of the resolution of Mr. Sherman, of Ohfo, heretofore submitted, providing for a special com-mittee of five members, to be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the best mode of taking the census of 1860, with leave to report by bill or otherwise during the session commencing on the first Monday of December next

> The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union-Mr. Bocock in the chair-and took up the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton

> Mr. Wade delivered his views against the extension of slavery, saying that there can be no reconcilation between slave and free Mr. Ready advocated Lecompton. Other gentlemen participated in the debate, when the House

March 30 .- Senate .- The Senate transacted no legislative business of importance. Petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, introduced a bill inrelation to the public printing, fixing the rates for

printing and binding. The Senate then went into executive ses the District appointments, and it is understood that all the nominations were confirmed. House.-The House went into committee of the whole on the Deficiency bill, and discussed the

Kansas question. Mr. Bocock, ot Virginia, said he had been formed that twenty eight more speeches were yet to be made, and only two days remained of the to the Emperor himself, which we yesterday pub- The debate proved very dull. Mr. Henry Win-

> tion upon them. Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, made a speed in opposition to Lecompton.

WASHINGTON, March 31 .- Senate .- The bill creating the office of 4th Assistant Postmaster General was discussed but not acted on.

cussed. - Many amendments, were offered to section 2d, all of which were lost except one providing for two representatives in Congress until a sensus can be taken, which was carried. There was no final action on the bill. House -The House resumed the Kansas debate, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stevenson and

Mr Gilmer, in his speech, took the broad ground of Nationality in favor of the admission of Kansas without the Lecompton constitution. He wished the people to settle that question for themselves. Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, made an effective speech in favor of the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Zolicoffer, of Tennessee, regretted to sepa-rate from his political friends, but he had determined to vote for Lecompton.

The House is still in session, with a probability of continuing all night.

It is generally believed that the vote to-morrow will be very close. Mr. Zolicoffer's defection has deranged the calculations of yesterday, when the republicans counted on a majority. They still count on the vote of Mr. Dewart, of Pennsylvania, who is said to be wavering.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The caucus of the Democratic members of the House to-night was cussed in good temper by both sides. No amendments were suggested to that measure, however, and finally a resolution was adopted deciding to vote on the bill as it came from the Senate.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Clark, of New York, said he did not feel himself bound by the

action of the caucus, and Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, retired saving that it was no place for him. He was followed out by nearly all the other anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those who remained did not indicate the course they intended to pursue. All the republican members of the House have sgreed on their policy:—First to endeavor to get a vote, first on the rejection of the Kansas bill that failing, to lay it on the table, and in the event that they do not succeed in this to vote with all the other anti-Lecomptonites for the Critten-

AN AMERICAN VESSEL OVERHAULED .- It wa stated in our last that the schooner N. B. Borden. against other rulers of France, he might have of Savannah, was fired upon last week by the British sloop-of-war Styx when about four hours out from Mantanzas. The Savannah Republican

"The British sloop-of-war Styx, bore down upon her and fired a blank cartridge, at which she run up her ensign and continued her course. The sloop then fired a shot, which fell a short distance in the rear of the Borden. The Captain of the B.; thinking the matter, more serious than he had first supposed, tacked ship, and made for the sloop, to know what was the matter. She lowered her boat and sent an officer in it, who told . Capt. Brightman that they had suspected he was a slaver, and were coming on board to satisfy themselves. Capt. B. suggested to the officers from the Styx that B. suggested to the officers from the Styx that slavers did not usually load as deep as he then was, nor were they in the habit of carrying deck loads of molasses. A short examination satisfied her Msjesty's officer that he had woke up the wrong passenger, and he soon left for his sloop, carrying with him the malediction of Capt. B. and crew, who felt that it was a senseless and useless interference. To use Capt. B.'s own expression. "I could have set up the whole boat's crew if sion, "I could have eat up the whole boat's crew if

MAKE WAY FOR SONORA .- A Washi

Make Way for Songa.—A Washington to the New York Tribune, accounts was penitent, and had concluded, not to kill himself. Intemperance was his greatest temptation and his only fault before his confinence.

Singular Case—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Salem, Roanoke county, says that Ransford Daniel, convicted for committing a foul outgraph would have been under guaranty of the United committing a foul outgraph would have a found of the New York Tribune, accounts was penitent, and had concluded, not to says:

"I learn from a good source but will not vouch for the New Horse and the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency, two person desirous of taking an agency, who have cert, there was a good feeling among the anti-Lecamptonites and unity of purpose.

Singular Case—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Salem, Roanoke county, says that Ransford Daniel, convicted for committing a foul outgraph upon his own daughter.

Make Way for Songa.—A Washington of the New York Tribune, accounts we penitent, and had concluded, not to says:

"I learn from a good source but will not vouch for the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency, who had concluded from the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency, who had concluded from the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency, who had concluded from the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency, who had concluded from the Black Mountains, in the summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of three dollars we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an agency with for the receipt of three dollars.

New Rosewead Plants of the Black Mountains, in

Misrch 31.—Judge Hall has denied the motion of an injunction to prevent the sale of the Collins' pose of forming part of a new line between Norline of steamers.

All Murfreesboro, N. C., to run between that port and was but the victim of some unprincipled and New York, has been purchased for the purpose of forming part of a new line between Norline of steamers.

All Murfreesboro, N. C., to run between that port and was but the victim of some unprincipled and New York, has been purchased for the purpose of forming part of a new line between Norline of steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

Three Days Later from Europe. New York, March 30 .- The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived with Liverpool dates to the GENERAL NEWS

The conspirators Orsini and Pierri have been put to death by the guillotine.

Count Watewski's despatch to the British Gov ernment withdraws his original request. Rudio, one of the conspirators, has been repited by the French Government.

The English Government refused to let Sar linia give up the Englishman Hodges to the French Government, 138 4 3 3 3 3 The Conspiracy bill had been rejected by the Sardinian Parliament.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been of but little importance. The correspondence between the English and French Governments touching the conspiracy neasures was submitted to Parliament on the Last the street PARIA! The street south

Bombay dates to the 24th of February have been received. A large portion of the British Army had entered Oude: Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore awaiting the arrival of the siege train.

Lucknow was expected to be bombarded on the 25th of February. The King of Delhi has been found guilty of treason and banished to Anda-

The steamer Ava, with over £250,000 sterling in specie, was lost near Trincomalee on the 16th of February. Her cargo and mails were lost, but Canton dates to January 28, represent the city as quiet and tranquil.

Liverpool, March 17 .- Cotton-sales last three days 9,000 bales, nearly all being to the trade.— All qualities have declined \(\). The market closed Breadstuffs.-The market is dull. Corn is dull

dull, but the market generally unchanged. Corn has declined 6d a ls; mixed and yellow 34s., white 33s 6d a 34s. Produce-Sugar closed quiet. Coffee steady. Rice is steady. Spirits Turpentine closed steady at 40s. Rosin is dull, and holders offer to make sales at 4s 3d. Consols 964.

and prices are lower. Richardson & Spence quote

Flour very dull-quotations nominal.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 31 .- The steamship Persis from Liverpool March 20th, arrived this morning. The Arago arrived out on the 18th. The news is meagre and unimportant. Nothing of moment has transpired in Parlia-

ment. The Indian loan bill has finally passed. It is positively affirmed that Count Persigney has tendered his resignation of the French Embassy at London, but it is not known whether it has been accepted. There are some rumors that the French Navy

is being put on a war footing. In the Spanish Congress, Isturitz explained the position of the Mexican question. He thought | the news at law of the decease, but time I expect to | Monday of October, 1858, for at that time I expect to he Mexican Envoy having been dismiss The King of Naples has liberated Watt, one of the English prisoners in the Cangliari affair.

It is removed that Sir Henry Bulwer will be

appointed British Minister to Constantinople. During the hurricane at Madeira the U. S. frigate Cumberland suffered considerable damage, and was for a time in imminent peril. Two men were Dates from Canton are to Jan. 28th. No reply

had been made by the Emperor of China to the notification of the British and French plenipo-tentiaries, and the allied forces would therefore ascend the Pey-Ho river with a flotilla of gun In the meantime, 400 French and 1,000 English marines will garrison Canton. The rich people and leading merchants were returning to the city. There was a farther deficiency in the tes crops The English were erecting strong works on the island of Perim.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool, March 20 .- Cotton has declined half penny on the week. Sales of the week 21,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 3,000. Holders are pressing on the market. Stock in port 345,000 bales, of which

243,000 are American. Manchester advices are

unfavorable. Breadstuffs steady. Flour in some speculative demand : Western Canal 21s 6d to 22s; Southern 22s to 23s; Ohio 24s to 27s. Wheat dull: Red 22s to 23s; Ohio 24s to 27s. Wheat dull: Red heirs be and appear at the next Term of this Court 6s to 6s 3d; white 7s to 7s 6d. Corn in improved and make themselves parties to said suit, or judgment lemand; white 33s 6d to 34s. Sugar quiet. Rice firm-Carolina 22s 9d to 15s, with more buyers than sellers. Rosin steady.

Spirits of Turpentine dull at 40s. LONDON MARKETS .- Rice has declined 3d t 5d, Spirits of Turpentine dull at 38s. Consols, for money, 96%. The bullion in the bank of England has in reased £229,000 sterling. American securities steady and quiet.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA. LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, March 29 .- The steamer Northern light, from Aspinwall, has arrived with 600 pasengers, brought down by the steamer Orizaba from San Francisco. She also brings two weeks later intelligence from South America. The United States steamers Merrimac and Saranac were at Valparaiso March 1st, to leave soon for There has been a terrific norther experienced in

the Chilian ports, and considerable damage done to the shipping.
From Peru it is stated Vivanco has taken Tacha without resistance. The frigate Apurimac was blockading Isbay. On the 7th instant a battle occurred at Arequipo, the final result of which was unknown, but Gen. Castilla had taken two

The American ships before reported as ere still in the hands of the Peruvians. From Venezuela it is reported that Cabello was captured by the revolutionists on the 6th, and on the following day 10,000 men marched on Caraccas, summoning Monagas to surrender the Presidency, which was refused. The city was then declared in a state of siege. The revolution was general in the interior. A Chilian paper says that Senor Astalurnaga will probably go as minister to the United States.

THE KANSAS QUESTION-MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO WINGS OF THE DEMO. CRATIC PARTY, &c. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- Last night the com nittee of the democratic caucus held a meeting, for conference, at the capitol, to deliberate in regard to the Kansas question. The committee were equally divided, there being ten Lecompton-

ites and ten anti-Lecomptonites. There was an interchange of views, but no conclusions were arrived at, and, as a consequence, no vote taken.

The anti-Lecompton democrats held a meeting n one of the committee rooms last night to hear the report of the committee on their part. They reported that nothing could be done. No propositions were made of any kind that could be accepted. They were authorized to present the

crats; and it is further said that the anti-Lecomptonite democrats stand by the Crittenden amendment.

If. GRAHAM; DENTIST, RESPECT ranted, Agent for "Lindley's Patent Pump," units amendment.

The House has been officially informed that the Secretary of War has annulled and set uside the basic recently availed bimself of a knowledge and experience in DENTAL SURGERY, he has also recently availed bimself of a knowledge.

Woodfin, John A. Gilmer, G. P. Mendershall, D. Isale of the Fort Binder military recently availed bimself of a knowledge.

of steamers, alleging that a large sum was due the United States from the company. feb 6-wemsk

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.-The Columbia South Carolinian, of the 25th inst., explains the ORIGINAL ELECTRIC recent college difficulty there, as follows: of the HIS GREAT DISCOVERY IS NOW

et thing it through fringelies bosts

We regret to state that, on yesterday, the Faculty found it necessary to suspend ninety-seven students of the South Carolina College until the 1st of October next, and five until the 1st of May. We understand the ostensible cause of the diffiulty was the refusal of the Faculty to allow spension of college. exercises, on thanksgiving day under municipal recommendation. Upon the professors going to the chapel and recitation on Thursday morning the benches were found tarred. whereupon, order was given by the professors to the classes to attend at their private offices to recite. The Junior and Freshman classes, with few exceptions, obeyed the order-the Seniors and Sophomores mostly declined doing so. When called before the Faculty, with much unanimity they declined responding to questions. The act of discipline which followed was necessary to up-

Spring, 1858. HEARTT & IREDELL. RE NOW OPENING THEIR CAREFULLY selected stock of Dry Goods, Straw Goods, and Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Shoes -to an ex-

amination of which they most respectfully invite their Ladies Dress Goods. Double Jupe Robes; Organdie Lawn Robes a Quille: Silk

Lawn Black Silks, from 75 cents up; Fancy Silks; Beauti-ful Bareges and Organdies; Lawns from 10 cents up Prints from all the best manufactories. Dress Trimmings. White and colored "Pique;"

Barege

Organdie

Victoria Collars and Setts-colored and white; Piceolimini Collers; Musliu and Cambric Setts and Collars, great variety Bonnets and Hats. In every style, and at all prices.

all by convershoes, order add por Ladies' "Orleans" Bootees, Miles' make;
"Slippers and Buskins, " Misses' Bootees, " " "

Childrens' Shoes in great variety. Skirts! Skirts!!! Skirts!!! Expansion with Adjustable Bustle; Crown Cruvelle; Reed Skeleton;

Whalebones, Reeds, Steel and Brass Springs and lords.

mar 27-3t TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Children, sons and daughters, of Stephen Alex. inder, James Alexander, John Alexander, Abijah Alexander, Sarah Alexander, who intermarried with William Callens, Prudence Alexander, who intermaried with Daniel McCauly, who were living on the 3d day of April, 1856, or the heirs of any who may have died since that time, that they are entitled to a distributive share w der the last Will and Testament of Moses Alexander, who died sometime in the year 1838; that they are required to lay before me proof of their being children of some of the aforenamed persons, or if any have died since the 3d day of April, 1856, that they are proceed to distribute said Estate, agreeable to said Will, among such as may have laid the proper proof before PRONOUNCED me. L. B. KRIMMINGER, Adm'r.

With the Will annexed, of Moses Alexander. Concord, N. C., March 20, msr 24-w4w CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858. John W. Perry vs. L. T. Tesque.

Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis T. Teague, the defendant in this case, has ablevy of his lands, situate in Chatham, on Rocky River; adjoining the lands of Samuel Pike, Wm. H. Vestal and others, containing 270 acres, more or less, cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, so that said L. T. Teague may take due notice of the

Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of February, R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. mar 20-6w

S TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Chatham County, Court of pleas and Quarter Sea dec'd., vs. Jones Canter and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Canter and the heirs at law of Wm. Stontare non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the said will be granted pro confesso as to them. Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of February, A. D., 1858. R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. mar 20-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858. Oliver Clark vs. L. T. Teague

Upon affidavit, it appearing to the satisfaction of th Court, that L. T. Teague, the defendant in this case has absconded, or so conceals himself that due notice of levy of his lands situate in the county of Chatham. on Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Samuel Pike, William H. Vestal and others, containing 270 acres, nore or less, cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, so that said L. T. Teague may take due notice of the same.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court a Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of February R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter ions, February Term, 1858. A. H. Lindley vs. Lewis T. Teague.

Upon affiidavit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that L. T. Teague, the defendant in this case, has absconded, or so conceals himself, that due notice of levy of his lands, situate in the county of Chatham, on Rocky River, adjoining the lands of Samuel Pike, Wm. M. Vestal and others, containing 276 acres, more or less, cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, so that said L. T. Teague may take due notice of the same.

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Pittsborough, the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1858. R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. mar 20-6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Chatham County, Court of Pleas and Quarter S sions, February Term, 1858.
Sherwood White vs. L. T. Teague. Attachment,
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that

Lewis T. Teague, the defendant in this case, has ab conded, or so conceals himself that due notice of a evy of an attachment on his estate in the above case cannot be served on him; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, so that the said L. T. Teague may take notice of the same. :Witness, H. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Pittsborough the second Monday of February Office in Pittsborough, the second Monday of February, R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C. DETCHELL'S FALLS.

GENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF the State to canvass the same and procure subent Lithographic Picture taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. Elisha Mitchell lost his life in his

sale of the Fort Kipley military reservation. The lands were sold at prices varying from one to twenty cents an acre.

The lands were sold at prices varying from one to twenty cents an acre.

The lands were sold at prices varying from one to the lands were sold at prices were lands we

Cure Bruisas, Wounds, Tetter, in one to the Cure Earache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one da Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum to six days : Cures Quincey, Palpitation, Pleurisy, in 'c hold the essential authority of the government Cures Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipilas, in which the faculty was unanimous. twenty days; Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints theumatism, Sore Throat, Searlet Fever, and nade to walk, by a few bottles, This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant great Family Medicine for children teething, Ladies should all use it. It always leaves ; than it finds you, and one bottle often cures

Afflicted thirteen years, and cured in on Read letter from Rev. James Temple : PHILADELPHIA, June 9 Prof. DE GRATE: I have been afflicted for years with Neuralgia and other painful cor and I have been unable to sleep soundly or distance for many years past. Last week I gitle of your "Electric Oil." The first night soundly and well, and to-day I am like a new My wife could not believe her eyes. Your Oil has done in one week what the Physicians

PROF. DEGRATH'S

ING a great sensation among the Me

ulties of Europe and this country. It will

Cure Fever and Ague in one day:

Chre Deafness in two to four days :

Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in fo

Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burt

Cure Chills in five minutes;

Cure Inflamation in one day;

following (not everything:)

Cure Croup in one night:

three days:

adelphia failed to do in thirteen years. Gratefully yours, REV. JAMES TEN MPORTANT .--- A REMEDY H. ing interesting communications are from g well known in this community, and should every one that "Rosser's Essence Leaves " is just what it pretends to be a unequalled for all diseases of the Hair. Ever

cate we give is from well known and most PETERSBURG, Aug. 18th, Col. T. H. Rosser-Dear Sir: I have us and with entire success—less than three bottle ing a complete cure; and in consideration of can unhesitatingly recommend it in the higher

CHAS. W. ARN From a well Citizen of Petersburg. PETERSBURG, April 2d, DEAR COL.: It gives me pleasure to state pottle of Bay Leaves I procured from you for who was losing her hair very rapidly, afforded disterelief; and I am satisfied from the trial that your preparation of Bay Leaves is an eremedy in all cases for which it is recommende Respectfully,
O. ELLY To Col. T. H. Rosses. For sale by the Druggists of Petersburg, by Messra. Pescud & Gatling, of this City.

L WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

at Madras, to CONNOISSEURS, May, 1857 : Tell LEA to be the Only Good Sauce, RINE that the The only Medal awarded by the Jury of the

ed to see that the names of "LEA & PERRI impressed upon the bottle and stopper, and Sole Wholesale Agents for the United State JOHN DUNCAN & SON 405, Broadway, N

A stock always in store. Also, orders recei

tdirect shipme from England. my 6-1y\$80 a. M. P. & CO. BUFFALOE ACADEMY, Post Office, Rolesville, Wale County, N. (AMES A. BARTLEY, A. M., PRINC UFFALOE ACADEMY IS A PREPARA SCHOOL, for these who may wish to enter of the Universities or Colleges. But it affords a portunity to arrive at a degree of culture more Preparatory. Young men who may wish to with us, may make themselves real Classical Scor Mathematicians. It is believed that an assteacher will be needed to perform half the labor structing the large number of students who will Buffalos Academy.

Buffaloe Academy.

Of Mr. James A. Bartley, the Principal, we say that he brings the highest compliments from eral of the most distinguished educators of the difference of the brings the following letter from Prof. Ed. Longley, A. M., who, unquestionably, is one most versatile and ripe scholars of the age : EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Va.

To whom it may concern:
James Avis Bartley, A. M., a graduate of seyears' standing, of this Institution, is a gentlem attainments and excellent emy for the instruction of young men, I take pla in commending him to the respect, esteem, confiand encouragement of any co may make his home.

mond, Va.; Prof. Wm. H. M'Guffey, University of Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., President of Dicki College, Pa.; Lucian Minor, Professor of Law in liam and Mary College, Va.; and George W. Bro The laws of this Academy will be strict, but kin

Terms: Parents or guardians wishing their sons or ward enter Buffalos Academy, should address the Princi or Dr. H. W. Montague, Secretary of the Board

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