

Each anxiety is felt in this community relative to the fate of Mr. Fulton of the Journal and Mr. Ross of the Herald, who left town on Wednesday last to fight a duel, somewhere beyond the borders of the State. We learn that Mr. Fulton was the challenger.

MR. KEMMERER'S SCHOOL. We call attention to the notice of Mr. Kemmerer in another column, who has consented to give another course of lessons in vocal music. All who attended his interesting concert given by his pupils on last Monday and Wednesday evenings, will no doubt send their children at once.

MESSAGE OF GOV. WISE. On our fourth page will be found a Special Message of Gov. Wise to the Virginia Legislature. We commend it to our readers for its manly spirit and prudent patriotism. He takes the ground that every Southern citizen should stand upon, in the present serious crisis of our national affairs. Two thousand five hundred copies of the Governor's communication were ordered to be printed, the House feeling too much contempt for the Vermont resolutions to subject them to a similar rule.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO. The latest dates from the city of Mexico are to the 8th instant. The general tenor of the intelligence is adverse to tranquillity. Stringent decrees had been passed by the new President, Comfere, especially one in regard to the press, which had excited marked discontent. Symptoms of rebellion had appeared in many places, but thus far the pronunciamentos had been easily put down.

Three pronunciamentos continued to occupy public attention. The first was that of Guilan and Osoilo, at Puebla. These chieftains, having succeeded in corrupting a portion of the 11th regiment, attempted a coup de main upon Puebla. The Government, however, being advised of their movements, dispatched a large force to the threatened city. The rebels, holding the preparations made for their reception, grew disheartened and abandoned their attempt, retreating in the direction of Orizaba.

The second effort at rebellion by Uruga has proved by no means formidable. Uruga has been coldly received in the neighborhood of San Luis Potosi, and has won over few partisans to his cause. The troops of the Government are in active pursuit of him.

The third movement is that of Tepic, which, it seems, was terminated by the news of the selection of Comfere as President pro tem.

Arrests and confinements have been the order of the day. Haro y Zambriz was apprehended at his dwelling in the capital. Documents were found upon him proposing a plan for organizing an imperial Government, to be styled the Empire of Anahuac. In this plan young Turbide was to be proclaimed Emperor; and, in case of his declining, Haro y Zambriz was to be his substitute. The Catholic faith was to be the religion of the State, and none other was to be tolerated. Several of Haro's accomplices were arrested at the same time. The papers give a formidable list of generals, colonels, majors, captains, &c., who have either been called or banished to remote points of the Republic.

Don Jose Lopez de Santa Anna, (nephew of old Santa), Don Juan Baptista Lagarde, and Colonel Dominguez were prisoners in Vera Cruz, under sentence of exile, on their way out of the country. Gen. Alvarez is in Cuernavaca, where he intends to remain and watch the course of events. The General will have to take the field again if things continue in their present condition much longer.

Trade and Navigation of the St. Lawrence. In a letter from John Young, Esq., to the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Public Works it is stated that the trade of Canada is tending towards the United States and to American channels to market, instead of seeking an outlet through the St. Lawrence to the ocean. The amount of Canadian trade has been greatly increased by the reciprocity treaty, but it takes a direction towards New York and Boston, and benefits the Erie canal and the railroads in the United States.

A new and liberal policy was inaugurated by England in 1846 as regards her North American colonies. Prior to that time Upper Canadian trade was poured through the route of the St. Lawrence and centered almost exclusively in the cities of Quebec and Montreal. Protection to Canadian produce in the English market ceased in 1847. Differential duties were repealed in the same year. The St. Lawrence canals were opened for traffic in 1849, and in the same year the United States drawback and bonding bill came into operation. Canadians could thus import foreign goods through the United States in bond and ship Canadian produce also in bond for exportation at United States Atlantic ports.

The exportation of cereals from Canada into the United States had before been very trifling in amount, but it increased in 1854 to an amount equal to 762,975 barrels of flour.

The total value of imports into Canada from the United States was increased from \$5,724,906 in 1849 to \$17,890,779 in 1854.

The reciprocity treaty has, according to Mr. Young, insured to the advantage of trade with the United States; while the St. Lawrence has failed to attract any American vessels on the upper lakes through that river to the ocean.

The St. Lawrence was made free to American vessels by that treaty, but not a ton of American shipping has as yet chosen this route. In order to attract trade from American to Canadian channels Mr. Young recommends, first, the enlargement of the Welland canal; and, second, the construction of a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

It is to be doubted whether these improvements would divert trade from the natural channel which it has taken under the reciprocity treaty. Our Atlantic cities must continue to be the depot and entrepot of Canadian trade.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. By an arrival at Boston from Truxillo, Honduras, we have a report that Gen. Oshano, the former President, who had recently joined Gen. Walker, was on the frontier with 400 American and 1000 native troops, for the purpose of invading the country from Guadalupe, and that he was supposed to be well received.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS UNCHANGED.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Movements of Omar Pacha in Asia-Russians at Kars-Decline in Consuls and Collapsing Advance in Brudayish.

New York, Jan. 23.—The steamer Africa arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 9th instant.

The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The news consists merely of an extension of the peace rumors of the previous steamer.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France it is again becoming so.

Russia continues incessant in her preparations for further operations.

There is but little news from the Crimea. The French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks on the 22d.

Affairs in Asia are unchanged.

British news is unimportant.

A grand Council of the allied generals opened at Paris.

The conference of the Danish Sound Dues postponed indefinitely.

Sweden continues to make active warlike preparations.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The answer of the Czar to the peace proposals cannot possibly arrive until the 10th, but will, probably, be some days later. It is expected that it will contain neither an absolute assent, or refusal, but will make counter proposals to be settled by renewed conferences.

It is again confidently asserted that Austria will submit certain peace propositions to the German Diet, and call on the Diet to support them.

Dates from the Crimea to the 25th say the Russians have increased their fortifications over the Inkermann road and unmasked new batteries on the left of the Tchernaya.

Gen. Pelissier remains in the Crimea, and Gen. Martimpre will act as his proxy at the Grand Council of War at Paris.

The recent storms on the Black Sea did no injury to the allied fleet.

OMAR PACHA had arrived at Batoum. His army had suffered much from a lack of provisions before reaching Kutais, and being unable to proceed, deemed it prudent to return.

The fall of Kars had rendered Omar Pacha a very unpopular at Constantinople.

A council of war was being held at Constantinople, directing all the efforts of the Turkish army toward the defence of Erzeroum and Trebizonde.

RUSSIA.

The grand war council at St. Petersburg was principally engaged with questions relating to the fortification of the strategic points of the Empire. The fortifications at Kiew will be finished before the close of the winter.

The railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg was to be protected by redoubts placed at intervals along the line, each redoubt to be occupied by a battalion of militia.

ENGLAND.

There is nothing important from England. Paris letters alluding to the report that the United States had made a treaty with the Shah of Persia, says that no such treaty has been made, yet it is certainly true that most friendly advances have been made; and it is unfortunate that at the moment Russia and America are intriguing with the Shah, a suspension of Persian diplomatic relations with England had taken place.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENTS continue. At Rome there was a report in circulation that Mexico had suppressed her legation and withdrawn her minister. The archives of the office of the legation were said to be already packed up.

The Berlin papers speak not unfavorably of the disposition of Russia to consider the allied proposals.

FROM ASIA.

The Russian army took position at Kars on the 23d of December, the troops being quartered in towns, leaving a small detachment of Cossacks occupying the fortification at Tahanly Dagh. At Yeulkeji, a village on the road to Erzeroum, the Russians had collected large stores of provisions.

The Russian General was apprehensive of an attack upon Kars by Selim Pacha, and consequently had concentrated all his available forces at that point. Selim Pacha was encamped in the mountains of Derch Boyoun.

A Russian attack on Erzeroum was not considered probable present, in consequence of the exhaustion of his troops and the state of the roads.

BRILLIANT DESCRIPTIVE WRITING.

Bayard Taylor, who accompanied the layers of the Newfoundland Submarine Telegraph, dropped a letter at Halifax for the New York Tribune, which contains the following brilliant passage:

As we steamed down the Bay, passed the glaring sand-bills of Coney Island, the lighthouses on Sandy Hook, and entered the open Atlantic, there was no swell to disturb the cheerfulness of our landmen and landmaidens. The sea was blue and tranquil, scarcely rippled by the breeze, and stretching away on the right to a far horizon.

On the left ran the iron beaches of Long Island, not now low and terrible with tremendous breakers, but gleaming as softly behind their feathery hem of surf as if they had never known a wreck.

The hills of New Jersey gradually faded behind us as we went seaward; the White House of Rockaway came and receded; and still the ocean was smooth as an inland lake, the sky fair as a dream of the tropics, and our goodly company sparkling with smiles of self-gratulation.

Even the broken talk of the Franklin, lying off Moriches, which we passed at sunset, did not excite the apprehension of the most timid. A cliff of crimson cloud, which overhung the descended sun, gradually fell and spread along the Long Island coast, heavy with electric heat, and for two or three hours we had a superb display of lightning pyrotechnics. Quivering shafts of golden flame, darting hither and thither, seemed playing at hide-and-seek behind the clouds; jets of white brilliance were hurled from the bowholes of their flaming batteries; the rush, the assault, the retreat, the dance of triumph, followed each other in rapid succession, until the bank of clouds rose, rolled towards us, and broke into sheets of warm rain.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR REDUCTION.

There has been considerable excitement at Albion, N. Y., during the present sitting of the Circuit Court, growing out of a trial for seduction. The plaintiff was James Caldwell, a man in humble circumstances, residing in Barre—the defendant, Morris Tinkham, a minor son of a wealthy farmer of Shelby. The Republican states that Tinkham became acquainted with the daughter of Caldwell, fifteen years of age, in March last, and soon after accomplished her ruin under the roof of her father. Suit for damages was brought and a verdict of \$1,700 damages rendered.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR.

The following eloquent poem in praise of those who give to the poor, we hope will serve, at this important season, to awaken a spirit of emulation among the benevolent. There are, indeed, at this time many sufferers who need a helping hand, and whose wants appear should not pass unregarded. The charity which begins at home is at best but another phrase of selfishness, that which extends to the poorer neighbor does honor to humanity, and is worthy to be celebrated in immortal verse.

PEAN.

BY J. T. HEYEN.

All hail! all hail! whose praise shall I, This winter morning, sing!

The praise of wealth, of heraldry, Of warrior, bard, or king!

No, no! I leave the task to those Who ponder volumes o'er;

I sing the friend of human woes, The man who helps the poor.

All hail! all hail! my muse shall not, With sonorous acclaim,

The pride of station, world-begot, In coy obsequious name;

I laud the unpretending man, Who passes near my door,

Who lessens anguish, while he can, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! No Latin phrase, Nor euphonies of Greek,

Nor contents of Athens vase, My poising thoughts shall seek,

To raise the prompter of mankind, The man of simple lore,

Who sees and spares the pained mind, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! Shall I reflect Upon the laurel wreath

That crowns the brow of intellect, Glorifying in honor's breath!

Nay, be the humble one my theme, Who has the faith in store,

Compassion's impulse to redeem, In giving to the poor.

All hail! all hail! Like choral chime, Beneath the minister's roof,

His praise shall fill the arks of time Who glides the mourner's woe;

His praise the echoing spheres return, When life's great chase is o'er,

Who raises those that weep and mourn, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! No clarion voice My song of triumph hath,

To sound the victor's paltry choice, Who lives o'er fields of breath;

I sing of one, who treads unseen, Misfortune's sunless floor—

Who steps his God and woo between, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! The trumpet peal That lands the worldly great,

My humble verse shall not reveal, Nor fame's transcendent state;

I shout the praise of him who hies, The sinking to restore—

Who soothes his brother's miseries, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! No deities Of Thessaly or Rome,

Shall hover where but human ties Engage in "kingdom come;"

I sing the psalm of life for him Who tarries to deplore

The weak and blind, the vista dim, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! Like matin bells, Sweet music of the morn,

The melody of mercy tells, To heavenly courts up borne,

Where he, the friend of man, has stood, Ungirt with worldly lore,

To bless the earth's great brotherhood In giving to the poor.

All hail! all hail! Though here no arch Of tapestry and gold;

Though star, nor crown, the giver's march In glaring lights unfold,

He walks the pave of courts divine, If Christian, Health, or Moor;

Who bids the sun of comfort shine, Who giveth to the poor.

All hail! all hail! Whose praise shall I, This wintry morning, sing!

My lute is yearning to reply, In Sabbath offering,

I sing the praise of him who gives— His Maker to adore,

Who giving here, for heaven lives, The man who helps the poor.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

Mr. Richardson Withdraws—Nomination of Mr. Orr—The Democratic Platform Dropped—American Caucus—The Americans willing to Unite on Broad National Ground.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Immediately on the adjournment of the House the democratic members went into caucus, and after some two hours of deliberation, Mr. Richardson having withdrawn as a candidate for the speakership, Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was unanimously nominated for Speaker on the principles, not the platform, which governed the selection of the former candidate at the first caucus.

A proposition to vote for the adoption of the plurality rule in case Messrs. Banks and Fuller, in addition to Mr. Richardson, should also withdraw, was rejected. The Americans, meanwhile, held a caucus in one of the committee rooms.

Their expression a willingness to withdraw Mr. Fuller's nomination, but are determined to insist on an organization on a broad national ground, and will strive to effect that object.

The Republicans are to hold a caucus this evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 11 P. M.—The anti-Nebraska men held their caucus to-night. Eighty-three members were present and after some debate they adjourned in good spirits resolving to stick to Banks.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S INFLUENCE IN UTAH. The Salt Lake City Deseret News says:—Brigham Young is the only man that can govern Utah to the satisfaction of the people. We do not wish wholly to discourage those gentlemen who may be plotting and scheming in order to obtain political distinction and preference in Utah; let them work out their own discomfiture and disgrace, and they will then feel as the nigger felt after he had been whipped—so much the better, after they are done smarting. We recommend all people henceforth to mind their own business, and leave Mormonism to those who can handle it for all its opponents who have yet entered the field are notoriously incompetent to touch its interests in any manner. The Latter Day Saints are known to be in good hands; their destiny is with the Almighty. It is his power and influence that has placed Gov. Young in his present honorable station, and he will keep them therein as long as it is expedient. The Lord has given him sufficient wisdom to cope with this generation; no matter what position he may be placed, he is equal to every emergency. He is a perfect master of theology in all its branches; as a politician he is unequalled; as a tactician, he cannot be excelled. His influence over the people is a hundred per cent greater than that of any other Governor in the United States, and both saints and sinners endorse him as the most honorable man in all the country.

FROM HAVANNA.

The Steamer Black Warrior at New Orleans, brings dates from Havana, to the 18th inst. She experienced heavy weather on her passage. In Havana the weather is reported to be colder than ever before experienced on that island. Rachell was still at Havana, but the other members of the troupe had left for Europe. The supply of Sugar was inadequate to the demand. We quote yellow at 11 1/2 a 13 1/2, white at 9 1/2 a 11; Molasses 8 a 9 rials.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In the absence of the Rev. S. M. FOSTER, the Rev. W. L. LANGDON will preach in the M. E. Church, Front Street, to-morrow morning at 10 1/2 o'clock.

There will be preaching for Seamen, in the Sitting Rooms of the Seamen's Home, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Cure for Wounds and Ulcers.—Thomas Thompson, of Batavia, New York, was afflicted all over his body with running ulcers, his life at last became quite a burden to him, as he was a misery to himself, and an annoyance to his friends. In the hope of obtaining relief to his sufferings, he consulted several physicians and surgeons, but his case seemed so desperate that it was considered hopeless. At this stage he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, JANUARY 25.

ARRIVED.

23. Steamer Rowan, McAra, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. J. H. Chadbourne, Simpson, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourne & Co.

24. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh Steadman, from Fayetteville to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Sun, Bush, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh.

25. Schr. A. J. Deltossett, Brewster, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Amos Somers, Lee, from New York, to Brig. Emily, Richardson, from Boston, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. John Farshy, Applegit, from New York, to W. M. Harris.

Brig Trenton, Dolliner, from Newburyport, Mass., to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Brig Pinnas, Clark, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Vista Sharpe, Sharpe, from Providence, R. I., to Geo. Harris.

CLEARED.

24. Schr. Volant, Newcomb, for Jacksonville, by Jos. H. Flanner.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by Jos. H. Flanner.

Brig S. P. Brown, Fremam, for Cardenas, by J. C. Hathaway & Co.

Steamer Southerner, Dodd, for Fayetteville, by W. A. Allen.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, for Little River, by D. Lamont.

25. Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A good COMPOSITOR who understands and would be willing to work part of the time at press.

JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOL.

MR. KEMMERER (who has been earnestly requested by his pupils and their parents) has consented to give another course of instruction in Vocal Music. Classes will meet twice, this Saturday, at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Tuition for the whole course of lessons, including a small book, 50 cents.

GROCERIES.

40 BOXES Adamsiana Candles, 500 lbs. Polish, in tin cans, jars and kegs, 25 boxes No. 1 Tea Soap, 10 Pearl Starch, 20 lbs. Crackers, Sugar, Soda and Butter, 10 Lorillard's Snuff, small and large Bladders. Now landing from schr. A. J. Deltossett, ang for sale by ZENO H. GREENE, No. 7, Market st.

Jan. 25. N. C. Advocate copy 134

SWEET ORANGES.

A FINE lot of Sweet Orange, for sale at the Broadway Variety Store, No. 42, Market street. WM. H. DANEALE, Jan. 25.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON, per lb.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Bacon, Hams, Pork, Beef, Mutton, etc.

WHEAT, per bushel.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

RYE, per bushel.

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Provisions—Bacon is in improved demand.

Pork and Bacon are quiet. Lard is quiet. Consols are quoted at 85.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!!!

THOSE who have not paid their accounts to January 1st, will please do so immediately, as it is absolutely necessary for us to receive our year's Bills in order to pay our own. I trust that your notices will be unnecessary. Respectfully, Jan. 25. GEO. MYERS.

OFFICE WIL. & MAN. R. ROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 21st, 1856. The Eight Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, will be held in Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday the 30th January 1856. W. M. A. WALKER, Secy. Jan. 24. 133-1m

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having recently completed the progress of the brick house, two doors north of the Presbyterian Church, is now ready to accommodate permanent boarders. L. MALLETT, 133-2m

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