We have chosen to support a FREE Conbecause we thought the people ought not to have it, but because we did not like the manner of getting it. We can never sanction the propriety of amendments to the Consti-tution by Legislative exactments. It is true, If this one obje the constitution points out that as one of the modes of amending the constitution, but it is wrong, and never can accomplish the object intended by it. Let us see how it is to be carried into effect. A bill is to be introduced into one Legislature, proposing an alteration of the Constitution. If it receives the support of three-fifths of both Houses of the Legislature, it is to be published, such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, for the information of the people; and both bodies by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; and it is then submitted to the people who may ratify or reject it. by voting directly upon it at the ballot-box.

Now, is it not perfectly obvious that, by at once and forever. this mode, the will of a majority-nay, of two-thirds of the people, may be defeated? We have already shown that, after 1852 thirteen Senators will represent a majority of the people of North Carolina. The minority is represented by thirty-seven Senators, law? All constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the rights of minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments. But these shields, these the majority. In no other way can "power rage has, it is true, passed the present Legislature; but none but Freeholders yet vote for Senators. This right, which you are told exercise, is not yet obtained; and we venture to predict you never will obtain by Legisla- people do not. tive action. It is deceptive and intended to themselves that they had killed both.

four more years of agitation. And every same difficulty. A generation may pass of the most vital importance to their best interests. Suppose there are not two-thirds of both

Houses of the next General Assembly in favor of Free Suffrage-in what situation will you be? The whole battle is to be fought over again. You begin where you first started. You will not be as near the attainment of your wishes as you are now. Is this an ilfustration of that principle contained in the first section of our Bill of Rights, - That all of the people; and that mode of amending | CAROLI the constitution recognises the right of that creature to dole out to them such amendments as may suit their pleasure. It puts it in the power of seventeen Senators, representing one fifth of the population of the State, to hold down, under the most grinding tyranny and oppression, the other four-fiths. and to taunt them with the insulting cry of Dorr Rebellion. They say we have the power to govern you; we will exercise that power; and you have no means of redress except by rebellion. Every principle of Free Government is outraged by such a course; every principle of our nature re-

volts ht it. The mode of reforming the constitution which we advocate avoids all these objections. There is no possibility of mixing it up with the political intrigues of the day. Demagogues have no opportunity of seizing upon some one principle, and riding it as a honby into power. There is no improper and unnatural agitation of the popular mind .-When a Convention is authorised, byllaw, the people are sensible of the importance of the task they have to perform, and fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them .-They select as their Delegates not hot-brained politicians trained in the political atmosphere of party corruption; but men distinguished for purity, for wisdom, for integrity, for prudence, for moderation-men who have passed the age when they are misled by the allurements of ambition; and who may desire to secure for their descendants a free. stable and conservative Government. Their deliberations are conducted with coolness and dignity.

Let such a body assemble in North Carolina, and take into consideration the whole Constitution. Let their wisdom determine whether any alterations should be made, and if any, what they are. Let these alterations and the same time been in the service of the then be submitted to the people, and let them declare, as the ballot box whether they sarisfied with the honors or profits, or both. approve of the result of their labors - wheth- of the posts he held, determined to resign er they prefer the old Constitution or the them, and devote his time and talents to the new. There need be no turmoil-no excite- assistance of the admistration in carrying on ment. Everything will be conducted with the general government of the country. Acthat calmness and dignity becoming so im- cordingly, he came to Washington, and laid portant a subject. Within twelve months his case before the President. He stated his everything may be done, and if a change is made, the Government will be moving on harmoniously in this new sphere of actionevery grievance remedied -- very cause of complaint taken away-ind that which has been the bane of North Carolina, crippling all her efforts to better her condition-retarding all her improvements, Eastern and Wes- he had done for the cause of religion. Gen. tern jealousy, buried forever.

pose we desire to encroach upon their rights. Not a Western man harbers such a thought. Has the West ever been unjust towards the Gospel?" East 3-can one instance be pointed out in the history of our State, where the West was not true to the East, where she failed to meet her Eastern brethren in the spirit of brotherty kindness and affection ? with that spirit which should subsist between members requires your whole attention; and really I of the same great family?

ject in seeking to obtain a Convention is an time to them; for, from what you tell me, I his gang, who when overtaken, turned and took attempt to deprive the East of any one of fear that hitherto they have been somewhat deliberate aim at their pursuers, and drove them her just rights? We solemnly avow it to be neglected."

The issue, then, has been fairly presented our belief that every cause of complaint that Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unre- either has against the other, can be easily, stricted by anything but the will of the Peo- readily removed by a Convention; that all differences will be adjusted fairly and wisely; and that we will then form one brotherhood, VENTION. We opposed Free Suffrage, not united in feeling, and interest and speedily assume that proud stand amongst our sister States to which our resources and the character of our people so eminently entitle our

If this one object can be attained we shall have done more for North Carolina than a quarter of a century of legislation under our present system can accomplish.

The mode of altering the Constitution by Convention is much the most economical .-The time already consumed by the Legislature in the agitation and discussion of this one proposed amendment, has cost the State more than the whole expenses of the Convention of 1835. Another Legislature will have to discuss it; and even if we then fail, is then to be submitted to the next Legisla- the whole cost will have been icurred. Anture. They have to passit again through other amendment may be proposed, and the expense incurred. So that the mere discussion of each proposed amendment by Legislative exactment, would cost more than a Convention which would settle the whole

Entertaining these views, we have opposed in the present Legislature, the attempt to take initiatory steps to incorporate Free Suffrage in our Constitution by legislative action. We believe the mode is anti-Republican, and contrary to the free spirit of Free Institutions. any seventeen of whom nay defeat the will We believe you cannot obtain Free Suffrage of the whole State. Is there any principle in the manner proposed; and, if we are mismore thoroughly settled than that a majori- taken in that, we are sure you cannot obtain ty of the people have a right to form or re- it without years of agitation and turmoil.form their Constitution-their fundamental We believe that one amendment in this mode will cost the State more than a Convention which would redress every grievance. We believe that a Convention can be called-that, when called, it will be filled guards must come, in the first instance, from | with the wisdom and prudence and moderation of our State; and that they can and will adbe derived from the people only." Free Suff- | just all those matters about which the public mind is beginning to be agitated, to the entire satisfaction of all parties of the State; so as to secure every one in the enjoyment is an inalienable personal right, and which of all his rights of person and of property .you are degraded by not being permitted to This is the object of all free Governments .-We desire nothing more, and are sure the

it. avowed their determination to go home views, and to attribute to us motives which tance with our good friends of the West. and electioneer against it. They voted for it | we never entertained. This is a stratagem to kill a Convention, and congratulated frequently resorted to, to ward off the force of truth. We are charged with having pa-But if you do get it, it will only be after ty designs; and this is charged as a party movement. The charge is not true. It is other amendment is to be made with the above party. Our object is to keep our Constitution out of the baneful influences of paraway, before even one amendment may be ty policies; to elevate it above all other quesmade to the Constitution, though demanded tions; and to induce action upon it by the by two-thirds of the votes of your State, and | wise men of the land. We are the advocates of the right of the people to form their own organic law.

We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and integrity of the people of North Carolina. We have stood up as the advo- erous hospitali y. cates of their rights. Their good alone has governed us in our actions. We appeal then TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, to free themselves from the shackles of party; to look at this as a question which may elpoliticial power is derived from the people fect them and their prosperity, for all time to Swaim & Sherwood. This excellent report has o ily?" The Legislature is only the creature come; and to decide it as becomes North already appeared, in whole or in part, in most of

INIANS -as becomes l	FREEMEN.
JOHN GRAY BYNUM,	
CALVIN J. WEBB,	Rutherford
JESSE B. SLOAN,	)
N. W. WOODFIN,	) n
MARCUS ERWIN,	Buncombe,
W. B. LANE,	3
J. M. A. DRAKE,	Randolph
J. THORNBURGH.	1
J. THORNBURGE, J. A. LILLINGTON,	1
A. H. CALDWELL,	Rowan and
O. G. FOARD,	Davie.
STEPBEN DOUTHIT,	
G. F. DAVIDSON,	5
G G. M'Koy,	
E. M. CAMPBELL,	Iredell,
Jos. M. BogLE,	
FRANCIS LOCKE,	Stanly,
A. M. FOSTER.	Wilkes,
JOHN A. GILMER,	)
D. F. CALDWELL,	0.110.1
C. H. WILEY,	Guilford,
PETER ADAMS,	)
RUFUS BARRINGER,	)
J. W. SCOTT.	Cabarrus,
JOHN SHIMPOCH,	)
A. G. FOSTER.	Danilson
JAS. M. LEACH,	Davidson,
A. B. McMILLAN,	Ashe,
DAVID W. SILER,	Macon,
JOHN HAVES,	Caldwell,
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
ANGUS R. KELLY,	Moore and
Z. RUSSELL,	Montgomery.
S. FLEMNING.	Yancy.
H. T. FARMER,	Henderson.
T. R. CALDWELL,	3
T. G. WALTON,	Burke.

# ANECDOTE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The Hon. \*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*, who, as a Baptist preacher and licutenant governor, had at one Lord, and of the State of Illinois, become dispretentions and his wishes narrated at some length all the prominent events of his political life, dwelling especially upon his untiring devotion to the democratic party, the sacrifices Jackson heard the clerical aspirant through We beg our Eastern brethren not to sup- in silence, and after musing a moment, put the following question to him: "Mr. K., are you not a minister of the

> "I am, sir," was the reply. "Theu, sir," said the General, with his usual quiet dignity, "you hold already a

higher office than any in my gift-an office whose sucred duties, properly performed, think the best that I can do for you will be Then why persist in charging that our ob- to leave you at liberty to devote your whole

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER—WEATHER. 24th. Tuesday, 1 o'clock, 79 25th. Wednesday, 1 o'clock,

FOURTH OF JULY.

Next Friday being the 4th of July, no paper will be issued on that day, agrecably to long estalished custom.

NEW ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. We have been shown a copy of Perry's Illuminated Family Bible, which for beauty and cheapness surpasses any work of the kind vet pub lished, that we have seen. WM. G. PERRY who is stopping at the Carolina Hotel, intends

remaining in our place for a few days, and will wait on our citizens to Introduce his Book.

NEW SCHOONER. The new schooner S. R. POTTER, TOLSON, came up to town on Monday last. She was built at Smithville, by Mr. R. B. Potter; is a fine vessel, built of live oak and cedar and copper fastened and intended for the coasting trade; 106 a 110 tons burthen. She was launched on Saturday

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

We conclude the address on the subject of Constitutional Reform in this number. We believe all the essential points connected with this important subject, have been presented in a candid and intelligible manner, and it is now left for our readers to decide upon the course they will pur-

As a Convention is proposed, we hope our friends will take into consideration the propriety of sending Delegates to it. We presume there will be no difficulty in obtaining the services of a sufficient number of our fellow citizens for this purpose, if a meeting will give them authority to go. It will be a pleasant trip and answer the Studious efforts have been made by a por- double purpose of advancing the cause of equal be deceptive. Many persons who voted for tion of the public Press to misrepresent our rights, and of forming a more intimate acquain-

We shall now lay the subject of Constitutional Reform "on the table" for the present, where it will remain for a season, unless called up by some of our friends, or by some movement of its friends elsewhere. We will, in due and proper season recur to it again.

In the management of this affair, we see no cause for the least excitement. If our people will send Delegates to the Reform Convention. our Western fellow citizens will be highly gratifled, and they may be assured of a kind reception and the administration of a hearty and gen-

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. We have received a pamphlet copy of the Report of the Chief Engineer, Mr. WALTER GWYNN, on the Survey of the N. C. Rail Road, printed by

the papers of our State. We make a short extract from the concluding matter of this Report,

which is as follows: "The home market built up by the Manufacturing establishments will stimulate, encourage and foster the agricultural interest which is the great interest of the State. And thus the great ends of government will be acomplished by the silent workings of the system of internal improvements, without doing violence to the theories or prejudices of any one. The greatest benefit will be conferred on the greatest number. In fact all will be benefitted. For the North Carolina Rail Road is not a mere line of Railroad accommodating a single line of travel and operating on a narrow section of the State; there is scarcely any portion or any interest in the State that it not benefitted by this work. It traverses nearly the whole length of the State; it is the Central Rail Road projected by the old and ardent friends of internal improvement, crossing the channels of some of the principle water courses, bringing their water falls and Manufactories into the actual vicinity of the Seaboard. It would be difficult to plan a work, so properly so obviously and so essentially a State work. The people themselves have made it so by their wide spread and unprecedented individual subscription of a million of dollars, and by their endorsement of the copartnership of the State from one end of it to the other, in her subscrip-

LATER FROM TEXAS.

tion of two millions more."

Galveston dates to the 13th, and Brownville to the 14th, have been received at New Orleans. The crops have suffered in some of the interior counties for want of rain.

A Mr. McDonald, charged with stealing several thousand dollars from Mr. Tate, at San Antonio, has been made to convict himself of the theft, and disgorge the money, by a stratagem-rather a delicate one-of the sheriff. It was agreed between the sheriff and the prisoner that the sheriff should receive one thousand dollars of the stolen money, as a consideration for aiding the thief to escape .-The prisoner was to retain the remainder, and the sheriff was to provide him with a fleet horse and arms; he was released from the jail and proceeded to the place of deposit, in company with he had submitted to, the exertions he had the sheriff, and the money was disinterred. The made in its behalf, and its consequent undeb- thief was then re-arrested, and unless he finds tedness to him, but said not a word of what some other means of escape, will doubtless go to the penitentiary for his pains. The Western Texan doubts the propriety of the sheriff's course in the matter.

MORMON OUTRAGE.

The last reported piece of rascality practised by J. J. Strang and his gang, occurred at Grand Traverse Bay, on Lake Michigan, about 40 miles from Beaver Island, on the 16th April. He pur- have been reported: chased goods, for which he paid in bogus half dollars. When the cheat was discovered, the Sher- dropped dead from over exertion. iff, with a posse, started in pursuit of Strang and

THE COSDEN MASSACRE.

The jury in the case of Nicholas Murphy, charged with the murder of William Cosden, and participating in the massacro of the family, returned a verdict of guilty, on Saturday last. He was tried at Elkton, Maryland. We reported the conviction of Taylor, a few days ago. The Cecil Democrat. in announcing the verdict against Murphy, says: "The condemned man sat firm and motionless. He did not move a muscle of his face. He was taken back to the jail-then his self-control forsook him; his spirit fell, broken by the awful weight it had been upholding-the last prop of hope was knocked away, and he wept loudly and

[COMMUNICATED.] POST OFFICE STAMPS.

MR. EDITOR-Would it not be well to call pubic attention to the propriety of procuring Stan ps for all their correspondence? After the 1st of July the rates will be 3 cents when pre-paid and 5 when not paid. No Gentleman will think of imposing the difference upon his friends, surely; and if I mistake not, Fashion will soon put her seal upon it, so that an unpaid letter will be considered from a questionable source, and be permitted to remain uncalled for.

Editors friendly to the law, and looking to a fur ther reduction, would do good service by pressing MERCHANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE



4 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, June 22d, 8 P. M.—The steamer Arctic arrived this afternoon, in 11 days from Liverpool, with 97 passengers. She experienced fresh westerly winds during the whole passage, The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 8th. ENGLAND.

Hyde, a cotton broker, has fa led His liabili

ies amount to £200 000 to £300 000. The Messrs Finch, iron merchants, have also failed, whose liabilities are £180,000.

The committee on India steam navigation have reported against the Panama and in favor of the Cape of Good Hope route. Parliament has adjourned for the Whitsuntide

holidays. The visiters at the great exhibition average

nearly 5 000 daily at a shilling per ticket. The Dublin and Glasgrow Railroad will be opened on the 1st of August.

The crops throughout England and Ireland promise an abundant harvest, though the season is

FRANCE.

The committee appointed to report upon the revision of the French constitution, stand 9 in favor of revision and 6 against it. Lamartine made a powerful Speech in favor of revision, subject to the decision of the people by universal suffrage.

The President is about to make another tour through the Provinces, where his popularity is on

The accounts from Paris of the state of trade are satisfactory.

PORTUGAL.

It is reported that Saldanha is becoming unpopular with the army. A French fleet had arrived in the Tagus.

SPAIN. A new levy of 25,000 troops was about being made to enable the Government to interfere in the affairs of Portunal

The Prussian troops had completely evacuated the Danubian provinces.

GERMANY. A collision had occurred between some sailors

and the Austrian troops at Hamburg, in which six lives were lost and many wounded. HOLLAND.

Accounts from Amsterdam represent that trade is completely stagnant. Coffee and Sugar were unchanged. Rice dull.

#### CALIFORNIA ITEMS. We received the Alta California yesterday, of

the 15th May, from which we gather a few addi-

much space for us to copy.

bout \$1,000 000 were saved in this way.

out fresh and free from the least blemish.

guess at the number of buildings or the amount as our own countrymen. of property destroyed. A thousand buildings is within the bounds of truth, we judge, and ten mil- The New York Express says a man was seen near lions of dollars could not replace the terrible des-

ry is the loss of human life. How many have lost | Bloomerism in Gotham. their lives cannot be known at present-perhaps it never will be known how many; but several are known to have lost their lives. The following

Mr. Mudge was dangerously burned. He, with Courier.

Messrs. James, Noyes, and Forst were for four hours shut up in the vault of the Naglee building. which they saved, but could not get out.

"We have experienced several severe conflagrations in this comed city; but none of them can compare in extent and destruction of property and life with this, which is still in progress. And all of it is the result of carelessness of some person in the paint shop of Baker & Meserve, where the fire commenced."

Messrs. Baker & Meserve have come out in a Card, declaring that the usual precautions were taken in their establishment, and that they are not chargeable with carelessness or neglect. They do not know what gave rise to the fire.

The shipping in the harbor escaped providentially the fate which for hours seemed inevitably to await them. But by breaking up the wharves and cutting off the connection, the progress of the fire was checked at Battery street. The only vessels bumt were the Niantic the Appollo, and General Harrison, storeships, which were a long time ago hauled in and built upon close up to high water mark. The city has since extended far beyond them, and left them as it were in the heart of the

The Sacramento Transcript contains an account of two skirmishes with the Indians on the south fork of the American river. In the first one a man by the name of Wade, from Racine, Mo., was killed and two others wounded. The whites had to retreat. They collected a force of twenty-four men, and went out in pursuit of Mr. Wade's body, when they were again attacked by the Indians, one man, Mr. Clark, from Clay County, Missouri was wounded, supposed mortally, and the whites again forced to retreat. Four Indians were killed. The Indians were mostly armed with rifles at the second skirmish-at the first, part with rifles and the rest with bows and arrows.

For further accounts of the California Market see Commercial Head.

From the Alta Californian, May 15. THE CHINA BOYS.

Quite a large number of the Celestials have ar rived among us of late, enticed hither by the golden romance which has filled the world. Scarcely a ship arrives here that does not bring an increase to this worthy integer of our population.-And we hear by China papers and private advices from that empire, that the feeling is spread- bed "Viva Jose Rufio Echinique!" and saluted a ing all through the seaboard, and as a consequence | with cheers. This was distasteful to the pendanearly all the vessels that are up for this country are so for the prospect of passengers. A few Chinamen have returned, taking home with them some thousands of dollars in California gold, and have thus given an impetus to the feeling of emigration from their fatherland-which is not likely to abate for some years to come.

Through their Chief here, and their Agent, Mr. Woodworth, they have got possession of a large tract of land on the Moquelumne, which they have commenced cultivating, and are fast settling it .-They are among the most industrious, quiet, patient people among us. Perhaps the citizens of no nation except the Germans, are more quiet and valuable. They seem to live under our laws as if borm and bred under them, and already have commenced an expression of their preference by applying for citizenship, by filing their intentions in our courts. What will be the extent of the movement now going on in China and here is not easily foreseen. We shall undoubtedly have a very large addition to our population, and it may not be many years before the Halls of Congress are graced by the presence of a long queued Mandarin sitting, voting, and speaking, beside a Don from Santa Fe, and Kanaker from Hawaii.

While writing the above, a letter from a Chinese in China to a China Boy in this country has been shown us by Mr. Gregory, and it will be forwarded by his Express to it destination at the Indian Gulch where its Celestial recipient is digging gold and will feel himself happy by the news from home. Many etters pass to and fro between China and California, and at each departure of ships for the Celestial Empire, its children here send off to their friends, beyond the Pacific great numbers of California papers. It may be seen from this how intercourse is increasing and knowl- lars per ton. edge extending. The day of fencing the world and information out of China has forever passed away. The glitter of our gold has passed the gates of the cousin of the sun and moon, and the disciples of Confucius are coming and have come to qualify his philosophy with the wisdom of Washington and the utility of Franklin.

Gradually their wooden shoes give way to the manufactures of Lynn and kindle a fire for barbecuing a rat dinner. The long queue eventually passes away before the tonsorial scissors, and stuffs a saddle or is woven into a lariat. The The loss by the great fire of the 4th of May | yard wide nankeen unmentionables are found unhas got down to seven millions. The California suited to our windy climate and neater fashions. contains a list of the sufferers, which occupies too and are succeeded by a much better fit. Hats and other American garments succeed and soon The officers of the Custom House saved the the chief distinction consists in the copper color, specie of the office by casting it into a well. A- the narrow angular eyes, the peculiar gibberish and beardless faces. When these national cos-When Burgoyne's safe was opened \$1,500,000 tumes shall have passed away, national prejudices, whether of politics, morals or religion are pretty authorized by the late act of Congress, will be The books and all the papers, deposites, &c., came | certainly on their road to amalgamation. The | laid by the President of the United States on the China Boys will yet wete at the same polls, study 4th of July next, in the presence of such officer The California says: 'It is impossible to even at the same schools and bow at the same Altar of the Government as may then be in the care

Broadway ou Saturday morning in petticoats, and of State. truction. Some place it twice or three times as with a bonnet on. When asked by the police high. It is sufficient to say that more han three- why he wore this costume? he replied, "My wife fourths of the business part of the city is nothing has taken my clothes, and I have taken hers."but smouldering cinders. It is impossible to give "This kind of notoriety," adds the Express, "is a list of the buildings burned or the names of the | not likely to be convenient for modest young ladies, or even for respectable old women to ac-"But the most lamentable part of this sad sto- quire, and hence our comparative freedom from

## MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.

A Shark, of the Tiger species, measuring eleven feet nine inches in length, and six feet two inch-"About 2 o'clock a man on Washington street es in circumference, was taken in our harbor yesterday morning; and shortly afterwards, an-"One man was taken out of the store of Starkey, other was caught, measuring nine feet four inches his gang, who when overtaken, turned and took Janion & Co. about 6 o'clock this morning, burn- in length. We understand that the harbor is full of these "monsters of the deep."—Charleston at Old Point, to pay them a visit. He started of

MESSRS. LEIGH AND DEEMS The following is from the Raleigh Spirit of Age, of Friday last:

On Saturday and Sunday last, the Second On terly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for this station, the current year, was held City, and on the Sabbath morning we had leasure of hearing an eloquent and able discoun from the Presiding Elder, Dr. Hezekiah G. Leist We had not seen or heard this distinguished vine for many years, and were agreeably surple sed to find him looking so well, though render somewhat decrepit by age and extensive labor The strength and energy of his intellect hower remain unimpaired; and the fire and real man fested by the venerable Minister, carried us bas to the good old days of Primitive Methodism The name of Hezekiah G. Leigh is identified with our earliest recollections, almost, and we recurwith delight to the lessons of instruction receive at his hands around the paternal fireside. L may he live to enjoy in a green old age the sings of a well-spent life.

At night, Professor Deems, President of Greensboro' Female College, preached to a v. large and attenti e audience. His theme was t importance of the improvement of the present honr - To-day, if ye will hear his voice. As The unaffected earnestness and solemnity of Pa D.'s style, the rich vein of thought and intel al culture, which run through all his efforts a the unobtrusive purity and humility of his and character, always command for him the divided attention of his hearers-and on the casion, the marked silence which prevailed evidence that his words were being treasured in the hearts of his congregation. Though part er effeminate in constitution and physical abi he possesses a gigantic mind; and should his and health be spared, he is destined to be a tomo of strength to Religion and education in the old North State. May a long, prosperous and useful life attend him.

#### REVOLUTION IN PERU.

The New York Tribune-has Valparaiso Dapen of May 8th, from which the following account of a revolution in Peru is obtained

General Echinique, the new President, received the executive authority on the 20th of April-The occasion was signalized by two events of very different character-the opening of the railread from Callao to Lima and the breaking out of are. volt in the city of Arequipa. It appears that a company of the friends of Gen. Echinique, were assembled together on the 20th of April celebra. ting the inaugaration of the new President which took place the same day in Lima. In the heat of their enthusiasm they hung out a banner, mention, a majority of whom were friends of Vivance the defeated candidate. They collected in grants. and began to cry out "Down with the bannet"-One of the opposite party, a Col. Lopez, onland out a troop of cavalry and attempted to disperse them. This brought on a collision; barricades were thrown up, a general fight commenced and each party began a plunder of the houses of the other. The Prefect of the city attempted to quell the disturbance, but without effect.

The people fired on the town of San Francisco and the barracks of the soldiers; the bells were rung in all the charches to call them together and after 26 hours of incessant fighting, the troops were driven from the city. Some of the prominent inhabitants then exerted themselves to retore peace. A deputation was sent to the Prefed who entered the city on the 24th, amid generalacclamation. During the fight 80 persons were killed and wounded, the soldiers being the greatest sufferers.

At the latest date, the 28th of April, there was still some excitement among the citizens, and # was feared that the troubles were not wholly qui

## FROM OREGON

Oregon papers have been received up to the 10th of May. The accounts from the gold mine on the Klamath all agree that the mines will find a fair equivalent to the miner. Some beautiful specimens had been discovered, weiging for five dollars to seventy-five dollars.

The newly-discovered coal region is said to be inexhaustible, and coals can be delivered onthe bank of the Columbia river at less than ten is

The population of the whole Territory, 2145 certained by the census of 1850, is 13,323; house, 3.078; mills, 45.

A steamboat is about to ply between the Car cades and the Falls of Columbia. The company at the Cascades have already nearly completed railroad around the portage.

The Western Star says that the last steamet brought quite a number of passengers from the States. Mr. Preston, Surveyor General for Oregital and family, and Mr. Nelson, Chief Judge of Gregon, are among the number, Also, five female

William Kendall, convicted of murder, #1 executed at Salem, on the 18th of April, amid large concourse of spectators.

ADDITION TO THE CAPITOL The National Intelligencer of saturday says the carner-stone of the addition to the Capital and of all citizens who may see fit to assemble to witness the ceremony; and that an Address of that occasion will be delivered by the Secretary

# MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Intelligence is received that Commissioners appointed by the two Governments have settled the initial point on the Rio Grande, where the south ern boundary of New Mexico strikes that River in lat. 32 deg. 20 min. north. The Joint Commission had agreed to meet at the initial point s above determined, on the 21st April, to ratify the decision of the astronomers, and to lay the of ner-stone of the monument which was to b placed thereon.

THE PRESIDENT AT OLD POINT. The Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday says that the President and his Cabinet have accepted the invitation of the proprietors of the Hygeia Hotel Saturday last.