From the St. Louis Democrat, March 14.

Horrible Tragedy in an Illinois Penitentiary.—A Convict makes an Attempt to Secure his Liberty—Tortures one of the Guards for Twenty-Four Hours—The Guard Rescued by Strategem—The Convict Shot—His Dying Confession.

To the Alton Courier of March 9th we are indebted for the following particulars of one of the most singular and terrible tragedies ever known to have occurred in the whole country. The Courier's account of the circumstances was closed on Monday night, the 8th, at 12 o'clock.—The Courier says:

A convict named Hall, from Chicago, who is now serving out a second term, formed the idea of acquiring his liberty in the following method:—He watched his opportunity shortly after breakfast, and when no other guard was in the hall surrounding the cells, except Mr. Crabb, whom he knocked down and stunned by a severe blow on the head, then dragged him into one of the lower cells, tied Crabb's hands behind his back, fastened the cell door by means of a stick of timber, previously put in the cell by some confederates, then drew a huge knife from his bosom, assisted Crabb to rise, put him against the door, and threatened him with death unless he was allowed to go at liberty.

The most daring attempt was soon known, and promptly brought Col. Buckmaster and his guards to the spot. The convict threatened Crabb with instant death if any attempt was made upon the door, holding his knife within a couple of inches of Crabb's breast. For upwards of an hour Col. Buckmaster and his guards watched an opportunity to shoot him, but there being but one opening in the door and that quite small, he kept Crabb constantly between him and the opening, so that he could only be reached through Crabb's body.

Thus matters continued until noon, when Crabb made some effort to open the door, but was immediately cut severely in the hand by the convict. During the day the convict stated his terms of submission to be a revolver, loaded by himself, a full suit of citizen's dress, $100 in money, and to be driven out of town in a close carriage, accompanied by Crabb, to such place as he should designate; all of which were inadmissible. In the meantime, however, Col. Buckmaster procured a pardon from the Governor, to be used in his discretion; but up to 12 o'clock last night, no information of it had been given to the convict. All day the guards were on the watch to shoot the scoundrel, but as he had positively declared he would kill Crabb if he was not instantly killed himself, great care had to be taken for fear he might put his threat in execution. Crabb had no arms whatever, the yard guards not being allowed to carry arms, and had nothing whatever to defend himself from any attack of the desperado.

About eleven o'clock last night, one of the guards got a shot at him, but averted his fire upon a change of position, for fear of shooting Crabb.

The entrance to the cell is very narrow, the door of plate iron, with a small grating at the top for ventilation. The door opens inwards and is very strongly fastened. It is impossible to get at the scoundrel without using great force, which we learned would be applied this morning, unless he should be shot during the night. During the day great fears were entertained that he would kill the guard, and in fear of that active operations were not pushed forward. Those best informed think there is now very little danger of his putting his threats into execution, as he must know that death would instantly be his lot.

Yesterday everything was done which could be done consistently with Crabb's safety. No chance would the convict give for any injury to himself, as he either studiously kept the guard between him and the grating, or laid down against the door, and out of the reach of a shot. He professed to have no ill feeling to Crabb, but had deliberately planned this method of gaining his liberty, and would kill himself, unless he was pardoned, and taken out in the manner stated.

Before our readers see this account this morning, the desperado will either have been taken or killed.

[Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Full and Latest Particulars.

ALTON, March 9, 8½ o'clock, P. M.

At nine o'clock this morning Rutherford, the State Superintendent, and Col. Buckmaster, warden, undertook to get into the cell of the prisoner by strategem. Breakfast was set at the cell door in vessels of larger size than ordinary, but the convict refused to open the door until the hall was cleared, which after a brief consultation was done. The warden, superintendent and guards were on each side of the cell, but out of sight and motionless. The convict slowly opened the door nearly sufficiently to admit the food, when a crowbar was suddenly inserted. The warden cried out to Crabb, the imprisoned guard, to fight for his life. He accordingly sprang for the opening of the door, and at length dragged himself through, but not before he was stabbed by the convict nine times, seven times in the back and twice on the arm. When the poor wretch was dragged out the convict barred the door again and refused to yield. He was then given a few minutes for reflection, and the result was after much dodging and efforts to get out of the reach of the fire shot, he was taken. The ball struck his chest just over the left ear, and plunging down lodged under the scalp. He fell instantly and was dragged out of sight. Crabb was found to be dead, but so terrible and severe as to satisfy us we may never see even a case. After he was taken out of the cell, he said, "Boys, I was a desperate man, and I intended to give you all a fight for your lives, and I would have killed the first man I could reach, but I did not intend to kill Crabb." He expressed a sense of his dangerous condition but was rational and inquired if his wife should come she should be admitted. He died about eleven o'clock today, and he bore himself with much fortitude throughout the interview. His age is about forty-five.

physicians consider his case very critical, and that the chances are much against his recovery.

The convict was laid on a mattrass in the prison hall. He said he hoped Crabb would live, and in the next breath said he had put five men in the same fix he was in himself.

Dr. McMasters was present, and endeavored to draw his attention to the fact of near approach to death. He exhibited no penitence or remorse, but said he "hoped that God, if there was any, would forgive him." He sent for one of his confederates, and advised him to behave himself when he got out, and not bring himself to what he saw before him.

From the boats and passengers which came down the river to-day, we learn other particulars, which are only corroborative and not so full as the above despatch.

It is stated that every thing was done during the night to surprise the convict into a capture, but that he was vigilant and bloody from one minute's end to another, amused himself from time to time by pricking his victim with the point of his knife. It is not stated in our despatch at what time the convict died, but we learn from other sources that he survived his wounds but a short time.

It would, perhaps, be unjust to make any animadversions upon the conduct of the penitentiary officers until the details have been more fully furnished. But from the facts now before us, it seems that more might have been done to save the life of the unfortunate guardsman, Crabb. Why not have agreed to every demand the villain made, and then have shot him down like a dog? Surely promises exacted by such a wretch, under such aggravating circumstances, are of no moral force.

The pardon of the Governor was ready, a revolver might have been placed in his hands, the money given him, and a close carriage provided, into which even he and Crabb might have been placed; but undoubtedly the moment might have come when he might have been assailable without any risk to Crabb or any one else.

Pickpockets Arrested.

Last night between eight and nine o'clock, as the Manchester cars were about starting, three men entered the cars immediately behind Mr. Enoch Robbins, of Columbus county, who was on his way home that evening—and pressing close to that gentleman, in a twinkling had his pocket book from out of his pocket, and was in the act of making off with it, when Mr. Robbins discovered the theft, and firmly grasped two of the rascals, but one in the cars calling out "let them go!" he released them and they made their escape. Search was made last night and one of the rogues was found hiding behind a stump, in the swamp in the rear of the Railroad depot. He was brought over the river and lodged in jail. This morning the Police arrested the other two in the lower part of the town, and at present the gallant trio are snugly ensconced in our County Institution, awaiting trial.

We learn that about $400 was taken from the fellow who was captured in the swamp; and, on his trunks being opened, several gold watches were discovered, along with quite a quantity of burglars' tools. This fellow is evidently a business man; for, on being requested by the magistrate to pass over all of his loose change, he politely asked for a receipt for the same. We hope he will get a receipt—to the tune of thirty-nine lashes. They registered their names, at Holmes' Hotel, three different times, as Pitts and Friends.

Since writing the above, we learn that a dispatch has been received by our Sheriff, dated Richmond, Va., stating that a robbery had been committed there, and warning the Sheriff to be on the look-out for the villians. No doubt these are the same fellows who committed the robbery in Richmond.—*Wil. Herald.*

Fiendish Murder.

The Wilmington Journal published a few days ago an account of the discovery of the murdered body of James E. Shaw, a tobacco trader and wagoner, in Columbus county, N. C. The father and three sisters of the murdered man resides in Virginia. The facts brought to light have implicated a white man, named Bythel Mitchell, and three free negroes, who have been committed to jail for trial. The circumstances attending the tragedy are thus narrated by a correspondent of the Journal:

Mr. Shaw was trading in that portion of the county known as the Green Swamp country, and while travelling there stopped, by solicitation, at the house of Mitchell on the night of the 18th of last February, and was murdered and robbed that night. From the wounds on the head he must have been struck three blows with the poll of an axe; blood was found in Mitchell's yard, buried some three feet under ground. On the thirteenth day after the murder is alleged to have been committed, the body was found on an island in the Green Swamp, about two miles from Mitchell's house. The spot selected by the four perpetrators of this crime, as the last resting place of poor Shaw, is (fearful to contemplate) it is in a secret and almost inaccessible retreat, in one of the most terrible swamps in our State. In this dismal hiding place, with naught but the wilds of the wilderness, and the howling of rapacious animals around him, Shaw was secreted one foot under the cold and muddy earth, where he quite fearing suspected he would be found, again and hopeless, with their ring the Good Shaw's money, the only cause for which he could have been murdered.

MOBILE, March 15.

[illegible] was hung near this city, on the 13th inst., in Clarke County, Dr. Hewlett, for the murder of his father-in-law, a few years since. Dr. Hewlett was [illegible] and Capt. Maury, [illegible] Marshal. The weapons used were a Colt's Navy pistol, at fifteen paces. [illegible] Capt. Maury [illegible] a minute and then [illegible] and shot [illegible] dead. He expressed a sense of his dangerous condition but was rational and inquired if his wife should come she should be admitted. She arrived about eleven o'clock to-day, and he bore himself with much fortitude throughout the interview. His age is about forty-five.

"Why, Tom, my dear boy, how old are you?"

"Dire sorry, [illegible] the fact is, I never told a lie."

The new British Ministry—View of the British Press.

The London Times says:

"The first thing we hear of Lord Derby's Cabinet is that Lord Ellenborough, who has got on so remarkably with the Indian directors, is to have the Board of Control; and, to induce the directors to swallow the control of a man whom they have recalled from India, the India bill is to be thrown to the winds. Such is the value of Parliamentary time and labor in the hands of amateur statesmen. Of course, Lord Malmesbury returns to the Foreign Office, and the British nation, having performed only a half prostration to Napoleon III, and made only half amends, by enduring his objurgations in silence, is now to complete its submission by putting Napoleon's private friend and apologist in the Foreign Office. If we are now to be civil to the French Emperor, Lord Malmesbury is the best Master of the Ceremonies for the purpose.

"The Ministry of War is, it is said, to be given to Gen. Peel, who has shown such wonderful powers of keeping on good terms with every body by making everything pleasant, and allowing nobody, except the newspapers, to be in the wrong. When he first takes his seat on the Treasury bench, we trust he will show that the Commander-in-Chief of our Chinese expedition gave the best proof of his qualification for the post by leaving it and coming home. As Mr. Gladstone will not be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli will succeed Mr. Cornwall Lewis, with the uncontested leadership of his party in the Commons. Sir F. Thesiger, we are told, is to be Lord Chancellor, and if so, nobody, except Lord Campbell, will grudge him such long deferred honor. The only serious rebuff Lord Derby has received, it is said, has been from his own son. No wonder that a young nobleman of such talent and respect should object to be made a yearly sacrifice of filial love. Had Icarus seen his father Dædalus mount up to the skies and then come down in a shower of feathers, he would have hesitated to put on his own wings. Lord Stanley has come down once in this fashion, and apparently declines to do so again."

The Morning Post says:

"The Houses of Parliament having adjourned till Friday, there is every probability that by that day Lord Derby will have succeeded in forming a Cabinet. A second failure would be fatal to his pretensions as a party leader, and to the claims of his followers to that organization which is the first condition of opposition as it is of Government. All that is certain, however, is that Lord Derby has applied to Lord Grey for his co-operation, and that he has been refused. It is equally positive that Mr. Gladstone has declined to form part of the noble Lord's Administration. It is also said that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is unwilling to accept a seat in the new Cabinet. Under these circumstances, Lord Derby falls back on the Derbyite party, properly so called, and must reconstruct the Administration of 1852. The distribution of offices has not yet, we believe, been made; we cannot, therefore, yet tell to what extent individual statesmen may return to their former positions, but virtually the Cabinet of 1852 will be revived in 1858. It will almost infallibly be destined to lead the same life of mendicant minority, continually begging for sufference. It must die the same death."

The Daily News is almost ferocious in its exultation over the fall of Palmerston, and is willing to endure the Tories for a season rather than have him return to power.

The Morning Star says:

"Lord Derby has succeeded in completing his Government. Lord Campbell has announced in the Court of Queen's Bench that Sir Frederick Thesiger is now Lord Chancellor. Perhaps there is no question so important in connection with the change of Ministry as the course which the new Government will take in the conspiracy bill. Should Lord Derby and his colleagues attempt to proceed with this bill, we warn them that they will raise a storm of opposition in the country for which they are perhaps little prepared. There is no subject upon which Englishmen are more sensitive than any invasion of the right of asylum, and nothing will convince them that the bill now before Parliament is not intended to endanger the right, not only in the case of persons conspiring to assassinate, but in the case of those exiles whose hatred of tyranny, though not greater than their detestation of the crime recently committed in Paris, renders them objects of suspicion to foreign Governments.

"Let Lord Derby beware that he does not mistake the signs of the times. This is one of those cases in which the national instinct is a safer guide than the calculations of diplomatists and statesmen."

And again: "To get rid of the Palmerston Government, with its arrogance at home and its truckling abroad, its submission to national dishonor and its disturbance of the world's peace, is a gain to England and humanity. But to obtain the highest amount of gain from so hopeful an event, we must have a Ministry including those three great elements of sincerity, ability and progress indicated by the names of Russell, Gladstone and Gibson.

A Compliment to our Scotch.

Our friends of the Greensboro' Patriot and Flag (we will call them our "friends" in spite of their gibes and quidities it may) informed us of a very marked compliment to our Scotch paid by some persons in their quarter of the State, who thinks that we write Scotch so well that we must be a "foreigner in disguise." These persons are much better judges of Scotch than citizen Holden, who doesn't know Scotch from "Scotch Irish." Truth requires us, however, to deny the soft impeachment of being a "foreigner in disguise." We are, on both sides, of Scotch descent, and are not at all ashamed of our blood, but have never yet had beyond the shores of America.—*Raleigh Register.*

Dr. Hawks' History.—In answer to numerous inquiries, we may state in this manner, that the 2d volume of Rev. Dr. Hawks's History is written, and as soon as possible after the author shall have visited this State for a purpose connected with it, it will be put to press and published without delay.—*Fay. Ob.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1858.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER $2.00 CASH.

A shocking conflagration occurred near Philadelphia, a few days ago. The building destroyed was a very large barn, belonging to Mr. Thomas P. Remington. It contained, besides a large quantity of provender, seventy head of cattle, most of it being imported stock of the most valuable qualities. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The steamers *Great Western* and *Princess* came in collision on Sunday morning week, near Raleigh, Ky. The *Princess* sunk in 10 minutes. Seven lives lost.

☞ The Wilmington *Commercial*, Mr. Lonergan's paper, is to be discontinued. Pecuniary difficulties is the cause assigned. We regret this, for the Commercial was a good paper, and its editor a meritorious man. He has been an editor for many years, and certainly deserved success.

Shad.—We are indebted to Mr. JOHN A. HOLT for two fresh shad—brought from Newbern, N. C. The magic power of Railroads is seen in this: These fish were taken from the river, near Newbern on Wednesday, and handed to us on Thursday morning, early enough for breakfast.

WALKER'S CORN HUSKER—A NORTH CAROLINA PATENT.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to Mr. Walker's advertisement of his Corn Hucker, for which he has lately obtained a patent. We have seen his machine in operation, and safely say that it is no humbug, it husks corn with great rapidity, and is both strong and simple, and not liable to get out of repair. We consider that the days of the old fashioned corn huskings are numbered; for one good hand can with this machine husk in one day from 35 to 40 barrels of corn. The farmers of North Carolina are greatly indebted to Mr. Walker for his invention and we feel confident that his machine will come into general use, as soon as its virtues are known.

Put. & Flag.

Indebted to him indeed! He ought, rather, to be sent to the Penitentiary. What! put an end to one of the best old institutions in America, and ask praises for his pains! No indeed. If his invention should be patronised, when will neighbors ever meet in hearty, jovial conversation, as they now do, once a year, around one another's corn heaps! When will they have a chance to brag on the largest ear of corn? When, to explain to one another how it happened that their crops "turned out" better than they expected, or that they have so many "nubbins?" When will they meet to feast on the pumpkin custards, apple pies, fat lambs, plump chickens, and other good things, which, for years and years, their wives and daughters have delighted to spread before the young gents, who always attend the shuckings, at every other time so shy, but on these occasions always approachable? No sir, Mr. Patriot, we can't agree with you about this North Carolina invention. It is worse than the most villainous invention of the most villainous Yankee we ever heard of, and it will *ruin the country* if it be not forthwith put down. Put it down!—quash it, by all means. Were you never at a "shucking!" We know you were. And did you not have a fine time? How very inconsiderable, to recommend this infernal machine for spoiling so much fun! Tell Mr. *Walker* to strike a *trot* to a foreign country, and to take his invention with him.

Brass Band Concert.—The Salisbury Brass Band gave an entertainment at Murphy's Hall on Friday evening last. It was pretty well attended, though not as numerously as we had hoped it would be. The following was the programme for the evening:

PART FIRST.

1. Salute March. — E. K. Eaton.
2. Cavatina, from "Fidelio." — Bolfe.
3. Potpourri, "Panthier and Operatic Air." — W. H. Neave.
4. Then you'll Remember me and Waltz. — Bolfe.
5. Polonaise, (Polish Dance,) — Kontetsky.
6. Trio, "Life's a Bumper." For Alto, Tenor and Baritone, executed by McNeely, Mesmer and Baker.
7. Quicksteep, "By Thunder," — Koelbe.

PART SECOND.

8. Shubert's Serenade and Gallop, "Harry Scurry." — Shubert.
9. A military rotaplan in the first part—depicting the reviews during of the soldier at the court; in the second, his mournful reflections over his comrades. — W. H. Neave.
10. Scotch Potpourri, introducing "Auld Robin Grey" and "Cape as thee thown my bonny Lass." — W. H. Neave.
11. Quicksteep, "Washington Greys." — Graffule.
12. Polka—Spanish. — Alcede.
13. Polka "Piano Dipple." — Marsh.

It will be observed by most persons in this community, that these are new pieces—new "in these parts." With two or three exceptions, we could not discover, in the performance of them, any resemblance to any thing we ever heard before. They were strangely furious with passion, at times; or wearisomely elaborated at others. In fine, they were sounds which we could not understand, and music we could not appreciate.—Like voices in an unknown tongue, to which one listens with curious attention, but not to edification, instruction, nor pleasure.

But it is due to the Salisbury Band to say, that they can, and do, perform the popular airs of the Country with great accuracy and skill. Their more recent attainments comprise, for the most part, the pieces above named; and having themselves learned to appreciate them, it is no wonder they should make the little mistake of supposing they would also gratify and please "old foggies" like ourself.

Riot at a Funeral.—An Irishman died at Cincinnati, recently, and when his body was taken to the grave prepared for it, it was found to contain several inches of water. A part of the procession proposed to deposit the coffin in a vault until a new grave could be prepared. This was opposed by others, who said it made no difference. A struggle ensued between these parties, to carry out their respective notions, which resulted in a most disgraceful riot. Weapons were drawn, missiles were hurled by each party at the other. In the mean time, the coffin was kicked and drawn about until it was covered with mud and severely battered.

Time Extended.—There has been so large a number of our subscribers who have come forward to pay up back dues, and in advance for the next year, that we are constrained to believe that the only thing to prevent most of them from doing so, before the 30th of March, will be want of time. There were only some five or six weeks from the time notice was first given to the 30th of March, when we proposed to strike off all who were behind. In view of the shortness of this time, and the promptness manifested by many to comply with the call for settling up and starting on the cash plan, we have concluded to extend our notice to the 1st of May. We trust by that time all will have had an opportunity to signify their approval of the new system.

The National American says Washington City is about being overrun with beggars—professional, scientific beggars—men and women who affect all manner of disabilities for the purpose of working upon the credulity of the people, during the day; but at night are found to be as sound in body and limb as the unsuspecting dupes who give them money.

Small Pox.—There has been no new case of this disease at Gold-Hill, so far as we have been able to learn. The man who was reported to have it, we are informed by a note from the Postmaster at that place, addressed to the Postmaster here, is nearly well, and doubts are entertained whether or not it was a case of real small pox.

Rock Fish.—A fisherman at Norfolk, Va., caught at one haul of his sein, a few days ago, 64 rock fish of enormous size, some of them weighing 100 lbs. Sixty-one were sent to the market and readily sold for $100.

☞ *Peruvian Guano* is selling at $55 per ton, in Alexandria, Va.

The *Cincinnati Times* gives a detailed account of a most horrible affair lately come to light in that city,—the imprisonment of an orphan girl for four months by a man who, during that time, was in the habit of violating her person.

ELKIN, Surry Co., N. C., March 13th, 1858.

MR. BARNES: Enclosed you will find two dollars. I see my subscription year has ended. I like the cash system in newspapers as well as in other business; and in regard to newspapers have always practised it. I think a man must feel very much like he was wearing a borrowed coat, when he is reading a paper for which he has not paid.

Yours truly,
T. T. M.

CONCORD, N. C., March 15, 1858.

MR. J. J. BARNES: *Sir*

* * * * You may put me down as one of the pay Whoys, if you will always let me know when my year expires. * * * * I go for the cash system: follow it up, and you will get paid for your labor.

Yours, &c.
P. S. M.

THE GRAND CELEBRATION.

Our citizens have procured the necessary funds to celebrate in an appropriate manner the opening of the road. All the arrangements are upon a grand scale. Two thousand dollars have been already subscribed. Committees have been formed of intelligent and efficient gentlemen, and each Committee has a separate duty allotted. it. The details will all be admirably attended to and such a time of rejoicing there will be, in old Newbern as he'er was seen before. We believe the 29th of April has been selected as the most appropriate time. The trees will have donned their foliage, the zephyrs will have kissed our waters; and we will venture to say at that time no town in the State or any other State will be able to compare with our town in natural advantages. Newbern is one of the oldest and most attractive towns in the State, and its beauty, its situation, and historical interest, alone, should be sufficient inducement to attract visitors on that occasion from every quarter.

The committees have exerted themselves to the utmost, and they are formed of such men as secure their entire success. Trains are to be furnished by all the roads that connect with ours, passage free. An orator and poet is to be procured from some of the distinguished men of the State; a grand dinner, fire works, military from different places, &c, &c. Take it all in all we think it will be the most attractive programme that ever was presented to the citizens of the State.—*Weekly (Newbern) Times.*

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN ENGLAND, &c, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The dissolution of the Palmerston ministry and the formation of a new Cabinet under Lord Derby, are events that concern the political relations of the world. It is one of the chain of circumstances which conspire to wither the *intervidiate* which has subsisted between France and England.

Lord Palmerston had found it necessary, in order to preserve friendly relations with France, to concur in the policy of that Government for the adoption of "repressive measures," and, when he met with signal defeat in Parliament, upon the question of his bill for the punishment of conspiracy to murder, he was under the necessity of retiring from the Government, and leaving his responsibilities to other hands.

The policy of England on the subject of affording an asylum to refugees, is not to be controlled, like that of cabinets, by the necessities connected with the maintainance of a system of foreign policy. There is no doubt that conspiracies against the life of Napoleon III have been plotted in England; but it is contended by the opponents of the late ministry that existing laws are ample for the purpose of punishing them, and that it was humiliating to England to comply with demands for arbitrary law—demands, too, that were made through public addresses and the official press, in a tone of extreme insolence and assumption.

This may prove to be the commencement of a breach of the cordial understanding which Lord Clarendon declared a few years ago to exist between England and France upon all subjects and in both hemispheres. A difference of opinion and interests has occurred between these powers in respect to the African slave trade, and France has shown a determination to evade her treaty engagement on this subject. Lord Palmerston, fearful, no doubt, of producing a rupture, had temporized with the question. This dexterous, as well as vigorous Minister, was bent upon enlisting France in a crusade against China, and make the soldiers of Napoleon III do the fighting, and France is accordingly, to send out large reinforcements by way of the Isthmus of Suez. There is some chance, at last, that dissensions will spring out of this war, or out of the division of its spoils, before long.

Lord Palmerston was bent upon carrying out his Chinese policy, and, having been defeated upon that question, he adopted the bold measure of dissolving Parliament, and appealing to the people, by whom he was triumphantly sustained.

Lord Palmerston leaves the relations between Great Britain and this country in an unsettled condition as regards Central American matters. His successors, Lord Derby, was believed, some years ago, when he was about to assume the Government, to entertain a friendly disposition towards the United States. Lord Derby belongs to the high Tory party, and is an opponent of free trade. It is hardly to be believed that he will keep the reins long, for his general policy is unpopular, and his temper unyielding.

[Washington States.]

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICA.

The new Premier, Lord Derby, has developed his programme of policy, as to the most important topics, in a speech before the Commons.—He urges the importance of amicable relations with France, on equal and honorable terms.

The East India Government Bill will not be presented by the new administration, without some modifications.

It is believed that peace will speedily be concluded in China.

The Royal British Bank trials have terminated, and the Directors have been sentenced to imprisonment from three to twelve months.

The accounts by mail from India being Calcutta dates to the 30th January, one week later, but contain nothing new or important. Sir Colin Campbell had not advanced on Lucknow, which was occupied by the insurgents, believed to number 100,000.

The French conspirators, whose conviction has been reported, have appealed.

It is reported by telegraph from London to Liverpool, immediately before the sailing of the North American, that Lord Malmsbury had replied to Count Walewski's despatch on the refugee question. The information is given by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, who states that Malmsbury's reply is strongly in favor of a continuance of the alliance between England and France, but asserts decidedly the right of asylum and protection, as heretofore established under the English laws.

The rebels near Lucknow were preparing to attack it. Gen. Campbell was preparing to raise the siege.

Wheat is dull and with difficulty maintains the last quotations. Flour quotations are nominal. Corn is firm at last figures, but quiet. Rice shows but few transactions, and is dragging at rates last given. Sugar remains firm. Rosin is quoted at 4s. 6d. and firm. Turpentine 43s. and firm. Manchester accounts are favorable, and holders insist on an advance.

Important from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 12th.—The Council Bluffs *Bugle*, of the 3d inst., says that Mr. Wingate has arrived from Salt Lake, which place he left on the 25th of Jan. He reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, but a little in the Mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, and by which horsemen in single file can pass by the army undiscovered. The Mormons were manufacturing small cannon, with percussion locks, telescopic sights, and carrying two pound balls with as much certainty as a common rifle. They were also making 500 revolvers per week, and coarse powder for mining purposes. A skirmish had occurred between the Mormons and a picket guard of the army. Two of the former and four of the latter reported killed.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Mr. Wingate, who has arrived here, further reports that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory and enter upon their duties; but if the army attempts to enter the valley it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January, Brigham Young preached to 9,000 people, all of whom rose when Young asked "all in favor of giving the troops hell to rise."

RUTHERFORD GOING TO VOTE AGAIN.

We learn from the Rutherfordton *Inquirer*, that the following order was made by the County Court, on the 2d instant, a majority of Justices being present:

"It is ordered that the county of Rutherford shall subscribe 1200 shares of the capital stock of the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad Company, a majority of the qualified voters in the county favoring the same; and to ascertain the sense of the voters it is ordered that an election be held by the Sheriff of the county on the first Thursday in May next, he giving 40 days notice of this order, and in all things pursuing the directions of the 7th section of the act to alter and amend the charter of the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad Company, passed at the last session of the General Assembly."

From the Raleigh Register.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

Those persons at a distance from this place who have urged us to call upon Mr. Miller, as the Executive Committee of our party, will read with surprise the subjoined note from him. To us, this note gives no surprise whatever, for recently we have become aware that Mr. Miller would not be a safe political counsellor for us. But while feeling no *surprise* at Mr. Miller's note, we cannot help feeling somewhat curious to know on what principle of good faith he has so long withheld from the public, and the Whig and American party, the fact that he considered the Executive Committee as having expired with the campaign of 1856, and that as Chairman of it he was, of course, *functus officio?* Why has he permitted the prestige of his name as the Chairman of this Committee to be used, when *he knew*, although others did not, that there was no such Committee, and that, of course, he could not be its Chairman? Would it not, to use perhaps too mild a word, have been more *candid* on the part of Mr. M., to have let those whom he once recognized as political brethren, and by whom he was honored by a responsible position, know at an earlier day his views, instead of permitting them to labor under the false impression that they had such a thing as an Executive Committee, and that he was looked up to as its Chairman?

We leave a discriminating public to answer these questions, and to assist in the solution of them, we refer them to what the Standard said last week about Mr. Miller's friendship and co-operation in our plans:

RALEIGH, March 11, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I do not consider myself a member of the "Executive Committee of the American party." Both my authority as Chairman, and my duty as a member, of that Committee, ceased with the Presidential campaign of 1856.

Most respectfully yours,
H. W. MILLER.

JOHN W. SYME, Esq.

HEALTH OF CHARLOTTE.

It was stated in our last, by the Intendant of Charlotte, that a case of Small Pox had been brought to this town. It was also stated at the same time that the subject had been removed and if any other case should make its appearance it would be reported. The Intendant called upon us yesterday and stated that every attention had been given to those who were exposed and liable to contract the disease, and up to that time no other case had made its appearance; but should a case appear, this being the 12th day, contrary to all expectation, the public will be informed of the fact. Our country friends will see from this that there is not the least cause for alarm in coming to Charlotte.

Our advice to every one is to be vaccinated, as in many cases it will prevent persons from contracting the disease even when exposed.

Charlotte Whig.

Homicide.—On Sunday last, Mr. R. C. Strictland, overseer for Mr. Thos. Bridgers, who resides in this county, about six miles from Raleigh, attempted to chastise a negro man for running away, when the negro seized a heavy club and commenced striking violently at Mr. S. The negro being a strong, athletic fellow, and Mr. Strictland finding that he was about to overpower him, drew his pocket knife, and cut the negro's throat, causing his death in a few minutes. The negro belonged to Mr. John Smith, and was hired by Mr. Bridgers. He had runaway on last Tuesday, because Mr. S. had punished him, and had just returned home when Mr. Strictland encountered him.—*Ral. Register.*

Belladonna and Scarlet Fever.—The use of Belladonna as a preventive for Scarlet Fever has been followed with great success on the continents of Europe and elsewhere. No coffee nor vinegar should be taken while using it. Any physician or druggist will direct how to use it. If any one tells you it's no use—try it—it can do no hurt in small quantities anyhow. The best physicians of Europe say it is of use, and anything is worth trying to avoid that horrible scourge—scarlet fever—now once more upon its rounds through the country.

DON'T KNOW WHO OWNS 'EM.

A contemporary tells an anecdote of a fine looking darkey, who was wandering about on board a boat, on the Mississippi: A gentleman asked him the name of his owner. "Well, sir," said the negro, "I don't know; Capt.—— owned me this morning, but he has been playing euchre all day, and I don't know who I belong to now." So Buchanan and Douglas have been playing a game, and until it is ascertained who wins, the Locofoco editors don't know who they belong to.

A "Repressive" Police.—The Englishmen in Paris experience much annoyance from the surveillance they are subject to everywhere by the spy police. Every time an Englishman goes abroad his steps are dogged by those secret officials, and he is frequently stopped in the street and made to show his passports. Louis Napoleon is not contented to exercise this surveillance at home. The police spies are even active in England watching the movements of the foreign residents in London. This has become so annoying to those persons that complaint has been lodged with magistrates against the spies, but as the latter are prudent in their action and commit no act of offense that the law can take hold of, the magistrates are unable to give relief.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.

A rencounter took place, on Tuesday last, between B. DERREN and THOMAS DICKSON, in the tailor-shop of the latter, which resulted in the death of Mr. DERREN. The blow was inflicted on the head with a tailor's "board," and proved fatal in about two and a half hours. Of the causes which led to this unfortunate and very lamentable occurrence, we can say nothing. Mr. DICKSON surrendered himself, and has been lodged in jail to await his trial.

Yorkville Enquirer.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

26th March; Lexington.
28th " (Sunday) Salisbury.
30th " Mocksville.
31st " St. Andrew's.
1st April; Christ Church.
2nd " (Good Friday) St. James', Iredell county.
4th " (Easter Sunday) Charlotte.