

subject is exciting great attention in Europe where, though it has been the custom to enrich the lands with fertilizers, it is found that the lands are not equal to the drafts made upon the soil by the crops; and hence additional expedients must be resorted to keep up the crop-yielding properties of the soil. The great German Chemist, Baron Liebig, the most eminent man living in this department of science, has recently written a letter to some one in England, and which possesses as much interest in this country as it can in that. We subjoin a few paragraphs from it:

"History teaches that not one of all those countries which have produced corn for other lands have remained corn markets, and England has contributed her full share towards rendering unproductive the best lands of the United States, which have supplied her with corn, precisely as old Rome robbed Sardinia, Sicily and the rich lands of the African coast of their fertility.

"I know that the prophets of future evil have at all times been derided by their own generation, but if history and natural law can furnish any ground whatever for a just conclusion, there is none which stands upon a firmer basis than this: That if the British people do not take the pains to secure the natural conditions of the permanent fertility of their land, if they allow these conditions as hitherto to be squandered, their fields will at no distant day cease to yield their returns of corn and meat. Every man may picture to himself the state of things which will then gradually arise; but it does not belong to the province of natural science to decide the question whether the might and strength and independence of the nation can be maintained when this state of things shall have arisen."

This subject ought to be taken in hand by every Southern Legislature, and measures adopted whereby public attention shall be directed toward the best methods of preventing the gradual exhaustion of the soil, which has been going on ever since the States had an existence. It furnishes a most powerful and cogent reason why every Southern State should have an Agricultural Bureau as a part, and very important part, of its State Government. We trust the Legislature of Louisiana will take early and vigorous action on the subject.

From the Raleigh Register.
The Standard vs. Gen. Leach.
As the Standard censures Gen. Leach for not voting for Mr. McClelland, we call its attention to what a Democratic Journal, the Charleston Mercury, says of Southern Democrats who did vote for Squatter Sovereignty McClelland:

"It was disastrous to the South, that a Black Republican, endorsing 'Helper's book, should, during two months balloting, stand within three or four votes of being elected Speaker. It was disastrous that, at least an old Consolidation, Tariff, Black Republican is elected; and, more disastrous than all that the great majority of Southern Democrats should have abandoned Mr. Smith and Mr. Boocock and voted for a Squatter Sovereignty Democrat. The result is not merely that the South was beaten, but that she is demoralized. The Representatives from the South who voted for Mr. McClelland, consented to ignore the rights of the South, and thus made the election of Speaker, so far as the South is concerned, an affair of party ascendancy merely. We respect the Americans from the South who dissipated to vote for any such a man."

Hon. William Pennington and Henry Clay.

Perhaps it would interest some of our readers to know why the election of Pennington, of New Jersey, as Speaker, gave such satisfaction in Lexington. I think it was either in 1845 or 1846, that Henry Clay became embarrassed to such an extent that he had to mortgage Ashland. In the meantime, a movement had been started in New Orleans by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that they would pay his debts and relieve his embarrassments, and Mr. A. H. Trotter, the Agent of the Northern Bank in New Orleans, was sent East to confer with Mr. Clay's friends.

The consequence was that about fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, and the Hon. William Pennington was sent to Kentucky with money, and came to Lexington without scarcely any person knowing him. He walked into the Northern Bank, asked for Mr. Scott, the Cashier of the Bank, and upon being shown that gentleman, asked if there were not several notes of Mr. Clay's that were due in a few days, and was answered that there were. Mr. Scott was requested to give the whole amount of Mr. Clay's indebtedness, which was done, and a draft on one of the New York Banks was handed him, and Mr. Pennington left the Bank with all Mr. Clay's notes paid.

In a few days Mr. Clay came to town to arrange for a renewal of the notes, if possible, and was shown in a side room of the Bank. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mr. Scott if there could be any arrangement to run the notes for a longer time. Mr. Scott looked at Mr. Clay to see if he was not jesting, and finding that he was not, told him that a gentleman from New Jersey had called and paid the whole of his indebtedness. Mr. Clay started when Mr. S. spoke, looked at him a few seconds, burst into tears, and left the Bank overwhelmed. No man ever had such friends. Such, sir, is a brief narrative, an incident in the life of the Speaker elect; and here, sir, where Mr. Clay lived, his personal friends are rejoiced that he has been honored with the Speakership.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
STATESVILLE,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1860.
Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly. One copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00. If paid within 3 months, 2 50. If paid within 6 months, 3 00. If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 00.

New Presbyterian Church.
The Presbyterian congregation worshipping in this place are making preparations to build a new Church edifice, which, if completed according to the plan that has been exhibited to us, will be every way worthy the Being whom it is designed to honor, and an ornament to our flourishing town. It will be located in the beautiful grove, near the present edifice, which has for more than a half century been a sanctuary for worshipping the Most High, and now has become too small for the large congregation that on each Sabbath crowd within its walls. The sum of seven thousand dollars has already been subscribed, which will be raised to ten thousand, perhaps, and the masons will commence to lay the foundation in the course of a few weeks—so soon as the season will permit. The edifice is to be surmounted with a steeple—and perhaps, to that will be added a Town Clock.

Do we need a Town Clock?
We think that every citizen in the place will respond in the affirmative to the above question. Then, why not obtain one? In our opinion, nothing is more indispensable in a town than a clock, to regulate the hours, and afford system to the social and business affairs of the community. The Colleges and Schools in the place—merchants and mechanics, house-keepers, and all others—feel much the need of a public time-regulator to guide them in their several relations. The Female College, and especially the new Presbyterian Church, when it shall have been completed, would afford admirable positions to accommodate a Clock—from either point the hours would be conspicuously revealed to every quarter of the town. To our citizens—who have ever shown a generous liberality in matters of public utility—we make an appeal, and ask them to unite and raise a fund to buy a Town Clock. The cost cannot be very large—indeed, not more than such a community can afford.

University Magazine.
The February issue of the above monthly, printed at Chapel Hill, and edited by a corps from the several Literary Societies, is on our table. The contents are very interesting. This No. opens with a Biographical Sketch of the life of the late Hon. JAMES C. DODD, of Fayetteville, by Jas. Banks, Esq., which, we opine, will be perused with melancholy interest by every North Carolinian in the State and out of it, into whose hands it may fall. The sketch is terse, and no doubt, truthfully written; in which the author manifests his own high appreciation of the private virtues, and public services of Mr. Dodd. We have made a transfer of this deserved tribute to Mr. Dodd's memory, into the columns of the Express, thinking that our readers will peruse it with as much pleasure as it afforded us. We knew Mr. Dodd in youth—watched his course in public life—and, although we differed with him upon the policy of the country—always believed that his actions were influenced by the dictates of an honest heart. The portrait of this distinguished North Carolinian, which ornaments the first page,—no doubt a truthful likeness at the time it was taken—though differing much from our recollection of him—is a valuable keepsake for sorrowing friends.

Several other articles abound in this Magazine, possessing much of interest. Subscription price \$2 a year; address Editors University Magazine, Chapel Hill, N. C.

A Bank.
If the Bank of North Carolina should refuse to locate a Branch at Statesville—which we believe it will not—proposals have been made by two Banking institutions in South Carolina to establish Agencies in Statesville, and upon the say-so of our business men it would be done forthwith. The business importance of this place and section, has attracted the favorable consideration of our Southern neighbors, who are anxious to occupy a field which is so promising of benefits for invested capital. The tax (\$500) will amount to a mere trifle compared with the profits that would be derived from banking-operations in the place, predicated as they would be upon a rapidly increasing trade, and a large extent of country that would naturally seek this point for accommodations in the way of discounts and to buy exchange.

The merchants of Statesville required the past year about \$70,000 of exchange to meet foreign obligations, which, at one percent, the usual rate charged by North Carolina Banks, sums up \$700. The neighboring towns and country stores pay \$700 more.—But this demand will augment with each revolving year, by the growth and trade of the Town and country—if the two Railroads that have been built and projected, might render any material aid in developing the resources and wealth of this portion of the State.

The discount upon bills to lift the products that will be sold in this market and purchased by dealers for exportation, would be no inconsiderable sum.

In short there is no other point in the State, now without Banking facilities, which offers so many inducements for profitable operations. And yet there is a possibility that a South Carolina institution may be the lucky one to come and occupy the field.

The British Reviews.
We have received from the American publishers of these Reviews, Leonard, Scott & Co. of New York, "The Edinburgh Review" for January, 1860. It is a capital issue. For terms, see advertisement on last page.

Books! Books!
Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Burke & Stewart, Stationery, extensive dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.—Send them your orders or go buy of them—Books! Books!

Charlotte and Statesville Railroad.
The Surveyors reached this place on Saturday last, having completed a survey of the route for the section of the A. T. & O. R. R. between Charlotte and Statesville. They report, that the Road will be about 40 miles in length, and can be built more cheaply than any Railroad of the same length has been constructed in the State. Five or six contractors have gone to work on the lower end in Mecklenburg, where stock has been freely taken.

Will the citizens of Iredell, be backward any longer in subscribing the necessary amount of Stock that may be required in order to let out the contracts in this county? We hope not.

The New Judges.
The Governor and his Council of State have appointed J. W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench, vacated by the resignation of Judge Caldwell, and George Howard, Esq., of Wilkes, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Manly to the Supreme Court bench.

Personal.
We had the pleasure of a pop-call from our friend, PENNINGTON, of the *Newbern Progress*, on Monday last. Mr. P. was looking remarkably fine—as he always appears, and in excellent spirits. We were pleased to learn from him, that the "Progress," is progressing at a rapid rate, as it deserves to. Mr. Pennington, having found a better hall in Iredell, a few years ago, makes his friends of the up-country visit now and then, and we are ever pleased to behold his manly and cheerful countenance.

"The Slave-Holder Abroad."
Is the title of a volume containing 500 pages, a copy of which has been placed on our table by Messrs. Burke and Stewart, Book-Sellers, Salisbury. It contains a "History of Billy Bots' visit with his Master to England—in a series of letters from Dr. Pleasant Jones to Maj. Joseph Jones, of Georgia." The volume we infer, from the cursory perusal we have found time to give it pages, is designed for an off-set to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In it the social position and morality of the English people, is contrasted forcibly with society in the Southern States of America—much to the disparagement of the former, and we think justly. The peasantry of England are proved as being more enslaved than are the negroes in the South, and their position and condition much worse every way. The "Crime of England" occupies a large portion of the work.

Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and for sale by Burke & Stewart, Salisbury—for \$1 50 free of postage.

Arms Received.
The "Iredell Blues" have received from the Governor of the State, forty rifled muskets with sword bayonets, they are of the latest patent. We hope that no occasion will ever arise, requiring their use against any portion of the people of the United States.

Southern Field and Fireside.
We will publish the Prospects of this popular Literary Southern Journal, next week. It is issued in Augusta, Ga., by James Gardner, price \$2 a year.

Patent Office Seeds.
We are requested to state that there are no seeds to be distributed from the Patent Office this year, Congress having failed to make any appropriation for that purpose.

Whig Meeting in Iredell.
At a meeting of the Whigs and Americans of Iredell, held at the Court House, in Statesville, on Saturday, the 14th of February:

On motion, Capt. J. S. Allison was called to the Chair, and G. H. White requested to act as Secretary. L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., briefly explained the object of the meeting, and moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. L. Q. Sharpe, E. M. Campbell and E. B. Drake, who, after retiring, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Iredell county, heartily approve of the course pursued in the Congress of the United States by our representative, Gen. J. M. Leach, and all those who acted with him.

Resolved, That we are for the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws as they now stand.

Resolved, That Abolition and Secession are but milder terms for treason against the United States; and ought to be discountenanced by all true patriots.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 22d inst., and pledge ourselves to heartily support the nominee of the same for Governor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint forty delegates to attend said Convention.

Statesville.—L. Q. Sharpe, Col. A. Mitchell, J. W. Woodard, F. D. Stockton, E. B. Drake, Dr. W. M. Campbell, Dr. H. Kelly, Capt. A. K. Simonton, R. H. Hill, Esq., Col. F. A. Allison, R. R. White, Esq., Capt. J. A. Davidson, Thos. Woods, A. R. Lawrence.

Halt's.—Dr. J. R. B. Adams, Portland Gay, Esq., Ohio.—Dr. Hugh Hill, Perry Tomlin, Esq., Henry L. Gill.
Williamsburg.—John H. Dalton, A. B. F. Gaither, Esq., Henry S. Post, Amos Gaither, Esq.
Sharpe's.—J. W. Williams, Esq., Azel Dickens.
Holland's.—Wm. H. Barnsley, R. S. Lawrence.
Liberty's Hill.—Abner Feimster, R. M. Johnson, Thos. A. James, Esq., W. H. Hayes.
Walt's.—J. W. Morrison, Col. J. S. Wats, Cook's.—J. W. Kerr, Esq., Edwin Falls, J. W. Brawley, J. L. Wallace, James Young, J. F. Johnston.
Reid's.—Moses A. White, R. R. Templeton, W. J. Brawley, G. F. Davidson, R. J. McDowell, J. Harris, R. E. Johnston, J. C. Harrar.
On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Iredell Express. J. S. ALLISON, CLK., G. H. White, Sec'y.

Congress.
On the 18th the death of Mr. Broderick, late Senator from California, was announced in the Senate, and eulogies pronounced upon him.

On the same day the House voted for printer, but no election was had. Deffrees, the Black Republican candidate, lacked several votes of an election. This is the man who is reported to have obtained his nomination at the hands of the black Republicans, by offering to give them half his profits for electioneering purposes. A few of the black Republicans, who have some conscience, refuse on this account to vote for him.

Senator Broderick's death was also announced in the House, and after the usual eulogies the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.
SENATE.—The Kansas Wyandotte Constitution was presented. Mr. Seward moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Brown moved a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire if the laws had been strictly complied with. Mr. Doolittle moved to instruct the Committee to report for immediate admission.

Mr. Pugh opposed Brown's resolution on the ground that Congress had not made an appropriation for taking the census.

Prior to the decision, a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes under the denomination of \$20 came up, but was subsequently postponed.

Mr. Fitch reported a bill establishing a government printing bureau, which ordered to be printed. Brown's resolutions relative to the rights of States and Territories, was discussed by Hale and Tombs. No action. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The special committee on printing was authorized to report. No election of Printer.

The Postal bill passed as it came from the Senate, with the exception of the franking privilege. The bill therefore goes back to the Senate, with the franking amendment rejected by a two-thirds vote. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.
SENATE.—The Senate receded from the abolition of the Franking Privilege amendment, and passed the Postal Bill by nearly a unanimous vote. The bill has since been signed by the President and is now a law.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest Sanborn, John Brown, Jr., and Redpath, for contempt in refusing to obey the summons of the Investing Committee.

After passing the Postal Bill, the Senate took up a bill to abolish the Franking Privilege, which, after a long debate, passed. The bill went off all franking after the 15th of April, with the exception of those to whom the privilege is granted by name. Only Messrs. Hemphill and Williamson voted against it.

HOUSE.—Three ballots were taken for Printer, Deffrees lacking one vote of an election.

Various bills were introduced, and various subjects, including the French Spoliations, Tariff, Interdiction of Polygamy in Utah, Pensions of the Soldiers of the war of 1812, and the admission of Kansas. Mr. Pryor's resolution passed, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of action, with the view to procure a reduction of foreign duties on tobacco.

Conviction of Stevens.
The trial of Stevens, the Harper's Ferry conspirator, was concluded at Charleston, Va., on Saturday last. After the examination of witnesses had been concluded, during which Mr. Senott, the Boston lawyer, became very angry because the Judge admitted some testimony which he thought was improper, the case was argued by the counsel.

Mr. Harding made the opening argument, though he remarked that he scarcely deemed it necessary to argue the case. His speech, indeed, was rather political than otherwise, and the question of the dissolution of the Union claimed more attention from Mr. Harding than the prisoner at the bar. He denounced, as a falsehood and libel, the assertion of Capt. Brown, that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and to the State, and referred to their action in putting down the invaders of their soil.

After an eloquent reference to the American Flag, Mr. Harding concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law by their verdict. He called the prisoner a blood thirsty villain and wretch, charging that he was worse than Brown. He concluded at 12 o'clock, having occupied about one hour in the delivery of his address.

Mr. Senott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech for the prisoner, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter then arose on the part of the Commonwealth, and for more than an hour enchaind the attention of the Court in one of the most powerful arguments ever delivered in the Court room. He took up every position of the counsel for the defence, and replied to them with telling effect. He said he had no confidence in the Union meetings in the North, and said he thought that the invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of 18,000,000 of freemen in the North, and declared that the South was prepared for any emergency. He concluded his argument at 10 o'clock, and after some time spent in drawing up instructions by the counsel, the case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock, who immediately retired, and after an absence of 15 minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on all the counts charged in the indictment. The prisoner received the verdict with the most perfect indifference, and smiled at the announcement.

Conviction of Hazlett.
The testimony for the defence in case of Hazlett, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, was closed on Thursday last, and the Court adjourned till Friday to give the counsel time to prepare their arguments. The testimony given on Thursday morning bore strongly against the defence.

The following dispatch from Charleston, Friday, gives an account of the closing of the trial and conviction of Hazlett:

The attendance at court was very large, in account of the close of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hazlett. The argument of the case commenced at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Harding opening for the State. He spoke for an hour and a half, with considerable ability and force. He was followed by Lawson Botts, Esq., who spoke for two hours, enchaind the attention of the crowded court-room by an able and ingenious argument in behalf of his client. He pointed out many discrepancies in the testimony of various witnesses for the State, claiming it had not made a clear case, and charging the jury with their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of a doubt. Mr. Botts concluded his argument at one o'clock, when a recess of half an hour was taken.

Mr. Green commenced the closing argument for the defence at half-past one and closed at half-past four, having occupied three hours in the delivery of his speech. The case of the prisoner was presented in the best possible light, and it is the general opinion that Mr. Green's effort was the ablest argument made since the commencement of the Harper's Ferry trials.

Mr. Hunter closed for the Commonwealth, speaking nearly three hours, closing after seven o'clock. The speech of Mr. Hunter was listened to with much attention, and was one of great ability. Indeed each of the counsel seemed to have made every preparation, and all the speeches were of a high order of ability.

After the concluding argument for the State the jury were directed to go to their room at the hotel, and court adjourned for the day.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The jury came into court at half-past nine o'clock, and the clerk pronounced the question whether they had agreed upon a verdict, to which the foreman responded they had. The prisoner was then sent for and brought into court. The verdict of the jury was then announced, which was "guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner received the verdict with the same indifference that has characterized his conduct throughout the trial.

On Tuesday last Judge Kenny sentenced both Stevens and Hazlett to be hung on the 16th of March. They both made some remarks on the occasion, in which they accused some of the witnesses of testifying falsely. Hazlett returned thanks to his counsel, Messrs. Botts and Green and declared that they had done more in his behalf than Northern counsel could possibly have done. The sentence of the Judge was very affecting.

Another Destructive Fire in Elizabeth City, North Carolina.
Another fire occurred in Elizabeth City on Tuesday night, which was more destructive than any which has preceded it. Forty houses were burned, and the loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The principal losers were T. R. Cobb, Cornelius Trueblood, W. W. Burgess, C. W. Kellinger, Mrs. Guirkin, Wm. Laboyteaux, Thos. Shannon, Thomas Garkins, and Pool & Wheeler. Several of the buildings were new, having just been completed. The Norfolk Argus says:

"The fire broke out at 2 A. M., Tuesday, in a new warehouse, belonging to Mr. Cobb, and raged for hours with great violence, the flames sweeping onward on both sides of the thoroughfare, rendered furious by a strong breeze blowing at the time, and meeting across the street, formed an immense fiery arch, above which they towered and flashed fiercely. The scene was grand and awful, and the excitement of the multitude that witnessed the destructive conflagration was increased by a fear that the whole town would be swept away. By this dread visitation to that pleasant town, many persons are thrown out of employment, a number of families are deprived of shelter and means of support, and an immense loss has been incurred by individuals and the corporation at large. This sad calamity, which has so quickly followed another in the same town, and which we chronicled last year, is again declared to be the fiendish work of some heartless incendiary. The torch was applied at the dead hour of the night, the place selected to kindle the devouring flame being the first story of a new warehouse, just completed, and stocked with goods by an enterprising citizen."

Virginia and Iowa.
Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, sent a message to the Legislature of that State on Monday last, setting forth at some length the bad conduct of the Governor of Iowa in refusing to surrender Barclay Coppie, one of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, and in giving the said Coppie such information

as to the demand for him as to enable him to escape. Gov. L. argues the question with much force, showing clearly that the Governor of Iowa has deliberately refused to give up, on just and proper demand, the said Barclay Coppie. The Governor of Iowa placed his refusal to surrender the criminal on the ground that the papers on which the demand was based were not entirely regular, but he admitted that his objection to the papers were "technical." Gov. Letcher charges and proves that the Governor of Iowa not only "shielded Coppie from justice on frivolous pretences," but gave him notice to make his escape!

Gov. Letcher quotes from the recent address of the Governor of Iowa, showing clearly that "his feelings and sympathies are warmly enlisted on the side of John Brown and his criminal associates." The Governor dwells in strong terms on this state of feeling in Iowa, as shown by the Governor of that State, and adds—

"We must meet this spirit of aggression upon the slaveholding States, sternly and resolutely, and to this end union and harmony is indispensable to success. We must have a united South. Necessity, and duty to ourselves and those who are identified with us in interest and sympathy, alike demand it."

The Opening of Parliament.—Speech of Queen Victoria.
Parliament was opened by Queen Victoria on the 24th ult. The following is the speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—With great satisfaction I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with foreign powers continue on friendly and satisfactory footings. At the close of last session I informed you that overtures had been made, to ascertain whether, if a Conference should be held by the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, and that a Plenipotentiary would be sent by me to assist in such conference. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French to send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of representatives of the eight powers who were parties of the treaty of Vienna, the objects of such Congress being stated to be to receive communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich, and deliberate (associating with the above Powers the Courts of Rome, Sardinia and Sicily) on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis. Desirous at all times to concur in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accept the invitation, but at the same time made known that in such Congress I should steadily maintain the principle that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular Government or Constitution. Circumstances have arrived which have led to the postponement of the Congress without any day having been fixed for a meeting. But, whether in Congress, or in separate negotiation, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference, by force of arms, in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs of the Italian Peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. Papers on the subject will soon be laid before you."

I am in communication with the Emperor of France with a view to extend commercial intercourse between the two countries, and thus draw closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavored by friendly means to prevent a rupture, but regret to say without success. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

My Plenipotentiary, and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French, having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Pei-lo River, in order to repair to Peking to exchange in that city ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the 56th clause of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forces at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted. The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but after sustaining a severe loss, they were compelled to retire. I am preparing in concert and co-operating with the Emperor of the French in an expedition intended to compel redress, and the fulfillment of the stipulations in the treaty. It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force. I have directed that papers on the subject be laid before you.

An unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, which have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. But the collision has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval officers on the spot, and by the equitable and conciliatory provisions and arrangements proposed on this matter by the Government of the United States. I trust that the question of boundary out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with justice of the two countries, and defined by the first article of the treaty of 1846. The last numbers of the disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished. My Viceroy has made peaceful pro-

gress through the districts which had been the principal scene of disorder, and by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity, my authority has been everywhere solidly, and I trust permanently, established.

I have received from the Viceroy a most gratifying account of the loyalty of my East Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great landholders of the country. The attention of the Government in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country, and I am glad to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects. I have concluded a treaty with Japan, and a treaty regarding boundaries with the republic of Guatemala. I have directed that the treaties shall be laid before you."

The remainder of the speech was devoted to local matters of interest. The public revenue is pronounced in a satisfactory condition. "The estimates have been prepared with a view of placing the army and navy and the defenses of the country upon an efficient footing. The volunteer movement is referred to with pride and gratification. A reform bill and other legislative measures are promised, and the speech winds up with an expression of gratitude for the general prosperity which prevails.

From the London Times.
Destruction by Fire of the Royal Castle of Denmark.

It has been briefly mentioned by telegraph, that the palace of Fredericksberg in Denmark, has been destroyed by fire. There are two royal residences in Denmark which bear early the same name. The one, close to Copenhagen, is Fredericksberg, built in the 18th century by Frederick IV., in the Italian style, and afterwards enlarged by Christian V., and from the balcony of which there is a magnificent view over the city, the Sound, and the coasts of Sweden. The other palace, that of Fredericksborg, which has just been destroyed, was five miles from Copenhagen, and was the Pantheon of the glories of Denmark. It was divided into three parts, separated from each other by fortified fosses. The principal edifice had four stories with handsome towers and pinnacles. It had vast cellars extending under water, for the chateau stood on an island in lake but they were built substantially that no dampness could penetrate. What more particularly attracted the attention of strangers visiting this place, was the chapel, situated in the left wing, and embellished with sculpture, and the most exquisite carvings in wood. King Christian the Fourth, himself turned several of the arabesques and flowers in ivory found there. The altar was a masterpiece of workmanship, and had no less than 150 kilograms of silver employed on it. Over the gallery stood an esplanade with the arms of Denmark, surrounded by those of the Knights still living of the orders of the Elephant and Dannebrog. In an adjoining hall were the escheatons of the deceased Knights, and among them that of Napoleon I. The hall of the knights, one of the largest in Europe, being not less than 150 feet long, was all of marble; its handsome mantle-piece had been unfortunately injured by the Swedes during the wars. The ceiling was ornamented with innumerable figures, groups, and symbolical and emblematical representations of all kinds, intermingled with sentences in the Latin, Danish and German languages. It was a real theatre mundi, and twenty-six artists were employed on it for seven years. The portrait gallery was unique of its kind, and of great value for the history of Denmark.—Each sovereign had a space reserved for him, and round him were grouped the members of his family, ministers, and all who had made the decisive actions under his reign. In the collection were portraits of the astronomer, Tycho Brahe, the poet Heiberg, the historian Suhm, and numerous others.—The portraits of St. Anne and the unfortunate Queen Mathilda were not suspended in the gallery, but visitors were shown the words, "O, God, keep me innocent!" which the Queen had cut on one of the windows with a diamond ring. Fredericksberg was as has been above mentioned, situated in the middle of a lake, a site expressly chosen by Christian IV., who was an experienced sailor, and one of the most popular kings ever known in that country. It was his favorite place of residence. The courtiers laughed at the idea of building a palace in such a spot, but the King paid no attention to their remarks, and by the aid of English architects and workmen, whom he procured for the purpose, succeeded in carrying out all his plans successfully, and completing a magnificent pile of building.

Sarsa.
We had long supposed this celebrated drug had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it, that have been sold under the name of Sarsaparilla, preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine, has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alternative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured, that anything, Doctor Ayer makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advertising columns) designing to make it his "chef d'oeuvre," which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Celt, New York.*

Money Recovered from a Human Stomach.
At the residence of W. P. Reeves, in Shelby county, Tenn., on Friday night the 3d inst., Mr. R. J. Fullerton was robbed of \$120 in bank bills—one of the denomination of \$100 and two \$10. A man named A. Phillips was accused of the robbery, and upon being arrested was seen to swallow the bills. Dr. Pryor was at once called in and administered ipecacuanha, whereupon the bills were speedily brought to light. Phillips was committed to the Raleigh jail to answer the charge of stealing.