[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, April 5.

Prostration of Business and the Uncertain State of the Country-The Secret Naval and Military Movements-Republican Treats Relative to Southern Forts-Surmises in Report to Pensa cola-The Late Elections, Sc.

Reports come to us from all quarters where con herce is usually active at this season, that money is pientiful and no business doing. Industry is paised by uncertainty as to the political future. Great uncasiness pervades the public mind in cona of ascret navel and military propar

hich the government bureaus are making here ad elsewhere. It is apparent that Fort Pickess and ensewhere. It is apparent that Fort Fickens is to be reinforced by the federal government, in consequence of the increasing force of the Con-federate States which menace it. This will be the initial of a prolonged contest, in which the introduced of the Tribune propose to make scola the Grimes of the war. The republics press, while it asserts that Fort Pickens is to be reinforced, occupied and possessed, also states that an army of fifty thousand militia- and as many more as are necessary-must be sent down to raise the siege of the fort and recapture Fort Mc-Ras and the navy-yard.

The naval expedition about to be fitted out i intended, as some fear, for Pensacola. (b). Brown's artiflery, ordered, it is said, for Fort Haminton, is surmised to be destined to Fort Pick-ens. These are more surmises, for the adminisens. These are more surmass, for the adminis-tration throws a mystery over their sets, which tends to increase rather than allay apprehendion. In a week after a collision shall really occur at Fort Pickens, a proclamation for an extra section of Congress must be issued, to furnish supplies for the more commencement of the war, which is to be as marked in history as the contest in Crimes. There is no military nor political object in holding Fort Pickens. It is not necessary for the protection of the commerce of the country. The forts on the Florida reals are ample for the commerce of the Gulf, in which California and all

be northern States are chiefly interested. But some say, not withstanding all the appear-aces of preparation on both sides for a contest at ances of preparation on both sides for a conserve Pensacola, that there is a secret understandin that the present military status shall be preserved until some definite line of policy shall be determined by the United States government towards that of the Confederate States. It is sormised by some that the administration will pursue a course as will cause a concentration of all the military resources of the second States at Pensacols, and thus remove the war as far as possible from this

prehended that an attack on Pickens It is apprehended that an attack on Pickans will be precipitated by the report, if it remains uncontradicted, of orders for comforcing that for-

The conservative gains of members of the House of Representation, at the late elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut, warrant the er-

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON SHIP AND SHORE.

A letter in the New York Times, dated U. frigate Sabine, off Pensacola, March 25, contains the following.

"About ten days ago Major General Bragg, (who is in command at this place.) saw fit to stop all communication between us and the shore, and

BAD FEELING IN NORTH ALABAMA. [From the Columbus (Coorgia) Inquires of and bit.]

The telescoph advised us on Wednesday (Perident Lincoln 3nd seponded Don, Geo W. Lane Judge of the Federal District Court Linksma. We are not advised whether Jus Lane was an applicant for the appointment whether he will accept it now that it has conferred upon him. But we know that he

in North Alabama, and that in that overwhell in North Alabama, and that in that overwheath-ing Democratic region there is still a strong man-ifestation not only of repugnance but of factious opposition to the Government of the Confederated States, and it is for the purpose of recognizing and fostering this feeling that this appointment has been made. We have beretofore endeavored to ignore this disaffection in North Alabama, but it seems to have now taken such definite form as its recuire notice. We therefore note the original to require notice. We therefore note the stin of the recent popular mistings in that section reports of the action of which are now before reports of the action of which are now before us At Athens, Limestone county, on the 18th in-stant, an adjourned meeting re-assembled, a which resolutions sustaining secession and the Government of the Confederated States were of-fered and rejected, and in their stead the meeting by a vote of 139 to 69, passed resolutions demand-ing that the Constitution of the Confederate States (then ratified by the Convention of Alaba-ma) should be submitted to the people, and declar-ing in favor of reconstruction whenever the non-slaveholding States give suitable guaranties, etc.

laveholding States give suitable guaranties, There may not be anything factious in this, the Athens Banner of the 20th, reporting action of the meeting, adds that "the people Limestone have no idea of being deprived of privilege of reconstruction, whenever a suitab rendering their rights as freemen to the fifty four cession delegates of the Convention who assu to be the State of Alabams." This looks like rebellious opportion, and a repudiation of the authority of the Convention.

Still more revolutionary were the proceeding of a public meeting held in Frankfort, Franklin county, on the 22d inst., and reported in the Tus cumbia North Alabamian. The resolution cumbia North Alabamian. The resolutions adopted by this meeting approve the course of their delegates in refusing to sign the Secession Ordinance; denounce the refusal to submit the Ordinance to a popular vote; deny the right of secession, declare the Union perpetual, and an-nounce that they will not "willingly give our support to the State of Alabama in her present tend, but will do all that we can to the co also, "that our Congressional nomines, if electe is to represent us in the United States Congre and not in this so-called Southern Confederacy There can be no question that this is faction an revolution; it is refusing to submit to law and anthority, and recognizing allegiance to a foreign power. We, and the members generally of the party with which we have been associated, always acquiesce in the decision of the State, expressed in Rhode Island and Connecticut, warrant the ef-pectation that the radical republicans will be in a minority in the House. INTERESTING F KOM PENSACOLA. CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON SHIP

with good grace to popular decisions and the laws of the land. We rejoice in the conviction that the recent and existing extraordinary political commotions furnish no exception to this rule .-There are members of our party who condemn the action of the Convention, and the Congress-some, perhaps, who look forward hopefully to a

reconstruction under proper guarantees; but they know no medium but the ballot-box, and cheeracknowledge allegisnes and tained, as I thought, the substance of my duties to the new Government. Very different. but because they came with the high sanction of a Convention of twenty-one States, and would, seems to be the feeling in many parts of Democratic North Alabama. In view of these manifestations, is not the new Government pursuing a very unwise policy in still adhering to old party divisions in its appoint-ments to office and dispensation of official favors? Why proscribe the Whig party, which manifests no faction, and recognize as worthy of confidence or favor only a party that furnishes so many factious malcontents ?

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN J. CRIT. TENDEN, EXPLAINING THE PORIT. ENDEN COMPROMISE." FRANKFORT, Friday, March

ARZ ANDERSON, ESQ., CINCINNATT:

I observe that one of your respectable new pers in Cincinnati has misstated my motives course in relation to the resolutions which mitted on the 18th of December last to Senate of the United States. It represents me as having "repudiated" them, and as having been, "disgusted" with them, after, by an amendment they had been made to embrace all territory hereired by the United States, as well as that which they now possessed. A simple statement will correct these errors. Those resolutions were proposed in the pure spi-rut of compromise, and with the hope of preserv-

ing or restoring to the country peace and union. They were the result of the joint labors of, and commitations with, friends having the same object in view, and I believe if those measures thus o ad had been, at a suitable time, promptly adopte by the Congress of the United States, it would have checked the progress of the rebellion and revolution and saved the Union.

For myself, I had no objection to including in their scope all after acquired territory, because that made a final settlement of the distracting question of slavery in all time to come, and cause I hoped that such a provision, by prohibit-ing slavery in all after acquired territory north of the line of 38° 30' of north latitude, and allowing

it in all south of that line, would have the effect of preventing any further acquisition of territory, as the Northern States would be unwilling to make any Southern acquisitions, in which slavery was to be allowed, and the Southern States would not be inclined to increase the preponderance the North by Northern sequisitions; and thus I hoped that the provision respecting future territo-ry would prevent any further acquisitions of it. Our troubles had arisen from acquisitions of ter-ritory, and I did not desire that any more should

These were my reasons for submitting the pr osition in relation to future acquired territory But my great object was comprom mise on terms satisfactory, as far as possible, to a parties and all sections; and when I found that parties and all sections; and when I found that this provision in my resolutions was much and particularly objected to, and might prove an ob-stacle to their adoption. I determined, in my anxiety for a compromise, that I would not in-sist upon, but would consent to have it stricken

To accomplish the great object I had in view, the peace and union of the country, I would rather than have witnessed their total failure, have yielded to any modifications of my resolu-tions that would not in my judgment, have desstroyed their essential character and there pacify ing effect. Indeed, I intended, if the opportunity had been afforded me, of making several amend ments in the phraseology of those resolutions, i orderto render their language as little offensiv

I wished to see reconciliation and union estaished. It was of no importance by whose res lutions or by whose measures it was brought about

so that the great end was accomplished. It was in that spirit that when the Peace Con erence or Convention, that met at Washington upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, made report to Congress of the resolutions or measures recommanded by them for the restoration of peace and union, I at once determined to support their measures, rather than those I had before proposed. did this, not only because their propositions con-

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!

To the Editors of the Raleigh Reputer: Sins: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, for the sake of justice, to make public throughout the State a fact in connection with the threatened row around the Fing of the Contederate States which was hotsted in this city on Wednesday last. It is due to Mayor Harrison, as Chief Magistrate of the City, to state that on that occasion he did his duty impartially, and did t, too, in an unconstrained and courteous manne It, too, in an unconstrained and courteeus mannel. Though of the opposite party himself, he cheer-fully afforded the gentlemen who defended the flag his assurance that, so far as his authority went, they should be protected from outrage; while, by his judicious remarks to the excited mob who were bent on tearing it down—if they had

thought such a step age - and by the interposition, when necessary, of his magisterial authority to remove the most lawless of the offenders, he, no doubt, prevented an actual attack. This preserv-ed the peace of the city, and unquestionably saved many lives. No one who knows the gallant defenders who thronged round that flagstaff, doubt that they had staked their lives on its safety, an that they would have died to the last man ere the cried : hand of violence had reft it from its place. All the Secessionists connected with the hoisting the flag to whom I have spoken on the subject, agree with the sentiment and feeling which has drawn forth this tribute to the praiseworthy conduct of Mayor Harrison.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SECESSION. Raleigh, April 6th, 1861.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.-THE RESULT OF ITS DELIBERATIONS.

This body has adjourned until the third Mon day in December, after having appointed the fol lowing gentlemen as delegates to the Border States Convention :-Hamilton R. Gamble, John B. Henderson, Wm A. Hall, James H. Moses, Wm Douglas, Littleburg Hendricks and Wm. Pomeroy. The St. Louis Democrat, rep., give the following as the substance of what was done by

the convention : "The voice of Missouri has been spoken through the convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions should be made, with a view to the restoration of the Union of the States. Definitely these concessions should have the Crittenden resolutions for their basis. It declares that such a reunion would b imperilled by the use of force on the part of the federal government against the people of the se-ceded States, and specially advises the federal troops to be withdrawn from those States where a ollision threatens.

"sirm and steady in its expression, it declare for a national convention, in the hope that its de-liberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice pronound that there is at present no adequate cause for re-tiring from the Union, and refuses, at this time, to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event of the secession of the rest of the border States or

the refusal of the North to accede to any plan of adjustment.

"The inference may be drawn from the action of the convention that Missouri is in favor of every peaceable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the receded States, and in default of obtaining such measures, will favor steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy. Also, that

her mind is in a state of suspense as to the

QUIZZING A JEW. ns unlied from Basle Nine persons unlied from Basle down th A Jew, who wished to go to Schalamp lowed to come on board, and journey a upon condition that he would conduct with propriety, and give the captain utgers for his passage.

Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's ocket, when he struck his hand against it; but he only money there was therein was a twelvekreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude; for he thought to himself, "something may be earned, even upon the water. There is any a men who has grown rich upon the Rhine.'

During the first part of the voyage, the pa sengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm-for he did not lay it aside-was the object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas! is often the case with those of his nation. But as the vessel sailed onward and passed Thurigen and Saint Veit, the passen gers, one after another, grew silent, and gape and gazed listlessly down the river, until one

"Come, Jew ! do you know any pastime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their journey in the wilderness.

"Now is the time," thought the Jew, "to shear my sheep!" and he proposed that they should sit around in a circle, and propound various curious questions to each other, and he, with their permision, would sit with them. Those who could not answer the questions should pay the one who pro-

pounded them a twelve kreutzer piece, and those who answered them pertinently should receive a

twelve kreutzer piece. This proposal pleased the company ; and, hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked, at random, whatever chanced to his head.

Thus, for example, the first asked : "How many soft-boiled oggs could the giant Goliath cat up-

ny soft-bolied eggs could the grant contain ear up on an empty stomach?" All said it was impossable to answer that ques-tion 1 and each paid him twelve kreutzers. But the Jew said : "One; for he who has eater

one egg cannot cat a second upon an empty stom-ach ;" and the others paid him twelve kreutzers. The second thought: "Wait, Jew! I will try you out of the New Testament; and I think I shall win my piece. Why did the Apostle Pau write the Second Epistle to the Corinthians? The Jew said : "Because he was not in Corinth Otherwise, he would have spoken to them."

So he won another twelve kreutzer piece. When the third saw that the Jew was so well versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different

way: "Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and still completes it in time?" "The ropemaker, if he be industrious," said the

In the mean while they drew near to a village and one said to the other : "That is Bamlach." Then the fourth asked, "In what month do the

people of Bamlach eat the least ?" The Jew said, "In February ; for it has on twenty-eight days." The fifth said, "There are two natural brother

nd still only one of them is my uncle." The Jew said, "The uncle is your father's brothand your father is not your uncle."

A fish leaped out of the water, and the sixth asked, "What fish have their eyes nearest togeth-

er ?" The Jew said, "The smallest." The seventh asked "How can a man ride from Basle to Berne, in the shade, in summer time,

PRIL 3RD, 1861. FORT SUMTER TO BE EVACUATED Reconciliation from the South a n. s. NO. S FAYETTEVILLE STREET. OFFER TO THE PUBLIC TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS just feceiv. A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK ed and now opened and ready for sale at PANIC PRICES at the well known store of OF NEW SPRING GOODS,

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Cheap. My Stock is large and I am determined to sell go

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DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMES. TIC DRY GOODS, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. NVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE to their large and desirable stock of FRESH SPRING GOODS! ow in store and ready for exhibition, consisting of the usual variety and embracing the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES of the season, which

they are prepared to offer on the most favorable terms to Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee merchants. Owing to the unsettled condition of commercial matters, their sales will be strictly confined to CASH. and prompt six months buyers. To such the greatest inducements will be offered.

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I deem it unnecessary to say what I have got or what I have not got; but I will say that I have a large and complete stock of Staple and Funcy Dry Goods.

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A splendid assortment, embracing the newest and

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tillas, Silk Mantillas and Dusters,

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Almost every thing that is out in the way of Straw Good for Ludies, Misses and Children.

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When you want a pair of shoes this is the place to

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

When you want a Hoop Skirt, recollect you will de

well to call and look at mine. FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

Don't buy until you call and see the above good. They are admitted by all that have looked at them to be the cheapest goods of the kind ever offered in

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Smith's corner, where you will always find me ready

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I have got them, and want to sell them.

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latest styles of the season.

Some very handsome.

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PRING GOODS.

if the Wyandotte did not keep a little further off he would fire into her. Capt. Adams, wishing to avoid a collision with them, keeps himself and us on board ship. Our supplies have been cut off

on hoard ship. Our supplies have been cut off from Mobile, and the New Orleans steamer, in pissing in and out of the harbor, avoids our board-ing best. "Captain Adams addressed a letter to Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Treasury, last Tuesday, and in it told him that starvation stared us in the face, and unless we heard from him or received relief in tan days from date, he would use his own discretion about leaving this place. We are all on half rations. We have plenty of money, but of what use is that to us now? Three days ago we transferred from the Brooklyn to this ship 82 troops, and sent her to Key West and Havana for

roops, and sent her to Key West and Havana for

supplies. We expect her back in a few days. In the meantime they may attack Fort Pickens; and we have got to wade through about 3,000 bayonets to reinforce the fort, with masked batteries playing on us from all quarters, in conjunction with Mc-Res and Barances. Is it not a pleasant picture to look upon? You must know there is an armis-to reinforce it. We see troops going in nearly every day from New Orleans, Mobile and other places, and can see them at work crecting sand-bag batteries, &c., and here we are cooped up like a lot of chickens, waiting for the administration to do something. Everybody in our ship is dis-heartened, and no wonder. You do not know one-tenth part of what we have suffered lately .-They say the darkest hour of the night is just be fore the brank of day; it is pitch dark with u out about this time."

"Three nights ago we heard the booming of manon, and saw lights passing and repassing on shore. We beat to quarters, called "All hands out hoals," mustared our companies, and were all ready to go over the side, when the little Wyan-dotta came steaming out to let us know it was a false alarm. If I live a hundred years I shall never forget the feeling 1 had when I was loading my revolvers. We ware all busy with our own thoughts, I can assure you, and for about ten minutes hardly anything was beard anye the tick, tick, of a Colt, or the dull thut of a rifle ram-rod. We did all our httle valuables up, and directed, them each with a letter for our triends at home, in case anything disagreeable might happen to us while sitempting to reach the fort. We have on board now nearly 600 men, with grub enough to has about ten or twelve days longer. We have about thirty days' water or, board. We bought most of that here before com-munication was stopped, at the rate of six cents possible.

per gallon." Lieut. Gilman, one of the officers at Fort Pickthe arrived at Washington on Wednesday, from Pensacols, having loft there on the 31st of March. It is said no states that no reinforcements had then inded from the Brooklyn or any other ves-es, but that she had gone to Key West for sup-plies. He states that the Confederate troops were plies. He states that the Confederate troops were arriving there in large numbers, and in a few days they would have five thousand well-provisioned troops. He says it is impossible for the govern-ment to land troops at Fort Pickens without the Confederate authorities knowing it, and whenevor they attempt it hostilities will at once com-mence. He mays be met large numbers of troop on the route for Pensacola; that Gon. Bragg will not wait the action of the Washington govern-ment much longer before they commence opera-tions. He says the impression there was that Fort Pickens was to be abandoned. Such inurances were given out there.-New York Her-

THE MISSISSIPPI FORCES EN ROUTE TO PES sacona.-The Mobile advertiser of Saturday chronicles the arrival at that city on the previous afternoon of seven companies from North Missis-sippl, en route to Penssoola :

The companies being formed into line, under the command of Captain Obalmers, marched to the Planters Pram yard on Congress street, where the Southrons, Capt. W. B. Wake, and the South-ers Avengers, Capt. George H. Lipscomb, were already quartered. These companies, both from Lowndon county, Ministippi, number respectively Bu and 75 men, thus making a force of nearly 700

BIG GUNS.

The Charleston Courier compiles for the use o ted to the Senste. its military readers the subjoined items from a work on heavy artillery, published by a board of army officers of which Major Anderson was a A GREAT SCANDAL CASE IN IRELAND.

member There are four kinds of heavy artillery in the

Europe are filled with the particulars of a trial that land service, viz : the Gun, the Howitzer, the has long occupied the Court of Common Pleas Mortar and the Columbiad, and they are dustinin Dublin, Ireland. It is known as the Yelver guished according to their use, as Siege, Garrison ton marriage case. The suit was to test the valid. and Sea Coast Artillery. To serve a heavy piece ity of a marriage celebrated by a Catholic priest in Ireland, between the Hon. Major Wm. Chas. Yelverton, of the British army, heir to the Avon-more peeraga, and Miss Teresa Longworth, who was one of the French Sisters of Charity in the Crimea. with facility requires five men, though in cases of emergency they can be worked with efficiency by four, and even by three men. A larger number of shits can be fired in rapid succession with less injury to iron guns than to brass ones. It is computed that an iron gun will bear twelve In consequence of a law making it a penal offense in Ireland for a Catholic priest to perform a marriage ceremony between a Catholic and Pro-testant, upless first celebrated by a Protestant hundred discharges, at the rate of twelve an hour. This is considered as the extreme limit of their power, though twenty discharges an hour have been made for sixteen consecutive hours. Prominister, the husband, whose family are Protestant pelled by one-twenty-fifth of its weight, a fire ball and whose own religious convictions sit loose upon him, treated the marriage as a sham, deserted his thrown from a mortar of proper callbre, compasses a range of from six hundred to seven hundred wife and contracted another marriage with a wealthy widow. The trial now had has resulted yards. Siege mortars can be fired without taxing in a verdict that his first marriage was valid. Miss Longworth is, therefore, the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, and her husband stands in the power

the strength severely, at the rate of twelve rounds continuously, but they are capable of sustaining more rapid firing. The distance of a piece may be ascertained by of the criminal law as a bigamist. The trial created an unparalleled excitement nultiplying the number of seconds which elapse between seeing the fissh and hearing the report by 1,100; the product will be nearly the distance

in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, while even in England and Scotland the demand for papers conin feet. The cartridge bags for shot are made of woollen fabric, and meeted choke foremost in a cartridge of the next highest calibre. Great care should be taken in folding the ends under. The wads are made of clay or hay. The clay should be of the purest kind and free from sand, gravel The clay should be and and free from sand, gravel taining the proceedings was immense. Many parts of these proceedings would not be pulished in a respectable American newspaper, and some of themeven had to be kept out of the English and Irish papers. The evidence in the case shows that Mr. Yelverton was a most accomplished "fast young man," and that his motives towards and all foreign bodies. The hay should be soaked in water ten or fifteen minutes. Though the ball can be allowed to remain in the gun till it cools, it is better to discharge it with as little delay as young man," and that his motives towards the young lady were of the basest character. The London Times, in its report of the case, after giving the verdict of the jury and describing the ercited scene in the court room, says: "When Mrs. Yelverton's counsel, Mr. White-ride, entered the room where she was waiting,

A ten inch Columbiad weighs 15,400 non and at its greatest angle of elevation throws a shot of 128 pounds 5,654 yards. A twelve-inch Col-umbiad throws a shell weighing 172 pounds 5,506 his countenance and significant gestures, as well a the cheers which rang through the court, told her that the verdict was in her favor; she sprang forward without saying s word, clasped him in yards in thirty-six seconds, and a shell of 180 pounds weight 5,761 yards in the same space of time. The greatest range of an eight inch Co-lumbiad with shot is 4,802 yards, with shell 4,468 her arms, pressed him convulsively to her breast, and seizing his two hands, kissed them. Over-come by the violence of her emotions, after such a terrible tension of the nervous system, she such down exhausted, and found relief in a flood of tears.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT .- The Murderens The excitement in the court room when the ver-Pup Husbands .- The Milwaukie Sentinel says i dict was announced was quite unprecedented.— The whole audience researd cheered tamultubus-ly, the ladice waving their handkerebiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs is believed from recent developments that Ann R. Bilansky, who was executed at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the murder of her husband by adminis tering arsenic, was the same person who on the 8th of Novamber, 1849, poisoned Alex. D. Simp-son, her husband, in the town of Fayetteville, N. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shorts of triumph passed along the whole line to the Greak-am Hotel in Eackville streat. The crowd in-O. In that case arsonic was the agent employed, and after the death of Simpson, his wife was ar-rested, but succeeded in excaping to Charleston, and thence to Havana, where she remained until am Hotel in Eackville streat. The crowd in-sisted on taking the horses from Mrs. Yelverton's carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony to gratify her admirers. She said :---'My noble-hearted friende, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman. You will for ever live in my heart, as I do in yours this day.' Her being an Englishwoman had no effect in dampening the arder of the most bigsted Milesian or Ultra-montanist-her having been a Sister of Charity and a convert to the Church of Rome did not check the sympathy of the most intolerant Orange, who, in his zeal for his client, did all he could to make her seem vile in the eyes of her own sex, did not diminish the interest in her of the ladies of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along and thence to Havana, where she remained until May, 1850. She returned to Fayetteville on the 7th of November following, surrendering herself for trial and was acquitted. On the trial of Mrs. Bilansky at St. Paul, she stated that she had resided at Fayetteville, N. C., where her husband died. The christian names of the two woman were identical, and many circumstances in Paul subsequent to her execution, have been called to mind which tend to the bellof that she and Mrs. Simpson were the same persons.

BUST. -- We understand that a desi was fought near West Point, Georgia, on Saturday last, be-tween Mr. Sath Shepherd and Mr. A. R. Cole-man, of Uniontown, Perry county, but, fortu-nately, no damage resulted to either. Four shots of Dublin, whose carriages were drawn up along the quay in a long line."

uestion of retiring from the Union happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned."

herefore, be more likely to be acceptable to Con THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN .- It is reported gress and the country. Besides that, I felt my-self somewhat bound to act with this deference to that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to to a Convention so distinguished. I had ascer tained to my satisfaction that the resolutions accept no offer below ninety-four for the eight million loan. The amount, therefore, determinedhad offered would not be adopted in the Senate. upon is only about three millions one hundred From this hastily written statement you will discover the motives of my conduct in all the thousand. A bid has been made for the unabove recited transactions, and that I did not so act, either because I was "disgusted" with or had ever "repuliated" the resolutions which I submitawardedportion of the United States loan, a mounting to near six million dollars, by a party of

New York bankors, at a fraction over 94. The I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. J. J. CRITTENDEN. Secretary however decided not to accept private bids after the award was made, and will therefore

advertise for the balance of the eight millions.

RELEASE OF COL. RUDLER.-Colonel Rudler The English papers by the late arrivals from who was arrested with the late General Walker and who has been held as a prisoner ever since by the authorities of Honduras, has been released by President Guardiola. This has been effected, it is understood, through the friendly mediation of the British Consul in Honduras. Colonel Rudler came passenger to the United States in the Northern | The rest oried, "What has that to do with it?

An issue of forged Virginia bonds is reported to have been detected in New York. A large amount is said to have been issued, but holders of the bonds will do well not to allow such reports to affect their value. The parties making the issue are known, and an investigation is in pro-gress. gress.

THE PEACH CROP.-The New Jersey peach crop does not, it is stated, promise a failure .-The rumor of nipped buds and frosted blossome is annually started by peach-growers, that a panie in the fruit market may be produced and the prices raised.

POWER OF STEAM .- The steam power of Great Britain, in ships, locomotives and manufactories, s estimated at no less than 10,000,000 horses, or about one hundred millions of men. We can infer from this how the steam engine increases the productive power of labor.

AN AMIABLE PECULIARITY .- The Cuban Wo men have a trait of character so noble that Madame Le Vert declared she could not refrain from nentioning it: "They may never speak ill of each other, but always find some palliation for the arrors of their own sex." This is a good trait in

the fair Havanese. TERBITORY OF NEVADA .- The area of the territory of Nevada is 175,000 square miles, just

twice as large as the island of Great Britain, and reater in extent than all New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Its population in May last was about nine thousand.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA .- Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound lean therewith, then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

one of the Commissionars from that State to New M. W. H. Sumrell, and at the store of John E. Amyett Mexico, has offered (the Montgomery Mail announces) a loan of \$200,000 to the Confederate States, without interest, to be repaid at the conve-

aten skall benecessary. : lose line; all

writer in the Macon (Ga.) Journal, spoken of and endorsed by the editor as an eminent jurist, declares COMMON SCHOOLS .- SUPERINTEN-

The Jew said, "When he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot,"

The eighth asked, "When a man rides in the winter time from Berne to Basle, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his

hands shell not freeze?" The Jew said, "He must make fists out of

The ninth was the last. This one asked. "How can five persons divide five eggs, so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish ?"

The Jew said, "The last must take the dish with the egg, and he can let it lie there are as long as he ploases."

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked, with a mischievous friendliness, "How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that a trout may lie in each pan ?"

No one could answer this, and one after th other gave him a twelve-kreutzer piece. But when the ninth desired that he should solve the riddle, he rocked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders, and rolled his eyes. "I am a pup

their eyes, and said this was scarcely according to agreement. But as they could not control their laughter, and were wealthy and good natured men, and as the Jew had helped them to while away the time from Saint Veit to Schalampi, they 50 Boxes Oranges, \$4 00 , 10 boxes French Can away the time from Saint Veit to Schalampi, they let it pass, and the Jew took with him from the vessel—let a good arithmetician reckon up for me how much the Jew carried home with him. He had a traine from the bew carried home with him. He 100 lbs.,) 40 boxes Common how much the Jew carried home with him. He had a twelve kreutzer piece and a brass button when he came on board. He won nine twelve-kreutzer pieces by his answers, nine with his own riddle, one he paid back, and eighteen kreutzers he gave the captain. Candy, 10 boxes Fancy Can- (20 Bbis. Crackers.



FINHE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES HIS SUP np'l 6-tf and generationen of start

PLY of ICE and is prepared to furnish his cus-tomers and the public generally with PURE ICE!

He will deliver ICE at his lee House daily, from marise until 9 o'clock, A. M., (Sundays excepted.) 1861.

TICKETS

Can be had at the store of the Subscriber on East Front Streat, at the Store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle Streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell at the corser of Craven and Pollok Streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street; and in no case will ICE he delivered without his Ticket or the Cash. For the convenience of the eithens of Newbern, he

For the conventence of the closents of Abword, a will, from and after the first day of April next, through-out the entire season, deliver ICE at the store of Stophen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, corner of Craven and Pollok streets, and at the store of John E. AN OFFER OF \$200,000 TO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY,-Mr. S. Hart, of El Paso, Texas, to 9 A. M., and from 12 M, to 1 P. M., at the store of

HIS ICE-HOUSE

States, without interest, to be repaid at the conve-nience of the Government. Mr. Hart proposes to have the smount doubled by his friends, if such a ten at all being located on an arm of the Railroad at this place, be will FORWARD ICE to other points in any quantities Free from all extra charges, except pack-step at all being located on an arm of the Railroad at this place, Prompt attention paid to Orders from other towns and counties. A. T. JERKINS.

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direct from the Onstom House, and will be conducted on the Casa PLAN, by competent and obliging man

N. B .- Walter H. Taylor's old London Dock Bran dy, and Reading Ale always on draught. By Snucks served at ult hours. A free lunch given daily at 11 c'clock. mar 27-6t D. G. LOUGEE & CO.

IS permanently situated at Washington, D. C. where he will attend to Chaims against the Govern ment, and especial to obtaining Petents for Inven-tions. july 25-waswly*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCK-LOOK AWAY, LOOK AWAY, LOOK J. B. FRANKLIN.

Stephen Hamilton and others, Mx parts. Polition to sell Land. In this case it is referred to the Master to enquire. CHAMPAGNE ascertain and report to the next Court the number and names of the heirs at Law of Jane Lynch, deceas ed ; Nutice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be heirs of the said Jane Lynch, decessed, late of Rockingham county, State of North Carolina, to ap-

