AWFUL CATASTROPHE!

We know not in what terms to announce the overwhelming news which has reached us.—
The fate of the steamer San Francisco is at length known, and terrible beyond expression it is. Universal anxiety has become a dreadful certainty. The ship foundared, and two hundred and forty of the seven hundred human beings with which she was freighted have perished in the sea. They did not indeed go down with the ship, but were awent overboard from with the ship, but were awent overboard from the foreign news, that Mr. Soule, our Minister to Spain has fought, a duel with the French Minister. In the story of "Emily Oxford, or Life in Australia," we find the following incident of George Flower, a famous mounted policeman, who was sent out to hunt up a notorious bush-ranger, named Millighan:

It appears by the foreign news, that Mr. Soule, the son of the Minister, has also had a duel with the Duke of Alva. Their rencounters grew out of some remarks made at bout the dress of Mrs. Soule at a ball. No damage was done in aither affair. Perhaps none was intended. But we should suppose that the who supposed Flower to be dead. After some conversation. Flower said: "Now suppose a conversation." with the ship, but were swept overboard from her decks some days before she foundered.— But a beneficent Providence tempers the seve rest afflictions with consolations, and so this dreadful calamity might, but for his mercy, have been infinitely more disastrons; for all of the hundreds on board when the ship sank were providentially rescued by vessels accidentally at hand. Of those who perished same were of the most dislinguished and beloved of the land. The following are the sad particulars and the names of some of the lost, as they reached us last night by telegraph:

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. The ship Three Bells has arrived with one hundred and sixty persons saved from the steamer San Francisco, which foundered at sea

on the 5th of January.

Those who have arrived include about one hundred officers and soldiers and most of the crew of the ill-fated steamer. A number of other passengers were taken off the sinking ship by the barque Kilby, bound for Boston, and many by the ship Antarctic, bound for

Most of the cabin passengers, together with as many soldiers as it was deemed prudent for her to take, numbering in all about one hundred parsons, are on board the barque Kilby She has probably gone to Bermuda, having parted company with the steamer during a gale on the night of the 29th December, four days before the Three Belis left. The ship Antarctie has on board the residue of the troops, and Capt. WATKINS, of the steamer San Francisco who has proceeded to Liverpool with them to see that they are properly provided for.

In the gale of the 23d December the Sa

Francisco broached to twice, and was much disabled. On the 24th all her spars and sails were blown away. At one o'clock in the morning of the 25th the engine stopped in consequence of the breaking of the piston-red, and left the vessel totally unmanageable, the sen at the same time striking her tremendous blows under the guards, tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides, and causing the ship to leak badly. The troops were then organized into baling parties. At nine o'clock on the 25th a heavy sea struck the steamer amidships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staving the quarter deck, and washing overboard a large number of persons, besides killing three of the ship's crew. On the 28th the barque Kilby was spoken and laid by the steamer until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, when a number of the passengers were transferred to the barque, which let go her hawser at ten o'clock at night, and nothing has since been heard of her. The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, a number of the men being sick and some in a dying condition. In the evening of the 1st of January the British ship Three Bells was spoken, and laid by the steamer until the 3d, when her boat was got off the passengers, together with the necessary provisions and water, which was accomplished by six o'clock in the evening. The next morning they took off the officers and crew, Captain When we had drawn him into the boat, he was watkins having been the last man to leave the helpless and speechless. in which had been with difficulty kent offer for ten or twelve days.

Those lost overboard are Col. John M. Washington, Major Geo. Taylor and his wife, Capt. H. B. Field, Lieut. R. H. Smith, three civilians and two ladies whose names are not reported. and some two hundred and thirty of the troops. Of the crew of the ship there were eleven deaths from the time she was disabled till the 8th

Major Wyse and Lieut. W. A. Winder are amongst the passengers who have arrived in New York. Col. Gates, Col. Burke, Maj. Merchant, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fremont and family, Lieut. Loeser, Lieut. Vanvort, and the ladies and children are on board the barque Kilby. Capt. Watkins, Lieut. Chandler, and

SONORA.

Sonora is that other State of Mexico over which all fillibusterdom stands hovering. The good people—no, not so much the good as the fast people of our country, which is rich enough in gems already, - sees poor Mexico with this gem lying loose on her shelf, and they are very

nial climate - a little too hot for Northern men, indeed, yet tempered as you recede from the sea or the Gila-invests the country; beneath the surface are untold-but not by any means andreamed of-mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper and incr. This is certainly a goodly land, and there are large inquibers ready to
go in and possess it. Were it in American
hands, no doubt it would be speedily developed
into a choice spot for the growth of our most
peculiar institutions. Among those institutions
would be a Pacific Railroad. Perhaps here is
a reason why, of late, its wealth has enjoyed
such sudden developement and increase. not ours yet, however. Citizens, det us buy what we want that other people own; and if does not look tempting to a jaded, citizen; not

any such temptations .- N. Y. Times.

At New York on Sunday an ill-natured spac-

OUR MINISTER TO SPAIN. was intended. But we should suppose that the picty of the Democracy would prompt them to send abroad Ministers who could not be provoked to mortal combat by a provocation so slight. We recollect when a distinguished Whig was spoken of for a high office in this country, it was objected to him by such straight-laced prints as the Raleigh Standard and others of the same party, that he was a ductist, and therefore not fit for anything upon the face of the earth. He had fought in vindication of his character most grossly and outrageously assailed in

a public speech by one of the most prominent men of the country; and for this the Democraoy heaped their objurgations mountain high upon his head, and rolled Pelion upon Ossa to crush him. He was a homicide, a murderer, a Now we shall expect to hear from them. Roll "I'd tell h us must die, and challenge him to fight fair." up your eyes, gentlemen. Elevate your palms. Snuffle through your noses, and call upon your President to strip the shad-belly from your wicked Minister! We await your ululations. Roll them forth. Until you make the night hideons with your howlings over the sins of Soule, we shall never believe in the sincerity of

TOUCHING SEA SCENE.

Dr. Parker, in his interesting book, "Invitations to True Happiness," gives a beautiful il lustration of fersent gratitude for Divine forbearance so justly due from the hearts of all men. yet felt by comparatively so few who are pern impenitence.

your objurgations of Henry Clay for his affair with John Randolph of Roanoke. - Fay. Argus.

During a sea voyage, a few years since. I was opic, when he concurred in the view presented, and observed that it called to mind one of the most thrilling scenes he ever beheld With this dog before I spoke to you just now; but I could

he related the following story:
"I was at sea on the broad Atlantic, as we now are. It was just such a bright moon-light up your piece and walk backwards five and night as this, and the sea was quite as rough. The captain had retired, and I was upon watch, when suddenly there was a cry of "a man over board !" To get out in a boat was exceedingly dangerous. I could hardly make up my mind to command the hands to expose themselves. I volunteered to go myself, if two more would accompany me. Two generous fellows came forward, and in a moment the boat was lowered. and we were tossed upon a most frighful sea.

"As we rose upon a mountain wave, we discovered the man on a distant billow. We heard his cry, and responded: 'Coming!' we descended into the trough of the sea, we lost for we cannot after live together." And Mill sight of the man, and heard nothing but the roar of the ocean. As we rose on the wave, we again saw him, and distinctly heard his call. We gave him another word of encouragement, and pulled with all our strength. At the top of each successive wave we saw and heard him, alongside. On the same day the ship Antarc. and our hearts were filled with encouragement, tie discovered and bore down for the steamer, as often, in the trough of the sea, we almost and on the 4th both ships commenced taking abandoned the hope of success. The time seemed long and the struggle was such as men never made but for life. We reached him I may forget my mission and become a bushjust as he was ready to sink with exhaustion .-

rounded to; but, exhausted as we were, the distance between us and the vessel was frightful. One false movement would have filled our boat, and consigned us all to a watery grave. Yet we reached the vessel and were drawn safely upon deck. We were all exhausted, but the rescued man could neither speak nor walk ; yet he had a fall sense of his condition. He clasped our feet and began to kiss them. We disengaged the moon and stars shine upon them.' ourselves from his embrace. He then crawled after us, as we stepped back to avoid him; he followed us, looking up at one moment with smiles and tears, and then patting our wet footprints with his hands, he kissed them with an eager fondness. I never witnessed such a scene in my life. I suppose if he had been our great-Lieut. C. S. Winder are on the ship Antaretic. est enemy, he would have been subdued by our kindness. The man was a passenger. During the whole remaining part of the voyage, he showed the deepest gratitude, and when we reached the port he loaded us with presents.

Many people estimate the ability of a busy, all at once, "hefting" it, calculating its comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer value, and reckoning what it would fetch. Upon to pour out daily columns of words words upon Lower California they have committed overt any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in acts. Upon Sonora, no: being quite near enough, one wishy-washy everlasting flood, and his comthey have not yet laid hands. A precious pack | mand of language may enable him to string of hard men-every one of them willing to be a them together like bunches of onions, and yet father to a Republic or to a State-has taken his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. up its station directly opposite its finest port, But what is the toil of such a man who displays where it can look in upon and admire its wealth. his leaded matter largely, to that imposed on a There is no harm, certainly in looking in at the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises jeweler's shop-window, and wishing ever so his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his fervently. But when one has stood too long, responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself especially if he has a club in his hand, and talks to the conducting of his paper with the same sloud of the policy of taking the glittering care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer be-treasures just within the plate glass, it is best stows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon for all parties that the pelice interfere. And a patient, without regard to show or display .it does seem to us that it is time for President Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a pa-Pierce to speak to his ambitious subjects who per is but a small portion of the work. The go about making Presidents and Secretaries of care, the time employed in selecting, is far more themselves—manufacturing nations in a day, and having no respect at all for the feelings of unclad Indians, or the mest extensive landholdas we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, Sonora is a State more than twice the size of and his labors understood, and appreciated, by New-York. It has on the west the gulf of Cal- the general conduct of his paper, its tone, ifornia, on the North the river Gila, on the cast temper, its uniform, consistent course, its printhe mountains that seperate it from New Mexiciples and aims, its manliness, its dignity and co and Chihashua, and on the south the river propriety. To preserve these as they should be Fuerte. Water is quite plenty here, timber preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time abounds, and fine pasture; and the same soil and attention of any man. If to this be added that yields abundantly of the plants that flour- the general supervision of the newspaper estab- We think that the Legislature ought to take steps not a member in '98, and consequently was not ish in the climate of New England, is equally lishment, which most editors have to encounter, productive of tropical plants and fruits. A get the wonder is how they find time to write at all.

In a narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree, called the milky tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is entable, and full of a rich and very juicy pulp; but "strangest of all not. is the vegetable milk, which exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It has about the consistence of thick cream, and, but for a very slight peculiar taste, could scarcely be distinsuch sudden developement and increase. It is guished from the genuine product of the cow." Mr. Leavens ordered a man to tap some logs that had lain nearly a month in the yard. He we cannot get it honorably, let us be content out several notches in the bark with an axe, and with what we have. There is not a country seat in a minute the rich sap was running out in within a radius of an hundred miles of us that great quantities. It was collected in a basin, diluted with water, strained, and brought up at a broker's window that does not tempt a penni- tea time and at breakfast next morning. The less wanderer; not a smoking joint in the cook's peculiar flavor of the milk seemed rather to imshop that does not make the mouth of the starge-ling water. "Lead us not into temptation," a color as rich cream; in coffee it is equally as should be the invocation of all such. good. The milk is also used for glue, and it is

"Well Toby," said his Henor to an old negro, have held meetings and appointed delegates, no action has been taken by others. We would enforce upon our friends in the neighboring counwho had been hauled up for stealing a pullet; what have you to say for yourself?"

"Nuffin', but dis Boss: I was crazy as a bed-bug when I stole that 'ar pullet; cos I might hab stole de big rooster an' neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively dat I was laboring under de shows 'clusively dat I was laboring under de continuous fremendus."

"The importance of holding primary meetings, with a view to ensure in the approaching Convention a full representation. The magnitude of the issues at stake, and the important results descending upon the election in August next, depending upon the election in August next, require not only that the usual means of main-At New York on Sunday an ill-natured specimen of humanity who was accidentally hit by a snow-hall, stabbed the boy who threw it in the face, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove fatal.

THE DUEL IN THE BUSH.

conversation, Flower said: "Now suppose a mounted policeman, or thief-taker-a fellow of real pluck—was to come upon you when you were alone, and was to challenge you to surrender, what would you do? Would you draw your trigger at once, and not give him a chance?"

"No," cried Millighan, "I'd tell him to stand off and have a fight for it."

Yes, so help me Heaven!" "Now let us suppose," continued Flower, "that such a man as that fellow George Flower -the fellow that was drowned the other daywas to be in the same position with you as I "I'd tell him," said Millighan, "that one of

"How fight fair?" "Why, I'd ask him to measure off fifty yards to walk backwards five-and-twenty paces, and

let me do the same." "And do you think he would do it?" "Yes I do, for he was a man. I have often

wished to meet that fellow in the field, for what I most want in this life is its excitement and to be killed by the hand of a man like Flower, or to escape by killing him in fair fight-either way would be something to suit me.' "Millighan," said Flower slowly, "I believe

every word you uttered. Now listen to what I am going to tell you. I am George Flower!" Millighan started. He gazed on Flower, whose eye was now riveted on that of his adversary. Millighan's carbine dropped from his mitted to live on by its exercise, year after year, hands, but he did not change color or betray

"Pick up your piece," said Flower, pointing conversing with the mate of the vessel on this to the carbine and assuming a proud and careless attitude. "I am all that you have said of me, Millighan. I might have shot you like a dant. not do that, for you are a man as well as my self, and you are as brave as generous. Pick twenty paces; but let us shake hands first."-Millighan took Flower's hand, and sighed heavily as he shook it. "Do not surrender," suggested Flower, half fearing that Millighan would do so and break the very charm that bound him

"Surrender!" cried Millighan, with a smile and a sneer; "no! I'll never do that. And knowing you to be a brave foe. I have still a chance; for I shoot as straight as you do. But tell me in earnest; are you George Flower? Yes, you must be. But hear this - (his blood began to warm)-if you are not, we must fight this day, ghan took up his carbine, and satisfied himself that there was powder in the pan, and with his

stone, then put his hands into his pockets and looked at Millighan; "I am George Flower," said he, "and who but George Flower would deal with you as I do? Don't let us talk much, or ranger myself." And Flower took up his carbine, and examined the powder in his pan, and | The Injunction was served on the officers of touched the fint as Millighan had done.

'Flower! for Flower you must be," said Millighan, "grant me, if you shoot me, one desire that has haunted me. I do not dread death, bu lie on the very spot. Let the eagle come and feast upon my carcass, pluck these eyes from their sockets and the skin from this brow: let me lie here in this lonely region, and let my bones blench in the sun, and the rain fall, and

"My God!" exclaimed Flower, seizing Millighan by the arm, "the same dread of being buried has ever haunted me. If I fall by your hand, let me rest here, with my head pillowed upon this gun. Let no man living be shown the spot where I fell." "Take your ground," said Millighan. "I am full of horrors."

"There is my hand," said Flower, "and should we meet in another world we shall not be ashamed of one another, my boy."

Tears were standing in the eyes of both Flower and Millighan when they parted. Each stepped backward pace for pace. Millighan follownewspaper, and the industry and talents of its ed by his little terrier, Nettles. When they editor by the editorial matter it contains. It is were about fifty yards apart, they halted and looked at each other for several minutes. Both simultaneously levelled their carbines, but each was indisposed to be the first to fire. At last Millighan discharged his piece. He had aimed at Flower's heart. His bullet whizzed past Flower's head, and carried away part of the left Flower ran to the spot to catch any last word Millighan might desire to breathe. But Millighan was dead.

COUNTERFEITS.

Bank, many of which are in circulation. We had a counterfeit four dollar bill on the Bank of the State paid to us a few days since, the enand inferior; still they are seldom detected, unless when paid into, or presented at Bank. They look so old and worn, as to convey the impression that they could not have circulated long as their appearance would indicate.

circulation in this place; scarcely a day passat its earliest meeting to put a stop to this wholesale method of swindling. At any rate, the circulation of such bills might be very much lessened, by making it the duty of Bank officers to stamp every spurious bill presented at their counters with the word "counterfeit." in large letters, and add the signature of the officer by whom it is so stamped, as "teller," "cashier," or whatever it may be .- Wil. Jour-

SENSIBLE Hogs .- Some years ago I made a or more in that vicinity. Whilst there I had occasion to notice the movements of sundry nogs who came down to the beach at low tide consequence is that it must come and recede very rapidly; so swift indeed does it rise that But we are not short for mines, harbors, sta-tions, agricultural productions, or land to put a railroad on. Surely, we ought not to yield to clams. At length one cunning old fellow, after listening an instant, uttered that well-known note of alarm, and off he and the whole regiment ran at the top of their speed out of the reach of the tide. When I placed my ear near the ground, as the hogs did, I discovered what they discovered, and what I did not know before, the roar of the tide coming in, and I found it necessary to retreat about as speedily as they

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1854.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. An election, under our City Charter, for Mayor and seven Commissioners, was held on Monday last, W. D. HAYWOOD, Esq., was re. elected Mayor without opposition; and the fol-"Millighan," said Flower, still keeping his elected Mayor without opposition; and the fol-

MIDDLE WARD. C. B. ROOT. SEATON GALES. ISAAC PROCTER. EASTERN WARD. W. H. McKEE. WESTERN WARD. A. M. GORMAN.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12 .- Argument in Hamlin Mebane, continued by Mr. Moore. FRIDAY, JAN. 13 .- Argument in the -same

case concluded by Mr. John H. Bryan. Gwyn v. Gwyn, in Equity, from Caswell, ar gued by Morehead for plaintiff. Corbett v. Corbett, from Caswell, argued by

Morehead for defendant. Lee v. Ford, in Equity, from Randolph, ar-

gued by J. II. Bryan for defendant. SATURDAY, JAN. 14 .- Poindexter and Wife v. Gibson, Ex'r, in Equity, from Guilford, argued by Miller for plaintiff, and Morehead for defen-

Barnes & wife v. Strong, Ex'r in Equity, from Morehead for defendant.

MURDER.

killed in an affray by two men, named KEITH until he or she works out the tax at ten to twenand Tipper, about four miles from this City, on ty-five cents per day. It is estimated that about Saturday night last. They are confined in jail.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION!

We learn from the Favetteville Argus, that Smith & Colby, the Law-Loving and law abiding Stockholders in the Western Railroad Compaly, have obtained another Injunction from Mr. Justice Wayne of the Supreme Court of the U. round so as to insure ignition when he drew the the W. R. R. Co. from selling their stock as ad-

> The matter is to be heard before Justice Wayne, at Washington City, on the second Saturday in February, or on the 10th of March, at Wilming ton, at the option of the President and Direc

the Company on Wednesday morning last.

THE LOSS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO. In our columns, this morning, we furnish the details of a disaster more terrible than any which it has ever fallen to our lot to record .-The United States steamship San Francisco, about which so many fears have been abroad for ten days past, has gone to the base of the ocean, and of seven hundred living beings that she carried, nearly three hundred will see the light of the sun no more. Tragedies have been recently accumulating. What with conflagrations on land, and disasters at sea, we have "supped

The human freight of the San Francisco is scattered. Three hundred and more are in the waves; one hundred and fifty (round numbers) are gone to Liverpool in the ship that saved them: about the same number have arrived at New York, mostly without garments; and nearly an equal number, rescued by another vessel, have still to be heard from.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS .- We have received the first number of this paper, just established in Fayetteville, and edited by JNO. W whisker. Flower fired-and Millighan fell flat | CAMERON, Esq. As we anticipated, it abounds on his face. The ball had entered his left breast. in choice and interesting matter, and has placed itself, at the outstart, in the front rank of North Carolina journalism. We promise ourselves much solid gratification and refreshment from the hebdomadal visits of the "Argus" and we confidently commend it, not only to the support We think it necessary to caution the public of the Whig party, to which it is destined to against counterfeit bills on the Bank of the be an effective auxiliary, but to the whole reading community.

The "Argus" will be published weekly .-Terms: \$2, in advance; \$2,50, if paid during graving of which is bad, and the paper course the year; \$3, if not paid until the expiration

A writer in the "National Intelligen-

cer," who was a member of the Virginia House an interesting account of the famous resolutions the author of the resolutions. He was in the House of Delegates in '99. He were a blue cloak, which he rarely laid aside. The members sat on benches, without writing-desks before them, and the writer infers from this fact that they dispatched business more rapidly, since they could not occupy their time in reading and writing letters. Mr. Madison occupied the front bench near the speaker. When he spoke he held his hat in his hand, and appearvisit in the Bay of Fundy, and, finding a cozy ed to look into it as if reading. He always place there quite to my mind, I spent a week spoke to the point, and never long at a time. -Those who have read the Madison papers and Elliot's debates, know that Mr. Madison never to feed upon the clams which abound in the spoke unless he had something to say, and that sand. You are aware that the tide rises thirty he was apt to give the wiser and better opinior forty feet in that part of the country. The on. He was a profound Statesman, in the highest sense of the word. Mr. Jefferson said cattle unacquainted with the state of things not of him that "Mr. Madison has read volumes unfrequently get overtaken by the water and where I have only read pages." When Mr. had been compelled to submit to the amputation of a limb. He lies in a dangerous condition. defence of Jay's treaty, in which he first began but that it waits for no hog. One day while I was to put forth his latitudinarian view of the powon the beach I saw a regiment of hogs as busy ers of the constitution, he, Mr. Jefferson, wrote Poland. THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION will meet in six weeks, and while many of the counties not help noticing that several of their number to Mr. Jenerson, wrote to Mr. Madison that he alone was capable of tributed 300,000 francs to support volunteers that on the proportion of 65 to 14, and that the cost of transportation upon the river, is but one half of that not help noticing that several of their number lossus—a host within himself, and nothing listening. They would remain in that position short of Mr. Madison's learning and ingenuity a moment or two, and then go on digging would be able to compete with him. We love to dwell on the character and qualities of this great Statesman, and have thus been betrayed into these recollections of our readings.

We are indebted to the Publisher of the

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

We are glad to learn that the feeling in favor of land distribution is rapidly growing in Washington. The unjust exclusion of the old States from a participation in the public domain is awakening interest in quarters where we least expected it. Western States, which have no longer any considerable portion of the lands within their borders, begin to look at the question from an eastern point of view. With such prospects of securing the meed of justice to ternal Improvements, and especially the Deep North Carolina, we shall omit no occasion of River improvement. areasing the public mind to the essential im- Mr. Perkins is at present in the employ of portance of the subject.

locofoco Press shall continue their war upon the at the head of his profession. rights and interest of North Carolina, but we shall nevertheless press on until those rights have an acknowledgment in the Halls of Congress, and at the White House. Gen. PIERCE, it may be said, will veto a distribution bill; but that is no reason for freemen to abandon their rights. We are for putting the cup to his lips at any rate, and if he shall disregard the wishes of the people, there will be the greater reason for bowing him out of office at the end of his present term. Gen. Jackson, in vetoing the United States Bank, informed Congress, that if he had been consulted, he might have furnished the outlines of such an institution as he could have sanctioned; and the other day in the Senate, the suggestion was thrown out, that legislation should be conducted with reference to the views of the President. Now, our ideas of Republican freedom are so old-fashioned, that we are unprepared to sanction this modern democratic doctrine, which elevates the Executive over the Legislature!

A writer in the "Richmond Examiner" proposes a plan for removing the free colored population, which we trust will find little favor Rockingham, argued by Miller for plaintiff and tax of \$10 per head be levied upon all free ne- gestions as you may deem proper to make. groes above the age of twenty-one years, and that those between fifteen and twenty-one be taxed \$5. The penalty of non-payment of the A man by the name of Napoleon Blake was | tax is the sale of the negro for a limited period. \$460,000 may be raised in this way the first year, which, with a sum in the Treasury already appropriated to the object, will send out about ten thousand negroes to Liberia.

This appears to be a revival of the cruel project of Extra-BILLY SMITH, which exploded a few years since, under the manly denunciations of the Virginia Press. Extra-Bill's notoriety left thumb he pushed the corner of his flint S., restraining the President and Directors of has been acquired, we believe, by asking extra pay as a mail contractor, and the introduction of such a law as that above indicated might be a feather in his cap; but we much mistake the character of the people of the Old Dominion, if they are willing to tarnish the fair fame of that ancient Commonwealth, the birth place of the proudest names in the Republic, by the enactment of a law as cruel as it is barbarous.

Southern States are commencing a system of ameliorating measures in the management of the colored population, it would be disgraceful to Virginia and other old States if they should adopt the opposite policy. We deem it highly impolitic in the South to pursue this course .good opinion of mankind as far as is consistent | canals referred to now yielding a revenue barewith dignity and honor. This is the view taken by the profoundest thinkers of the Southern Country-even by the talented though erratic Editors of the Southern Press-and by the lead-

The practical enforcement of such a system of taxation as that proposed for the removal of the free negroes of Virginia, would be attended with an amount of cruel oppression which would awaken the sympathies of the civilized world and intensify the prejudice against slavery in a degree of which we have hitherto had no example.

To say nothing of the injustice of such a every other point of view is too clear to need elucidation; while the opposite course of humanity and kindness would go far towards opencolored race to the tropics.

We are indebted, through Pomerov, to the Publishers, for that highly valuable publication, the "American Almanac" for 1854. It embraces as usual a useful compilation of Statistical and other matter. We notice some inaccuracies in the work, especially in that portion of it which relates to North Carolina; but we do not see that they are particularly material.

The "Weldon Patriot" has changed hands. It is now conducted by Messrs. Squiggins and HAMELL. Its politics are, of course, We learn that spurious bills are in extensive of Delegates in the years 1798 and '99, gives not only unaltered, but it promises to battle with fresh energy in behalf of the good cause. mile.

> The Rev. J. J. James has assumed the Editorial control of that excellent religious and family periodical, the "Biblical Recorder."

BY THE BALTIC. The Baltic arrived at her wharf this morning, with a heavy freight, and a large number of passengers. She experienced very severe weather in her passage.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. News had reached England by the overland nail from India, that the Shah of Persia had left Teheran with 30,000 cavalry, one thousand cannon, and three thousand camel loads of ammunition, to co-operate with Russia. He had progressed to and passed Tabercer.

It is said the Shah was influencing Dost Manommed to side with Persia and the Russians. It was positively stated that "Jagondib," a Russian ninety-four gun ship, was destroyed at the battle of Sinope. She was attacked by a Turkish frigate, and both were blown up.

The Turkish Admiral and his aid-de-camp. The Turkish loss at the battle of Sinope, itis said, was equal to twenty millions of piasters.

MARKETS.

Cotton-The sales of Cetton at Liverpool on mines to Fayetteville upon the railroad will be the Wednesday previous to the sailing of the about four hours, while that consumed upon the

ECLIPSE.—There will be an extraordinary at Fayetteville, eclipse of the sun on the 26th of May next, such a one as none but the oldest inhabitants have ments, I can offer no better evidence than the it necessary to retreat about as speedily as they let copy of the "Proceedings of the Twenty-had done. What do you think of that reader? fourth Annual Session of the Baptist State Con. 1831, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was ob-

SLACK-WATER NAVIGATION-THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVERS. ALBANY, N. Y., January 8, 1854.

SEATON GALES, Esq., - Dear Sir :- Herewith, please find a correspondence between Mr. W. A. Perkins and myself, on the subject of the comparative difference between Railroad and Water Communication for freighting purposes which may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who are interested in some of your In-

the State, having charge of the eastern division It may be "due to the President," that the of the Eric and Champlain Canal, and stands Yours, very respectfully,

C. W. GODARD.

ALBANY, December 27, 1853. Bear Sir :- I herewith enclose to you certain reports, in relation to the Deep River improvement, now progressing in the State of North Carolina, and a copy of the Raleigh Register, containing an article over the signature Prof. E. Mitchell, in which he states, (referring to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.) that "there would be in the railroad, supposing it once built, a despatch, a certainty, and, may add, an economy, which would render it so much superior, that it would be hopeless for the river navigation to attempt to contend with t. Whether for the transportation of coal, or the Reading road, for 1851, to 67-10 mills of produce and merchandise, it would have ton per mile. very advantage."

The Railroad above alluded to, we will suppose, diverges from the Cape Fear River at Faretteville, and taps the coal mines upon the Deep River, at Farmville, or Haughton's, and s forty five miles long.

The distance upon the river between the same oints is eighty miles, and the total lockage one hundred and seventy-five feet.

If the data presented are sufficient, it is desired that you furnish me, at your earliest conenience, a statement giving the cost of transporting freights by rail and by water, with your minion as to the correctness of Prof. Mitchell's in Virginia or elsewhere. He suggests that a statement as quoted above, and such other sug-Respectfully yours,

WM. A. PERKINS, Civil Engineer,

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, DEC. 29, 1853. DEAR SIR :- I am in receipt of your note. bearing date the 27th inst., enclosing certain reports and communications in relation to the Deep River Improvement. A careful perusal of the same has afforded

me as correct an idea of the nature and extent of the improvement as can be obtained without an exploration of the river in question. During the past few years much has been written and published in respect to the relative

capacity of Rail Roads and Canals for the transportation of freight, and partisan feeling has been strongly manifested in the exhibition of their respective claims to superiority as channels of trade. It must be admitted that the only sure basis for determining the extent and nature of any mprovement for transporting from a district of country its several products, is a knowledge of cal.

of the topographical features of the country over | be as good, if not better, than any other cana hich the improvement must pass. In this State, we have an instance where the onstruction of a canal was the only mode of ommanding the trade of the several North Western States; and other instances occur where, if railroads had been put in operation in place of the canals now in use, the commercial any reasonable circumstances, must jeopard nterests of the country would have been better subserved, and an income derived sufficient to It is obviously for our interest to conciliate the pay the interest upon the money invested, the

v sufficient to operate them and maintain them If a great agricultural or mineral district can be opened, and its products transmitted to a steady market by a slight expenditure of money ing minds in Georgia, Alabama and South Car- in improving the channel of a river which runs in a direct route, it will unquestionably afford the cheapest mode of transporation which can be obtained. But if there are natural obstacles. the overcoming of which would render the con struction of a canal or slack-water navigation very expensive, it would be advisable to adopt the Railroad.

I am informed that the length of the Cape Fear River improvement from Fayetteville to the Eastern formation of the coal fields is about eighty miles, and that the length of the proposed rail road connecting the same places is forty-five miles. The cost of the river improvescheme of colonization, its impolicy in this and | ment is set down at four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000,) and I suppose the cost of the rail-road with single track and equipment cannot be less than twenty-three thousand dollars (\$23,000) per mile, or for the whole road one ing the way for the gradual removal of the free million and thirty-five thousand dollars (\$1,-

> The size of the boats which will pass through the Cape Fear River locks is 103 feet in length, 171 breadth, 2.75 feet draught. The burthen of boat of these dimensions is about 120 tons, and it is understood that each lock will be able to pass one hundred and forty boats per day; half of these being loaded, the daily tonnage four hundred tons, and the yearly tonnage to two millions six bundred thousand tons. An annual revenue of seventy-five thousand

ollars (\$75,000) should be derived from this improvement for the purpose of defraying the exthe interest upon the outlay. The tolls necessary to be levied upon the tonnage as above computed will therefore amount

The cost of transportation upon this improvement, including the above tolls, can be safely estimated at four mills per ton per mile, which would make the total annual revenue amount to the sum of eight hundred and thirty two thousand dollars.

The operations of the railroad, provided with a single track, cannot exceed the passing of twelve trains per day each way over the whole length of the road; which would admit of a movement of eighteen hundred tons, provided that all of the trains have an average of one hundred and fifty tons. Thus, we find that the yearly business of the road would amount to the transportation of five hundred and sixty thousand tons.

The cost of transportation upon the road, I estimate at eight mills per ton per mile, and this charge upon the tonnage above estimated, will yield a revenue of \$201,600. Deducting from this sum the cost of operating and maintaining the road, which cannot be estimated at less than forty-five per cent of the total income, we have left the amount of \$110,880 as the nett profits of the Company. This will permit of an annual dividend of about ten per cent, which, at the present day, is regarded as but a fair profit on railroad investments.

It appears, from the foregoing remarks, that the expense of improving the river is but little Russia had made two levies of recruits on that the number of tons transported upon the upon the railroad.

The time occupied in moving coal from the Baltic, amounting to 7,000 bales. The market river will be twenty hours. This loss of time I cannot regard as objectionable, and if so, it is cannot regard as objectionable, and if so, it is quite overcome by the saving of trans-shipment

In proof of the correctness of the above state-"Biblical Recorder" for a neatly printed pamphlet copy of the "Proceedings of the Twentylet copy of the "P gineer and Surveyor, upon the New York canals. The cost of transportation of coal in 1848 on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, trom Cumber.

land to Georgetown, a distance 184,4 miles, h \$78 06, or 41 mills per ton per mile, inc the interest on the cost of the boats and

tures, annual repairs and depreciation or same, cost of towing, wages of men, cost loading and unloading. The cost of transportation of coal on the

Schuylkill Canal is \$44 54, for 108 miles, or4 mills per ten per mile; the cost on the bel ware and Hudson Canal is the same. The cost of all expenses of running, town and decrease of value of horses, office and

sonal expenses, and part cost of loading and a loading, on the Erie Canal in 1852, was 23 mills per ton per mile. The charges for to portation on the Erie Canal in 1851 and (except late in the season) have averaged 82 per ton for down and \$2 35 per ton for a freight, (exclusive of the charge for State tolk being at the rate of 6.9, and 6.5 mills per per mile.

The charges for transportation of coal on the Schuylkill Canal in 1852, was \$0 65 fee miles, or 6 mills per ton per mile, and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal about 54 mills per ton per mile. On the latter Canal they han ascertained that the cost of transportation by been reduced more than 40 per cent by enlarsing the Canal from a capacity for boats of 5 tons to that of 115 tons. The cost of transporting coal on the Reading Railroad, for several years, was stated at abor

6 mills per ton per mile. The cost for 1851 an 1852, is stated at 51 mills. Major Gwynn in his report on the James River Canal for 1852 383, corrects the cost as stated in the report The cost of transporting coal on the Pennse vania Coal Company's road in 1851-2, was 1.4%

cents per ton per mile, and about the same of the Carbondale railroad. The cost of transpos ting coal on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is stated at 1 cent per ton per mile. The charges for transporting coal on the Read ing and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, has been about 13 cents per ton per mile ; on the Lyken's Valley, Beaver Meadow, and Mine Hill rail

other coal roads in Pennsylvania, is from 4 to cents per ton per mile. Thus it will be seen, that the cost of trans. porting coal on the most feasible, and best ream ated roads, does not compare favorably, will the less advantageous water communication The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is a ven

roads, is 21 cents. On the Schuylkill Valley

and Mount Carbon is 3 cents; and on several

expensive work, and the cost of transporting coal through this canal, is more than any oth similar work, within my knowledge-yet it will be seen, that even this canal, transports property cheaper, than any Rail-road, while costs some roads more than five times as much The Central Road in this State, runs parallel

with the Erie Canal, and pays no toll. The canal pays a toll equal to three millions of do lars per annum, and yet the R. Road cannot compete with the canal, and such will be found comparatively the case with all experiments as between Rail roads and Canals, in this, or any other country, so far as comparisons have been made-that have come under my observa-If I am correctly informed, the Deep and

Cape Fear River improvement, will prove ource of vast importance, to the State of North Carolina as it would to any other State, similarly situated, and I see no reason, why is should not be, both feasible, and very economic

the quantity and kind of those products, of the | We have a similar improvement in this State, time allowed for bringing them to market, and (the Oswego Canal.) and it has proved itself to within our State. A small quantity of water properly controlled, will serve the purpose for extensive navigation, while a much larger body of water miscontrolled, would be entirely useless; and those who venture an opinion in facvor of Railroads for freighting property, under their reputation in doing so, as a general thing.

> GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Jan. 10 .- The Legislature of Massa husetts to-day elected Mr. Washburn, Whig. Gevernor of Massachusetts, and Mr. Plunken Lieut. Governor. The message of the Governor

will be handed in to-morrow. MISSISSIPPI UNITED STATES SENATOR

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 11. A despatch received here last evening from Jackson, Miss., announces the election of Ex-Governor A. G. Brown as United States Senator for the four years ending 1859.

DECENCY AND DIGNITY OF THE PRESS .- It is a serious mistake, if not a grave crime, in a newspaper to indulge in course vituperation. A certain decency of language is always due to its own dignity, even when not demanded by the subject under discussion. However great may have been the wrong perpetrated on the public. or even however exasperating the injury to the ournal itself, nothing can be gained by low abuse or exaggerated invective. A weak argument never yet gained strength from coarse denunciation. A strong one does not require such aids. In no event, therefore, can it be good policy to resort to the vocabulary of Billings-

But not the less should a sense of dignity pr vent a journal from thus disgracing itself. In private life, no gentleman ever stoops to bandy blackguardism with another, no matter how upon the river would amount to eight thousand | great the personal abuse he suffers, or how persevering the slanderer. He considers that he would demean himself by such conduct. He feels that he would only lower himself, without injuring his antagonist. What is true of the individual is also true of the journal. The penses of maintenance and repairs, and paying columns which are degraded by vituperation, soon lose character, at least with respectable men. The vulgar fellow whose mouth is always full of curses or filthy abuse, does not create to thirty-six hundredths of a mill per ton per more disgust among the intelligent, refined and good, than the newspaper which writes like a

> ANECDOTE OF CHILDREN .- A little girl had a beautiful head of hair, which hung in "elusterng curls" down her neck. One hot summer day, she went up stairs and cut all the curis off. Coming down, she met her mother, who exclaimed, with surprise : "Why, Mary! what have you been doing to

low huckster .- Phil. Ledger.

your hair?" To which she responded, that "she had cut it off and laid it away in her box, but that she intended to put it on again to-morrow, as Aunt Nancy did !" " Papa!" said the same little urchin to me,

when he was but three years old, and had just begun to catch the phrases of old children-it was the pensive hour of twilight, and drawing near his bedtime-"Papa, will you make a prayer for me, before I go to bed?"

"Yes, my darling, if you wish it; but why not let your mamma say your prayers for you, as she does on other nights?' "Oh, papa, I don't want you to say those

prayers : 'Our Father,' 'Now I lay me ;' but pray yourself; make a prayer to God for me!" "So I put up, with all my heart, a serious petition to his Heavenly Father, for my little son. " He listened attentively, and, as it seemed, most seriously; but, just as I concluded, he exclaimed, with eyes sparkling with mirth :

"Good, papa! good! Now pray again-pray igain | Go it !" - Knickerbocker. A marriage has just come off in Syracuse, which was the result of an advertisement inserted in the New York papers. The advertisement was replied to by a Syracuse lady, pictures and let-

ters were exchanged, finally a meeting took place—result, matrimony and a vindication of the advertising system, A beautiful woman once said to General Shields, who bye-the bye is an Irishman:
"How is it, that having obtained so much glory, you still seek for more?"

"Ab, madam," he replied, "how is it, that you who have so much beauty, should still put

on the paint?