

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR,
OF CASWELL.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD:

From reason and the contemplations of nature. In considering the vast machinery of the Universe, in its various proportions, one seems at loss at what point to begin; whether on the larger exhibitions or the more minute portions of creation; for we are here reminded that nothing is too large and nothing too small to exhibit the power or measure the perceptions of Omnipotence.

Standing upon this earth, with a consciousness of vitality, of the power of locomotion, and the operations of the will, with the senses of seeing and hearing, and the talent of reasoning, we are led to inquire whose handiwork is this? Does this huge ball, which science has taught us performs diurnal evolutions on its own axis, bringing forth night and day—and again revolves around the sun, with a velocity incomprehensible to human intellect, producing in its annual course, seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, with the varied seasons, does this ball originate its own impetus, or is it the plan and execution of a High Intelligence? With what punctuality does the Moon perform its appointed changes. With what amazing precision do all the planets of the solar system mark the courses of their orbits, so that their motions and places may be described at all seasons. Those erratic voyagers, too, the Comets, come and go at stated periods, so that the Astronomer can calculate the exact time of their approach, for many years before their advent.

And is it not wonderful that these operations of the solar system should thus continue, from century to century, in undisturbed harmony and order? It cannot be admitted by reason, that the attractive and repulsive powers required in this tremendous action, are self-created, self-generated, self-sustaining; but yet this must be allowed, if we do not claim for these things the influence of Intelligence—such as our judgments would bestow on thought and mind. Reason rejects the idea that our system is a mere mechanical machinery—for matter has no power of contemplating time and measuring space.—Can the sun think to shine—the Moon to change, and the planets to move in their courses?

But this system of which we are speaking, is but an atom, as it were, to the vast ordinations of creation that glow and shine in resplendent glory, above, below, around us.—And reasoning from analogy, this immense, creation within our view, as well as that beyond our vision, subsists and moves in obedience to a great, an awful and tremendous power.

It cannot be possible that any reasoning being, who knows that intelligence, and calculation, and thought are required to put in operation the simplest machinery in our industrial affairs, will admit that the illimitable mechanism of this vast universe is kept in motion without the influence of a Great and Perfect mind, much less created and ordained without it.

But let us call our thoughts from these sublime heights, these "piles of wonder," and look into the vale in which we dwell.—Throughout the animal world we find all are instinctively led to the pursuits that promote vigor and to the food that produces strength of body. Even those animals that are looked upon by us as inferior, are eminently qualified for self-preservation and protection, clothed for comfort and armed for defence. This part of the subject opens a wide range for contemplation, and may be safely left to the reflection of the intelligent reader. These arrangements, with all the wonderful faculties and endowments of man, are placed to the account of nature, by many. But this is too indefinite; nature may be the sole operator in the production of any given matter, so far as the eye can perceive; but nature cannot invent. Hence the conclusion is inevitable, that nature is but the agent of an Omnipotent Inventor. God is the cause—nature the effect,—such must be the conclusions of common sense and reason.

The magnet, or loadstone, an ore of iron, which imparts to it the property of pointing to the poles, has within itself the evidences of design, by which man can ascertain the courses of his travel, by land or by sea. This property of attraction is essential to the arrangement of all the substances that adhere to earth. Was it mere chance that produced this power which prevents our bodies from rising from the earth, and floating about in fields of ether, without object or purpose?—Assuredly it was the design of mind—of mind, indeed, beyond our comprehension, but still a principle competent to arrangement and thought, as our language would express it.—We may be told that these things depend upon the laws of gravitation; but who made these laws? The sea has its bounds that it cannot pass, restrained by the law of nature; by the same law the Moon has its influence upon the tides, and even upon the human intellect. Can we suppose that these bodies

furnish their own illumination, and provide their own mobility? That the earth which bears upon its bosom innumerable objects, teeming with life, has original jurisdiction over their various forms, stations and motions? If the earth could mould the forest and blend the colors of the flowery world, where is the thought that selected the green clothing as most conducive to the healthful action of the human eye; or where is the judgment that gave medicinal virtues to one plant, that it might alleviate the pains of disease; to another the fruit that sustains life; and to another virtues that give pleasurable emotions to the senses?

"What countless wonders doth the earth contain!
"What countless wonders the unfathom'd main!"
And yet neither earth nor ocean has the faculty to appreciate these wonders, or to estimate their value, or to indicate their use. These are illustrated by the industry and ingenuity of man, impelled by his wants or stimulated by his desires, and this, too, under the operations of intellect, of which earth, the generator furnishes not the most distant gleam.

And from whence is this intellect derived, that has such competency in the application and management of the vast material? Is it supposed that thought and intelligence are the result of the peculiar organization of man? Why other animals proximate this organization, without possessing one ray of this light—besides, in the organization of the vegetable world are intricacies and beauties that might claim intelligence, if such claim rested upon the mechanism of Creation. From one source alone can this intelligence come—from a communicable Divinity—from God.

"Is there a God? The sceptic cries!
"Profanely daring and absurdly wise!
"Ask the loud thunder! Ask the lightning's glare,
"When terror, riding on his fiery car,
"Flashes through the blue profound,
"Shakes the vaulted Heavens around—
"Or ask the troubled deep,
"When o'er its surface dire tornadoes sweep,
"Bids the vexed ocean into mountain's rise,
"And wild confusion mingle waves and skies,
"There is a little production entitled the Atheist and the Acorn. Resting beneath a large oak tree, he criticised the work, and concluded that mind or invention would never have created so large a tree for the purpose of bearing such small fruit; had pumpkins been produced in this way it would have been well—then the dignity of the tree would have been consulted in the size of the fruit. While in this mood, with his eyes upturned, an acorn fell and struck one of them:

"Fool! had that tree a pumpkin bore,
"Thy whimsies must have worked no more
"Nor skull have kept them up."
This is a trifling incident, but every thing that indicates a fitness and appropriateness in matter, whether animate or inanimate, is a powerful argument for the existence of design and intelligence. We do not award to animals the faculty of reasoning. I believe the conclusions of the best and greatest minds on this subject are adverse to this award. And yet all animals have what we call instinct, which partakes sufficiently of the quality of reasoning to provide for and protect their offspring. The common hen is apparently one of the most stupid of animals. Driven forty times a day from a garden, at the hazard of life and limb, she will as often return to the post of danger—and yet in defence of her young, and in all things necessary for their subsistence, she evinces an energy and capacity that are quite an example to some beings of a much higher order.

Suffer us to relate an incident, which though insignificant in itself, is connected with the subject before us, and is thus far important. Some years ago, while living in the country, our attention was one night attracted by the complaints and noise of a hen who had a brood of chickens in a small coop allotted to their service—they being the sole lawful occupants. On going to the spot, and opening the door we found one of her brood in the coil of what is called a king snake, and the little family all in terror. The hen spread her wings and appeared to press as many of her young out of the door as she could, with herself. We destroyed the snake, of course. On the following night we happened to be at the same place when the same brood were about to retire to rest. The conduct of the hen on this occasion, was amusing as well as instructive. She approached with caution to the threshold—looked in, and carefully examined every point of the apartment—looked at the ground—the ceiling—and at the corners. She then stepped in, and having again scrutinized the apartment, called in her brood.

This is but one of the millions of incidents that daily occur, that indicate the prevalence of an omnipotent intelligence, governing and controlling all created things, from the largest to the smallest and gives assurance, "That the low insect lurking in the grass,
"And the imperial eagle, that aloft,
"Ploves the ethereal main;
"Are both alike in the Eternal Eye."
It must be obvious to our readers, that the most that can be done in an article of this kind, is to draw the attention of the intelligent mind to a few points of the magnificent subject before us. That volumes on volumes would be required to detail minutely the fitness of all things in earth and sea and air, to claim affinity to a Supreme Intelligence, that

rules and guides and governs creation in its more prominent and glorious aspects, and which even doth the "Raven feed and providentially cateth for the Sparrow." We can but attempt to unfold the Book of Nature, and all of us, by the blessing of Heaven, may peruse its glowing pages by their own light, to our profit and our pleasure. Is it not a splendid volume? Full of knowledge and of truth—a History of God in his Creation and His Providence. Here we can enjoy luxurious contemplations, till the great fountain of truth shall stimulate us to still more hallowed themes; glories rise upon glories, till the soul is lost in admiration, love and wonder. Creation! Oh, the awful grandeur of creation! How truthful is the story it unfolds.

"The unweaned Sun, from day to day,
"Pours knowledge through his golden ray,
"And publishes to every land
"The work of an Almighty Hand.
"Soon as the evening shades prevail,
"The Moon takes up the wondrous tale,
"And nightly, to the listening earth,
"Repeats the story of her birth;
"While all the Stars that round her burn,
"And all the Planets in their turn,
"Confirm the tidings as they roll,
"And spread the news from pole to pole;
"Forever singing as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is Divine."

If we shall lead any of our readers to think of these things, our object will be accomplished—for it is to thinking people this article is addressed. Perhaps some may be induced, from what is more a compilation of texts than intelligent comments, to pursue this sublime subject though the illimitable fields of contemplation which it opens to the inquiring and lucid mind.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Journal of yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch, relative to the doings of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The Convention was called to order on Tuesday, by Benjamin F. Hallett, Esq., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the National Committee, who read the call for the Convention. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, proposed R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina, as Chairman—elected unanimously. Edward C. West and Col. Parrott, of Tennessee, and Mr. Stewart of Indiana, appointed Secretaries. There was much objection to the two-thirds rule, and several attempts made to defeat it. It was, however, adopted by a vote of two hundred and seventy-three to fourteen. Adjourned.

Great confusion from alternates crowding on the platform. Thought Cass will get the nomination.

THE DANVILLE ROAD.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following article from the Greensboro Patriot, in relation to a connexion between that place and Danville, Va. We know that some anxiety was expressed some time ago on the subject, but the general belief is that our Legislature will never grant a charter for such a road, now that the Central Road is to be built. The supposed hostility of our western fellow-citizens towards the east, has given rise to various rumors, and some persons feared that the influence of the West would be exerted in favor of the Danville Road. The East has not now to learn that the existence of this hostility was altogether imaginary. We know the temper and disposition of our Western fellow citizens, and have repeatedly assured our friends of their desire to cherish the kindest feelings towards us. We hope all are now convinced of the fact.

An Erroneous Impression Corrected.

We see occasional animadversions in the eastern papers of the State, against a railroad connexion between Greensboro and Danville, which are hard to understand. There is no such thing in agitation, where our knowledge extends, except so far as the agitation is kept up in the East.—You cannot prevent individuals from talking about that, as well as other things, as much as they please; but there is very little, even of this miscellaneous sort of talk about the matter in this part of the country—not half as much, we venture to say, as there is in the eastern part of the State, if the newspaper allusions in that quarter are any indication of the amount of talk. And while there is so little talk, our eastern fellow citizens may rest assured that nothing at all like organized efforts to effect such object is any where on foot or in contemplation. If there were no other reason, we have enough on hand to occupy our time and attention, at the present, in the construction of the great central road.

Our citizens of the interior, impressed with the necessity of an outlet to market, and seeing no prospect of State aid in getting a way to a State market, a few years ago pressed strongly the policy of a railroad from Danville to Charlotte. To obviate such mortifying dissection of the State, the Legislature patriotically came forward and chartered the North Carolina Railroad—a State work, designed to "form a more perfect union" between the East and the West, and which has, ever since the passage of the act of incorporation, in good faith observed the attention and employed the capital and energies of our western people. Whatever interest may be conceived to exist in the connexion alluded to, it is reserved for development among the uncertain events of the future; and is not among the present designs of any influential portion of the western community. If such be the case we have no intelligence thereof; and are therefore surprised to see allusion to the matter in the columns of our eastern contemporaries. Why their apprehensions?

BROKE JAIL.

Jesse Holly, a free negro, convicted of murder at the last term of our Superior Court, on Monday evening last, by means of an auger conveyed to him by some unknown means, freed himself from his cell by boring through the door and burning it open. He then broke the lock of Samuel A. Woodson's door, thus freeing him, and together they succeeded in removing a staple from the large trap door which cuts off communication from below, raised it and forcing a window effected their escape. The Sheriff has telegraphed their flight, and offered rewards for their recovery.

Woodson, who was charged with Highway Robbery, is a white man, about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks clear. Holly is a light Mulatto, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, straight, light hair, well made, speaks quick and clear; a rascally looking fellow.—Herald.

CONGRESS.

We would not be surprised if our readers think we have been neglectful in regard to the proceedings of Congress; but the fact is, our representatives have done nothing, scarcely, but make eulogizing speeches—the Presidential topic finding its way into every proposition brought up for their consideration. Hear what the National Intelligencer says: "Yes, this very day completes the sixth month of the Session, and to-morrow begins the seventh! And yet, though Congress has been in session for six months, the Message of the President, transmitted to Congress on the second day of the Session, crowded as it is with recommendations of measures of the highest import to the interests and welfare of the People of the United States and their Government has not yet received, in the House of Representatives, the respect of special consideration: nor to this day, from the first week of the session, (except on two occasions, as we think,) has it been in order for any Member of the House of Representatives, without "general consent" or a formal "suspension of the rules" for regulating the order of proceedings, to introduce to the notice of the House any original or independent proposition!"

We do not believe much will be done till after the Conventions report their nominee, and then we expect the public business will be inconsiderately hurried through Congress or neglected altogether. We have but little hope in the present session, though a few reports from Committees have been received and a number are in readiness to be presented. The Deficiency bill has not yet got through the House, and will not be decided upon, probably, for a week or ten days. There is time enough, however as the fiscal year does not terminate till the 30th of the present month.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Wilmington assembled at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening May 31st, 1852, to take into consideration the erection of a New Hotel, suitable to the growing necessities of the place.

On motion of Daniel B. Baker, Esq., Wm. C. Howard, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the chair, and Lewis H. Pierce, appointed Secretary.

The chairman in a few brief remarks made known the object for which the meeting was called.

M. London, Esq., responded to the many calls made upon him in a speech of some length. His remarks were practical and to the point—showed conclusively the many advantages to be derived by the citizens of the town in the erection of a first class Hotel, and the increased comforts and conveniences the travelling community would thereby enjoy.

On motion of Manger London, Esq., it was unanimously resolved, that the immediate erection of a new Hotel in the town of Wilmington is deemed necessary to meet the demands of the place, and in furtherance of this object, a committee of five shall be appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions.

Whereupon the chairman announced the following gentlemen as constituting said committee:—D. B. Baker, Esq., Manger London, Esq., Hiram R. Nixon, P. K. Dickinson and Jas. Fulton.

On motion the chairman was added to the committee.

On motion, the papers of the town are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. C. HOWARD, M. P., Chairman.
L. H. PIERCE, Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN MAIL.

The Cumberland Journal says that arrangements have been concluded by the General Post Office Department, by which, on and after the 1st of July next, the great Western mail will be carried over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Three Forks; thence by stage to the Ohio, near the mouth of the Muskingum river; thence up the Muskingum by slack water navigation to Zauesville, and from thence, by different routes, to all parts of the Great West. Mr. J. E. Reeside is the contractor from Three Forks to the Ohio river.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Yesterday morning, William H. Bundage, mate, William Johnson, cook, and three of the crew of the schooner Moses G. Leonard, were brought before the Justice on the charge of firing upon and wounding three small boys named Thomas McAvoy, Thomas Lawless and John Ganly, on Thursday afternoon last. It appears that the vessel was just being moved from the wharf, foot of Jerolemon street, when a number of boys on the dock commenced throwing stones at those on board, and the cook, a colored man, named Johnson, seized a musket and fired it among them—the shot taking effect upon the above named boys,—one of whom is badly injured. Officer Harrold immediately proceeded after the vessel in a boat, and in company with officer Silvey of New York, took the accused into custody. Johnson and Bundage were held for examination. The rest of the crew were discharged. Ten of the boys engaged in the affair have also been arrested.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.
A large steam mill, at Schuylkill Eighth and Hamilton streets, was totally destroyed by fire, commencing at 2 o'clock this morning. The whole loss is \$40,000. The building was occupied by McCulley & Co., sash and blind makers, loss \$800; Colt & Davis, platform scale makers, loss \$400; Arthur & George, sash and blind makers, loss \$1000, and no insurance; Henry Huber, cutter, \$1300, insured; Wm. H. Patton, paper-hanging manufacturer, \$8,000, partially insured; Van Horn & Co., drug and spice manufactory, loss \$14,000.

Several stables belonging to various persons, and a large shed attached to the lamp black manufactory of Thomas Matlack, containing 1800 bbls. of lamp black, was destroyed. His whole loss is \$14,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A stable out Market street, and some brick yard sheds in the lower part of the county were burning at the same time.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 30.—The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, with ninety-nine passengers, having sailed from Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of Saturday, the 15th instant.

ENGLAND.

The case of the British subject named Murray, sentenced to death at Rome for political offences, was discussed before the House of Lords on Monday. Also, the case of the Protestant Missionaries banished from Austria. A warm discussion took place without any definite result.

The dissenter's bill requiring civil registration in the only dissenting chapels, was read a second time.

A committee was appointed to report on the value of Warner's long range and invisible shell, for war purposes.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Colonial Secretary stated that the Government was devising means for assisting the starving Highlanders and distressed hand-loom weavers of Scotland to emigrate.

The Militia bill was discussed and postponed until Tuesday—no quorum being present.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has refused to countenance the petition in favor of the release of Smith O'Brien.

On the 16th inst., the village of Maria, in Cambridgeshire, was nearly destroyed by fire.

The new Constitution for New Zealand has been published and the colony is burdened with a civil tax of £19,000 sterling.

The weather in Ireland and England has been extremely favorable for good crops.

FRANCE.

Generals Lamorriere, Pedean and Leflo, have refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon. The two months grace allowed to foreign holders in 5 per cent rents have expired and repayment of investments is demanded to the extent of 35,500,000 francs.

The census of France has been published, and shows the whole population to be 35,781,628.

It is rumored in Paris that the Minister of Police has been vested with discretionary power over all foreigners in France.

Paris is now connected by telegraph with Antwerp and Cologne.

George's book on the Hungarian war has been suppressed by Austria, it is supposed in consequence of asserting that the Hungarians were in the legitimate ground until they put forth their declaration of independence.

The interview of the Northern Sovereigns had caused great uneasiness at the Tuileries, and their movements are closely watched by special agents.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Russia has left Vienna for Berlin.

It is understood that Russia, Austria, and Prussia have definitely agreed, with reference to French affairs, to uphold the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

TURKEY.

The premium on gold is rising alarmingly at Constantinople, new coins of 100 piasters being current at 115.

AFRICA.

Letter accounts from the slave coast are less favorable. The king of Alomey refuses to sign the treaty, and threatens hostilities.

The dates from Sierra Leone are to the 6th of April.

EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt has voluntarily contributed £275,000 towards the financial relief of the Sultan.

TERRIBLE FATALITY.

Hiram Ferry and daughter, a young lady of 17, of North Wilbraham, got on the night freight train East, at Indian Orchard, early on Tuesday evening, and rode to Collin's Depot. Here they left the train, and were walking on the other track, when the Express train from Boston was passing under full headway. Miss Ferry was struck by the engine and knocked over against her father, throwing both several feet and instantly killing them. They were horribly mutilated. In consequence of a short curve in the track they could not see the train until it was close upon them. Ferry formerly lived in Monson, and was a man of considerable property.

Coroner Chapin of this city held an inquest upon the bodies, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above, and exonerated the Railroad Corporation and employees from any blame.—Springfield Rep. of Friday.

THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Bishop Vandevelde, of the Diocese of Chicago, sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, in the steamship Atlantic, en route for Rome, whither he goes as bearer of the decrees of the recent Catholic National Council, held in Baltimore, to be laid before Pius IX, whose sanction they must receive to give them validity.—These decrees propose the creation of a new Archbishopric at San Francisco, in California; a See at Santa Fe, to supersede the present Vicarite; an Apostolic Vicarite to be formed of Eastern Florida, and another of the upper peninsula of Michigan. Sees are also to be erected at Burlington, in Vermont; Portland, in Maine; Brooklyn, on Long Island; Newark, in New Jersey; Erie, in Pennsylvania; Wilmington, in North Carolina; Coryington, in Kentucky; Quincy, in Illinois; and Natchitoches, in Louisiana.—Sun.

STEAMBOATS BURNED.

LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

LOUISVILLE, May 28, 1852.

The steamer Cotton Plant was destroyed by fire at Napoleon, on the Mississippi river a few days since. She had on board a cargo valued at \$150,000, which was destined for different ports in Arkansas.

The steamer Indiana was also partially consumed on the 25th, a few miles below Carrollton. The fire caught on the steamer Texas, and spread to the Indiana. The damage to the Texas was very great. The Texas was bound for New Orleans, with freight and passengers, which were transferred to the Reinder and Fanny Smith.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday last says: "On Thursday, a train of freight cars of D. Leech & Co.'s line ran off the track near Columbia, Pa., said to have been occasioned by some mismanagement with regard to the switch. Bernard Rodgers, the freight conductor, who was in one of the cars at the time, was crushed by a box of goods falling upon him, causing his death in a short time. His body was brought to the city yesterday, and conveyed to the residence of his family, in Shoemaker street, Kensington."

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

At the election of the vestrymen in St. Michael's Church, Trenton, and Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., women were allowed to vote in both parishes, it is said, they were victorious; and in the former, where the election was closely contested, they were almost unanimously arrayed against the male members of the parish, and outvoted two to one. An effort was made in Elizabethtown to introduce ladies as voters, but it failed.

THANKSGIVING.

The Episcopal Convention of Virginia has recommended the appointment of a Thanksgiving Day, in which they have invited the co-operation of the other religious denominations of the State—and have appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor for that purpose.

KOSSUTH AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Kossuth addressed an immense audience here last night, delivering a most eloquent speech in which he reviewed the present position of Europe. He predicted a revolution in Italy in twenty-four hours after the withdrawal of the French troops, and concluded by an earnest appeal for material aid. He addresses the German citizens to-night, and goes eastward to-morrow.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

The St. Louis Republican reports that the cholera is carrying off a great number of the California emigrants on the Plains. A panic had seized several of the trains, and many of the emigrants were turning their steps homeward. The same paper adds:—

"Holiday's train, which left St. Joseph a few days before our informant did, had lost some seven or eight persons; and it was rumored that the detachment of U. S. troops under command of Major Stein, en route for New Mexico, had suffered some loss previous to reaching Grasshopper Creek. There were yet a few emigrants remaining at St. Joseph, preparing to start for the plains, not many of them it is thought will be deterred from attempting the trip by discouraging reports daily received from the advance trains. There was much less sickness at St. Joseph, and is hoped the reports from the plains are exaggerated."

LATE FROM BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.

New York, May 29.

The steamer Merlin has arrived from St. Thomas, with dates to the 20th, and Bermuda to the 25th. She left at Bermuda the barque Baltimore, from Baltimore for Rio, repairing.

The St. Thomas papers say that the sugar crops have failed, and that the colony will be in a worse condition this year than ever before. The weather was excessively hot and no rain.

From Bermuda there is nothing of interest.

Obstructing Railroads for Purposes of Revenge.

An examination of some interest is in progress in New York, arising out of an attempt of a number of laborers to injure the Hudson River Railroad Company. The charge against the individuals in custody is conspiracy, and it seems that they took the most fiendish method imaginable, placing obstacles upon the road, whereby hundreds of passengers' lives were endangered, to gratify their ill-will against the company, for appointing a superintendent who was disagreeable to them. Police officers had to be stationed along the line of the road night after night to watch it.

The directors and officers connected with the road were in continual fear of some obstruction being placed on the track, whereby a train of cars would be thrown off, and the design was attempted by some of the gang, who placed a heavy piece of rock weighing three hundred pounds, directly on the track, near Forty-third street, only half an hour before the Albany passenger train was due. Fortunately the obstruction was discovered in time by Mr. Henry Waterman, the head engineer of the road, and was removed.—Had not the rock been observed in season, loss of life and destruction of property would have inevitably followed. On another occasion, Captain Stevenson also found a rock weighing upwards of five hundred pounds, lying in the middle of the track, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, which was designedly placed there, about fifteen minutes before the Albany Express train came along. It was removed by Captain S. and his assistants, but no clue to the real perpetrators of the outrage could be traced.

The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Stuart, and ordered to find bail in the sum of \$2000 each, for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions, in June next, in default of which they were severally consigned to cells in the City Prison.

Late from Santa Fe—Insurrection Suppressed.

St. Louis, May 29.

The Santa Fe mail reached Independence on the 27th instant. It brings the gratifying intelligence that the anticipated revolution in New Mexico, has been suppressed by judicious movements on the part of the civil and military authorities. All was quiet, though the Indian troubles in and near the territory continued. The mail party met a number of Indians on the road, but they were not troublesome.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The House of Delegates of Maryland has passed a bill for the abolishment of the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors, provided the same be called for by the popular vote of the State at the next Presidential election. The Senate has authorized the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to make an appropriation of \$50,000 for deepening the harbor. The House has defeated the House of Refuge bill, but passed the bill for the erection of an Insane Asylum.