Our Correspondence.

The License System.

Ma. Entrope: Herewith I hand you the abstance of the decision of the Supreme Court delivered in 1844 on the subject of the powers of the County Court in the refusal of applications for licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors, which you will please publish for the purpose of giving mecessary information to the people at this time, on a much mooted subject. It will be seen from this decision that all applications for license are not bound to be granted even to good moral persons? save the mark! but that the County Court has the right to exercise a sound, legal discretion, as to the number of licenses for the Court referring itself to the wants and convenience of the people &c. Now as every neighborhood, and I may say almost every family in Town and County have been more or less afflicted with this curse of the human race, it would not I think be improper to suppose that the real Ms. Enrop: Herewith I hand you the sub not I think be improper to suppose that the real "wants and convenience of the people" would be wants and convenience of the people" would be to have this notorious enemy as far from their doors as possible. I have tad the pleasure of conversing with several Magistrates of this County on this subject within a short time, and have found them uniformly anxious to take some step towards suppressing or checking this evil in Town and County by the refusal as far as it may be in their power, of retail licenses, which is the only point of the liquor traffic they can reach at this time. They say though in regard to our Town that our Commissioners have been heretofore in the habit (which I am pleased to find in a late case they have broken) of granting to all applicants who pay \$5 into the Town to all applicants who pay \$5 into the Town Treasury a recommendation, as it is called, with which they proceed to the County Court, employ a Lawyer, who obtains a bench of seven Magis trates, who, seeing this recommendation from the immediate representations of the applicants and to whom they are disposed to act in a courteous manner, after some further usual form of testify, and to the moral character of the applicants, with the Law ways they must be endowed to be the Law says they must be en fit to retail Spirituous Liquors, (which the Chemist calls poison) grant the applicants their liceuse to retail this article in Town for 1 year; unless some very serious disturbance should occur at his or their Bars (which is seldom noticed) he or his or their Bars (which is seldom noticed) he or they should incur the risk of forfeiting his license by keeping a disorderly house. As it respects re-tailing in the County out of the Town, I think there is but one place (Swift Creek) where it is applied for, and I have no doubt if we commence this retorm in Town it would be followed elsethis retorm in Town it would be followed else-where and result overtually in ridding our Town and County of this great and acknowledged evil. I am informed that in other parts of the State the people are waking up to the importance of this subject, as for instance the thriving Town of Asheville, of 1500 inhabitants, has no retail estable lishment for the "wants and convenience" of this, quite a respectable number of the people. To quite a respectable number of the people. To show to some extent, what the people for whose wants and convenience this retail business is upheld by Law sometimes think of this matter, I would relate two instances viz.: one gentleman remarked to me some little time ago that "he took his glass regularly, but he would cheerfully vote for a Law that would give every man who sold liquor, thirty-nine lashes. Another on having the petition to the Commissioners present ed to him for his signature remarked on signing it that "he would sign it if by so doing it would hang the very first man that sold liquorafterwards;" these may be called isolated cases, but I for one firmly believe that those who are most I for one firmly believe that those who are most strongly wedded to this habit and would be strongly wedded to this habit and would be thought to need most these convenient places for indulgence in it, would be the most thankful-if these temptations were removed out of their reach, when they might become useful and valu-able members of Society.

bound to grant a license to retail spirituous li quors to every one, who proves himself of good moral character; nor have they, on the other hand, the arbitrary power to refuse, at their will, all applicants for license, who have the applicant tions required by the statute. 82, sec. 7.)
"They have the right to exercise only a sound.

legal discretion, referring itself to the wants and convenience of the people, to the particular lo-eation in which the retailing is to be carried on, and to the number of retailers that may be required for the public accommodation. The Justices having a discretion to a certain

extent in granting licenses to retail; a mandamus will not lie to compel them to grant a license to any particular individual, though he may have been improperly refused a license.

But, if magistrates, fully informed that they

have discretion to regulate a branch of the public police, (as, in this case, in granting license to re-tailers.) perversely abuse their discretion by obresolving not to exercise it at all, or by it in a way purposely to defeat the legislative intention, or to oppress an individual; such an intentional, and, therefore, corrupt violation of duty and law, must be answered for on indistment."

Effect of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, on the growth and prosperity of New York.-New style of Hotels.-Pleasures and Fashions.

NEW YORK, August Y9th.

There are certain epochs in the history of every great City like those in the human constitution, in which new developments take place, and a more rapid growth is apparrent. Hitherto, all the aims of this city have been strenuously directed to the interests of trade, the extension of business, and the accumulation of capital and power. All these have been fovorable to city growth and metropolitan supremacy, but it needed some such movement and enterprise like that of the Crystal Palace, to combine the influences of Fashion, and the elegancies of life, with the material resources already acquired. This present year will be a memorable one in the history of New York. It has brought with it many involutions for good and for evil, many new displays of luxury and wealth, and vast crowds from meny parts of the country and from foreign lands to witness the glory and greatness of the matropolis, and to partake of its novelties an I enjoyments. All the other great cities of the Union have been comparatively deserted. this has been full to overflowing. The effects produced by it are immense and important. It concodes the first rank to this emporium. and makes it not only the seat of trade, but the empire of Fashion. The amount of money put in circulation is prodigous, and the social intermingling of so many people will wear off the rough edges of many prejudices and antipathies. Simultaneously with this new order of things, there arose, as if by magic, a number of splendid hotels in Broadway, and a few C. Kelly. other parts of the city; the like has never been seen in this or any other country. The American hotels are poculiar to America. In no John Dibble, other part of the world are such establishments soun, nor could they be supported. Visitors Palace, have been entertained in other palaces in which are combined the elegance of taste, the decoration of ar., the achievements of ar- Jas. W, Carmer,

chitectural skill, and all the sumptuousness luxurious living. With these displays of re-finement and wealth, the tendencies to vi-cious indulgencies have doubtlessly been in-creased, and as usual, the interests of vice have been promoted by the facilities of pleas-

The season is only two thirds ever, and yet the crowds continue to pour in as fast and as steadily as ever. One set departs, satisfied and exhausted, and another succeeds fresh and vigorous after the same delights and enjoy-

What country on earth, can exhibit displays of such a fine populaton,—such manly men, such beautiful women, so well attired, so well behaved, so thoroughly conscious of their freedom and delight !

Every State, and every Territory in the Union, has its representatives here. Every body has ponded to the call to come up and see might and grandeur of the nation in its cheifest and greatest city. And, not the least interesting part of the exhibition is the sight of the people, and of these many and various spectators from the East, West, North, and

The New York Hotel life, how elegant and charming it is? How well the guests comfort themselves in the splendid parlors, and beautiful saloons! How they enjoy themselves laughing joking promenading and firting, as if they had been used to high life and great things all their days! Cotton Lords, and factory lords, farmers, planters, merchants, traders, captains, clerks, lawrers, doctors, divines, these are the elements of our republican aristocracy, but they all play their parts as easily and graciously as if there were none higher or better, greater, or nobler any where.

Such is the happy effect of our institutions that the native and essential dignity of the character is developed; every one shines by his own light, and not with a lustre borrowed from another; and, paradoxical as it may seem, superiority is rendered perfectly consist

ent with equality.

In the hotels, in the saloons, and in Broad way, the assembly of strangers is seen under different phases. In all of them, under all different phases. In all of them, under all these inviting aspects, the prominent resources if city life are apparrent. The best field of observation, the best school of knowledge, and experience, the best resorts of pastime, of pleasure, the best exhibitions of human power, the worst of human depravity, and the best place to spend money in, is the great city.—
But what advantages are ever gained without some attendant draw backs! Let us be proud for the contract of the con of such a city as New York, the Queenly city of the Isles. Her greatness has been indicated by nature, and human art and enterprise is fast hurrying it so completion. ACTON.

Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners.

Mospay August 29th, 1853. At the regular meeting of the Board held this rening, were present, John D. Whitford, Esqr., Intendant ; I. Disoeway and Matthew Matthews

Proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved:

Mr. Disosway read a communication from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey acknowledging the receipt of a draft for \$28 06 being amount con-tributed at the late Congressional Election in this Town for the Washington Manager which with the same. Mr. Disosway read a communication from

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, DISOSWAY, ESQR.,

New Berne, North Carolina.

DEAR Size: Your est semand favor of the 10st inst. addressed to Geo. Watterston, Esqr., was duly received at this office with a draf, for \$28 06 enclosed being the amount contributed by the Patriotic Citizens of New-Berne, North Carolina to sid in the completion of the National Monument to Washington now in course of erection The Board of Managers tender to you and the public spirited donors their stacere thanks for this memento of their love and veneration for the memory of Washington and the amount con-tributed shall be applied as desired.

Most respectfully and sincerely, yours, ELISHA WHITTLESEY,

The Intendant presented a petition signed by over one bundred of the citizens of the Town of New-Berne relative to retailing Spirituous Li-

Mr. Discsway said that he deemed it necessary that all the members should be present when so important a petition as the one just presented was acted upon,he would therefore move that it be received, published and laid on the table for the present. Agreed to.
STEPHEN B. FORBES.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL BOARD OF COM-

MISSIONERS OF THE TOWN. The undersigned Citizens and Tax Payers of the Town aware that the object for which your Worshipful Body was created by Law, was for the proper regulation of the Town and for the term of your election to be the legal guardians of its best interests both in a moral and pecuniary point of view, also that your interests as Citizens and Tax Payers must suffer or prosper with those of the community at large, and from long experience in both relations, fe from long experience in both relations, feeling morally certain of the baneful effects of the Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors, more particularly of their being retailed in our Town, operating as langerous lures in the path of our youth, as serious impediment to the success of our institu-tions of Learning, as the cause of crime and poverty and consequent increase of Taxes to our Town and County, and to the manifest injury of a species of our property in the persons of our Slaves, we therefore would most respectfully Siaves, we therefore would most respectfully and earnestly petition your Worshipful Body to refuse all applications for recommendations that in the opinion of high Logal Authority must be gracted by your Body before any retail License for our Town, can be legally obtained from our County Court, in which view of the case, the whole responsibility of suppressing or continu-ing this iniquitous and expensive business, tests with your Worshipful Body.

John A. Gray. S. Bangers, Z. Slade, J. W. Gaskili, John Osgood, C. B. Dibble, W. C. White, James W. Cox, Emnet Cuthbert, Arthur F. N. Rolfe, D. T. Carraway. Lemuel S. Day, Isaac Levis, B. Gatlin, Wm. N. Hawks, George Allen, J. H. Wheeler, E. Hanks Alex. H. Curtis John Curtis, Cicero M. Davis, William C. Willis, Thorms C. Willis, Joseph Carrow, Amos Ireland, Geo, W. Nance, Jas. McC. Brings John Hanock,
Samuel Elliott,
John Lewis,
John H. Allen,
Thomas E. Ireland
Thomas M. Smith,
Levi Brown, Gales S. Patridge

of R. W. Jones, Stephen Sparrow C. R. Osborne, G. Bogart, Richard N. Tsylor, A. J. Willis. Wm. P. Roberson, Samuel W. Howard Joseph H. Hackbu James J. Howard, John C. Comron, Henry Covert, George S. Smith, Stephen F. Fulfo

Thos. S. Howard V. W. Gaskill,

Lewis Phelps, John Mildrum,

I. B. Moore," Ins. A. Buydam, Richard T. Berry, George W. Howard, M. A. Outten, Alex. Miller, Riley A. Davis, Jmb. N. Allen, A. Brookfield Isaac W. Hugues, Stern & Bro., John Hutchiason D. Y. Fisher, Wm. Danial O'Leary. P. P Backus, W. Hoopes.
T. Page Ricard,
William Hay,
Joel Henry,
Wm. Tisdale,
J. T. Connard, J. Gooding, Jr.,
J. A. Phillips,
Geo. Wawallace,
Wm. H. Pearce,
James L. Wallace, ohn Creekman, Jr., Hanks

George Salter, Ervin Barken Joseph Irvins, John L. Pittman. Heory McLin. William G. Hall,

Hon. R. M. Saunders.

Judge Saunders On Internal Improvement.

The following opinions of the Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS on the subject of certain Internal Improvements in our State, were embodied in he shape of a letter to Col. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, and but recently published.

It will be seen that the Judge greatly affer

tions Beaufort and Nag's Head, and deman of Congress five millions for the benefit of the latter. We trust he may be able to ring this amount out of Congress, and an additional million for the benefit of the main enterance of the Cape Fear, which is an equally national work, and "fully within the constitutional powers of Congress, as directly connected with he foreign commerce of the country. RALEIGH MAY 20th '53.

Dear Sir:-I did not receive your letter until since my return home from my Spring cir cuit owing to its having been sent to the wrong Court House, and again returned to this place I am pleased to hear of the favorable ac count you give of the state of public feeling in the west in behalf of the extension of the Rail Road to the Tennessee line. I think I may Road to the Peniary in saying that the people of the east are very decidedly in favor of the extension to Beaufort. The North Carolina road, whose completion is now only a question of time, should form the basis of our future

railroad operations.

The three great subjects of Improvement present, should be—1st. The Inlet at Nag' Head; 2nd. The Atlantic Road from Golds boro'to Beaufort; 3rd. The extension west to the Tennessee line. In support of each and all of these works, the friends of Internal Improvements every where should make commo nuse: I do not say that other works are to be overlooked, but these should be the great

1. Nag's Head .- This clearly is a nationa work and falls within the constitutional pow ers of Congress, as directly connected the foreign commerce of the country. It should be taken up and pressed as a State question, and our Senaters and Representatives instruc-put off or refused. Fourteen millions have been given by Congress in public lands towards the great railroad in Illinois. Millions have been appropriated elsewhare in works of various | dent is acting on this conviction, and we ankinds. Five millions should be given to this

tuite as important as many of them. 2. The extension of the Central Road East from Goldsboro' to the Harbor of Beaufort. The act of the last cession of the Legislature which I had the lionor of introducing, appro priates four thousand dollars for a survey an the organization of a company—the stock to be raised by county and individual subscrip tions-leaving the next Legislature to make up the deficiency; one millions to be the capital. am under a promise to go to New Berne the middle of next month, to put the ball in mo tion. It is believed if a majority of the mag-istrates of Craven County should authorise the question to be submitted to the voice of the people for a liberal subscription, it will carry and be followed by other counties on the line. 3 The extension West.—The same act ap-

propriates twelve thousand dollars for a sur vey, the organization of a company, and county subscriptions, in like manner as in the caus of the Atlantic Road. Let the survey b made, the road located, and then no murmur ng or discontent, but a united action every

where, and success is certain.

The County and Corporation system of su scription has succeeded in Tennessee and Ken-tucky—has built and is building the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Louisville and Nashville roads, and why should not this system succeed with us! Let these three great works be ac-complished, and North Carolina will have reached her culminating point, and the star of her glory will extend its bright and fostering ray over the land. I am prepared to do my compatible with my present position, I am pre pared to surrender my commission. I have not time to say more.

Yours very truly. R. M. SAUNDERS.

COL. LOVE. A CLAIM.—Alexander Sterling, called Lord Sterling, formerly a Brittish subject, a citizen of the United States, lays claim to a part of Canada, which includes the Fisheries. Some peak of him as a first rate man, while others make heavy charge against him. The Balti-more Times says: "Alexander is a man of rare talent, and wrote some of the best leaders of the Southern Press. He wrote afterwards for the Cotton Plant, until engagements inci-dent to his claim required all of his attention. Since then we have met him but rarely—mostly on the street in Washington. Alexander asserts that the Brittish Government turned the press against him, and other ways preju-diced and defeated his claim. He asserts he eanmake his claim good, but fluding that the English Government had determined to crush him, determined to become a citizen of the United States, and thus enforce his claim."

It is said the matter will be brought before Congress. Till then, all that can be said or written amounts to little more than idle specu-

A young physician asking permission of a lass to kiss her, she replied 'No, sir, I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

MEW-BERME, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3d, 1853.

Agricultural Society.

Re We are requested to give notice that the next meeting of the Craven County Agricultural Society will be held in the Cour House in New-Berne, on Tuesday night, the 13th inst., at 8'clock.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We invite attention to Mr. Wiley's circu lar, on our first page. This address to the Superintendents of Common Schools embodies many useful and practical suggestions. The subject is of universal interest in our State. We cannot expect to progress as State, to develope our resources, and to elevate our position permanently, unless the enlighten ment of the people progresses with and takes control of the newly awakened energy which is now being manifested throughout our bor-

A general diffusion of education among all ranks of the people, is at once the best guarantee for the preservation of our free institutions. and the best and most important means placing our State in that condition of prosperity which her abundant natural resources sho her to be capable of attaining.

The general enlightenment of the peop must, it is true, be a gradual work. But day has dawned upon the Old North State, and a few years of patient and judicious effort on the part of those who possess and appreciate the advantages of education will surely bring that day to its meridian brightness.

Since it is evident that the spread of light and knowledge throughout all classes of our people must be gradual, we think the ideas expressed, and the suggestions made by Mr. Wiley's circular, are in the main judiciou He seems to have looked at the state of the case as it is, and to have adapted his recommendations to the existing state of things under our Common School System. He wisely avolds the extremes of recommending nothing useful, and of pressing rash innovations that would work more mischief than good Our Common School System is doubtless defective, and needs many reformations, but on the whole it is better adapted to effect the great object for which Common School Systems are designed, than would be one that should be a literal transcript of those which have been adopted in the Northern States, and which work well in a thickly populated State, and where education is already dlf fused more generally than among us. Per haps then it is better, on the whole, for some time to come at least, to improve gradually the present system, adapting those improveamong the people, than to attempt to change the system now, radically, by a new school law. We infer that our general superinten ticipate much good as the result of his efforts to advance the cause of general education in the Old North State.

But much will depend upon the spirit with which his efforts shall be seconded by the local superintendents, the school committees, directly interested in the cause of education | We trust that all will work together in the glorious cause, with proper harmony, zeal and judgment, so that our Common Schools may ultimately prove to be, what they are capable of being made, a rich blessing to this and to future generations.

DISEASE AMONG THE FISH .- We learn that within the last week great numbers of Fish, mostly of small size, of the kind called Fatbacks, but also soms Flounders and others larger than the Fatbacks, are seen floating in the Trent River, opposite New-Berne, particularly about the wharves. They have the appearance of being much swelled,

Several boatloads have been taken up on the Southern side of the Town, near the wharves from Taylor & Hooper's Mill to Union Point. This is a very uncommon phænomina in our Waters. We observe that a great mortality among the finny tribe is also noticed al out the docks and wherves in Baltimore. We do not see it accounted for.

Be We rejoice to learn that the port which was current in New-Berne last week, and which we, through misinformation, aided in circulating, that Mr. Elijah Ferguson of Swansboro', had met with a very serious accident from a Circular Saw, was much exaggerated.

Mr. Ferguson was hurt by his Circular Saw, but not nearly so seriously as was reported. His arm, we are informed, was injured but not cut or split by it as was said, nor was there, so far as we can hear, any amputation of his arm, nor any necessity for it

By reference to our advertizing columns will be seen the advertisement of Messrs. S. Oliver and Son, in which they present truly, an attractive Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and are offering them, we learn, at very low prices. Give them a call.

RAILROAD IRON.—We have just learned from the President of the N. C. Railroad that he has received information of the shipment of three cargoes of Railroad Iron, to be delivered at the port of Charleston S. C., for the wes-tern end of the Road. We are gratified with this tangible evidence of the progress of the Principalities, it would be very rash for any great work,—Greens. Pat.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Collector's Office.

DISTRICT OF OCRACOKE.

AUGUST 24th, 1853.

THE Light VessclatHarbour Island Bar will be removed from her station on or about the 6th September next, to undergo repairs.

A Buoy with a White Flag will be placed at the west which can be seen at the distance of

OLIVER S. DEWEY. Superintendent of L

The Pearl Street House in New York was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We invite the readers attention to two ex tracts from the Liverpool Times of August 13th in relation to the two prominent topic of discussion in Europe at this time. The Russian question, and the prospect of a short crop in Europe. We prefer to let the reader ee what a well informed Journal thinks upon both these topics, rather than give our own ideas The notions of Editors formed upon subjects relating to countries so distant, and made up often upon contradictory statements, must frequently be very crude and often wide of the mark. We can only say that our impression is that the Liverpool Times is certainly correct in two or three particulars. For instance it thinks the probability is that the Russian question will soon be settled, but that there is no certainty that such will be the case. He thinks too that there will on the whole be a short crop in Europe, and grain will command a high price there shortly, whether there be war or not. All the accounts we see seem to sustain in this latter opinion.

From the Liverpool Times of the 13th inst.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY, &c.

The extreme anxiety which the critical state of the Oriental question occasioned last week has been very much relieved, but is by no means suffrely removed. Despatches from St. Petersburgh, dated the 3d of August, reached Paris and London on the 6th, and the Moniteur, of the 7th, augounced that the official propositions of the French Cabinet, (which we referred to last week,) had been accepted by Russia. France, England and Austria being in accord, the acceptance of the Ports wa alone wanting. This announcement caused great rise in the Stock Markets of Paris and London, and public opinion, always running to extremes, rushed from a painful state of alarm to a full security that everything was settled peaceably. A more calm examination into dates and facts make it evident that the Emperor of Russia, on the \$rd of August, could not have been in receipt of the despatches from Vienna containing the propositions referred to, which in fact only left Vienna on the 1st or 2nd of August: therefore the Emperor must have predetermined in his mind to take a more crable effect on the value of the imported acific course, or what is far more probable, e must have learnt direct from M. Drouyn de Lbuys and Lord C'arendon, that France and England were perfectly united upon the ques-tion, and that to show divisions between us and hie "unner" weight of our arms. With that calamities are now spared. In the very se pertinacity which has marked the Russian in. case we shall get corn at the market proriguers throughout, they now give out that the world, and with such a proviso, we the question of the evacuation of the Princi- not repine. One still greater consolation palities is not alluded to in the propositions mains,—the country was never better sent to St. Petersburg. But as Lord Claren pared to stand the consequences of a defi evacuation of the Principalities is a sine qua non to any preliminaries of peace, or to the conclusion of the quasi war which now exists, we are satisfied that neither France nor England will submit to any conditions which may cal superintendents, the school committees, in the smallest degree compromise the inde-the teachers and the parents of those who are pendence or jeopardise the integrity of the Otoman dominions. If we could have our own way, we would compel the Czar to fe-imburse

Turkey every plastre which she has been forced to spend in the defence of her territories; and if there was some more moral cart's tall a which we could chastise those writers who talk of giving Russia an indemnity for her expenses, we would cheerfully act as execution ers upon the occasion. Such obliquity o judgment, such perversion of common sense honor and justice, is a deep reproach to the public press. Pending the final termination of this serious dispute, which can only be complete by the speedy and entire evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, the Sultan, there is no doubt fully concurs in whatever his allies may have decided upon; but, with all the excitement which the aggression of Russia has created throughout Turkey, it will be fortunate If the crisis is passed without some popular out-break, which the Czar would gladly selze upon to make a pretext for remaining in the Principalities. It will be also borne in mind that at the period when the affair of the Holy Places was deemed to be satisfactorily settled, Prince Menschikoff suddenly made fresh and hadmissible demands, and the Czer may again put in practice some such artifice in order to protract negotiations over the winter, and in the spring make a descent upon Roumelia with all his forces. However, in the Cabinets of France and England there are men who know thoroughly what they are alou, and the princi-ples which they have laid down as the guide of their conduct, leave no doubt in our mind that it will be utterly impossible for the Czar or Count Nesselrode to circumvent or overreach them. The latest news we hear from Constantinople is to the 1st inst., when it is re-ported that the Russian consul at Adrianople had been recalled, and that a fresh manifesto to the nation had appeared. The news of what had been agreed upon at Vienna had not yet reached Constantinople, but no doubt could be entertained about the consent of the Porte to the propositions sent to St. Petersburgh. All the stories about the particulars of these propositions are mere idle speculations, which a fe days will clear up. It is not likely that any Ambassador would disclose the details of a note which involves the peace of Europe; thereore, when a newspaper writer tells us that his familiar friend' says so and so, we take leave to disbelieve him in toto. We prefer to admit frankly our own ignorance of the negotiat no than to send forth to our readers in alleparts of the world a few idle conjectures like those of our contemporaries, which are all the more E. Perry, rediculous, because of the palpable blunders of M. Fisher, Williams which their gravity of language is but too fre-quently a mere cloak. We hope for the best, and that peace will be maintained, but at present whilst 100 to 120,000 Rusians are in the

man to say that the whole affair will altogether

assume, and the state of the Asiatic accounts is highly revinces, from all accounts is nightly threat-ning. The Egyptian fleet had not, it seems, ctually arrived at Constantinople, but was ourly expected. The telegraph told us, fi-seen days ago, that it had actually reached the tolden Horn. Both the Russian and Turkish rmies appear to be suffering greatly from the

From the Liverpool Times of the 13th. The Weather and the Crops in England.

The fine weather which has prevailed during the last eight or ten days, the glorious sunshine which we nave had for ripening the products of the earth, and the belief that peace will be preserved in the East, are telling on the sorn markets of the United Kingdom. At Mark-lane, on Monday, the decline was three

Mark-lane, on Monday, the decline was three shillings per quarter, and subsequent events have still further cheapened the staff of life.

Nevertheless, there seems to be a general agreement amongst all persons who have written or spoken on the subject, that, under the most favorable circumstances, the harvest of the present year still be deficient—the deast productive we have had for a long period.— This is so generally admitted, and so coincid with the views of persons in other respec most dissimular in opinion, that we have a alternative but to believe it,—subject howeve to the change which the next few weeks may roduce on the cereal crops of the Unite

Unfortunately, too, France is in the same Unfortunately, too, France is in the same or in a worse position than ourselves, and the emergency of the crisis is seen in the policy of the French government, which is acting with as much promptitude as though a famine were impending. This is the most painful part of the case, for instead of receiving, as in former years, supplies from our nearest neighbor, France will be a competitor with it in the makets of the world. The worst feature of these initiations is that they abnore invariable to a competition with its in the makets of the world. visitations is that they almost invariably pa which they rest is too frequently tinged by in terest and interest and avarice—and that ad vantage is taken of the excitement to raise pr ces beyond their natural level, and make public the victim of its own gulibity. Certainly there is ground for serious ala

Prices have crept up during the last few week as much under the belief that the pence of la rope would be broken by the Russo-Turks pitte as by the bad weather which, up the last formight we have been experiencing. The first of these causes of uneusiness may no be said to have disappeared; and the second is secome so much modified by a most accept ble and genial change, that much of the templated injury may still be repaired. in despite of these more encouraging signs, doubt can exist that the range of prices months to come will be high, and that bed is strengthened by the knowledge that freight are now double what they were two or the erable effect on the value of the imported tidle. If symtoms so dispiriting has in the days of sliding-scale, the country wou have been brought to the verge of a moneta revolution; we should have been on the evo-national bankruptey, and capitalists would ha

Some writers are entering into minute culations to show the source from which are most likely to draw our supplies. Mr. seph Sturge, a gentleman whose experience corn dealer is not inferior to that of any living, believes that we must import fifteen a lions of quarters of grain of all kinds before next harvest comes round again. During the four years we have anually imported during range of low prices, five million quarters wheat and allow, and under the influence higher rates, we can draw upon the Unit States, the Baltic, the Black sea, and of countries for the remainder .- Nil. despres

Arrivals at the Washington Hotel. John H. Richardson, W. H. Howard, Oer .-Cravett, F. Merritt Jones.

Fornes, do D. Latham, Wil-W. N. Shute, do H. S. Gracie, Craves D. A. Marphey, Snow R. Hancock, Hill, L. A. Caswell, do F. B. Harrison. W. A. Base, Baltimor H. B. Nettleton, New S. Lassiter, Lenoir, D. Coleman, Concord,

York, E. N. Dozier, Craves C. N. White. A. Dozier, G. Hughes, E. H. Lane, do J. Ewell, E. Cleve and family, R. O'dfield, Jones, Swift Creek, G. W. Pellitier, Cartes F. Koonce, Jones. H. McDaniel, de S. McDaniel, de

H. Joiner, Lenoir, J. S. Dawson, Paris, J. M. Cutherell, Pol-Tenn., lokaville, N. S. Neal, Tren W. P. Huggins, J. H. Whitehead, J. Q. Adams, do F. D. Foy, do B. B. Rayford, Ham. F. D. Foy, E. W. Scott, W. Stock, California S. J. Williams, do

E. Murrell, sr.,Onslo Griffin, do H A Lordon N. C. H. A. Jordan, N. C., H. Sharp, Carteret. G. W. Street, Swift J. Jones, Jones, L. B. Pugh, Pitt, Creek. B. A. Ensley, Beaufort, W. Leeeraft, do F. H. Hooks, Texas, T. Brown, Turboro', E. D. Colmer, West

E. A. Thompson, Goldsboro'. B. Ipoek, Craven, D. Andrews, do J. N. Hyman, Trenton, W. C. King, Beaufort T. J. Pasteur Beaufor A. W. Carman, Graves J. T. Lane, do E. H. Kennick, Beautort.

Arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel. C. Goeding, Craven, J. West, Lenoir, N. Hardison, do J. W. Scott, Jones,

Theo, Bland, Pitt, J. Hardison, G. C. Brinson, Jacob McCotter, de W. H. Ellison, Swift Crock, S. Crawford, West Port, J. Homer, do J. S. Cummings, Kinss

D. Griffin, E. Sanderson, do J. Arthur, Swift Cree-E. P. Pritchett, Jones