

STATE BONDS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, noticing the late sale of North Carolina State bonds, says: "The price obtained for these bonds, we understand, is higher than was expected to be realized at the time they were placed in the market, which is attributed to the exertions of the very intelligent agent of the State, Mr. Courts, whose explanations relative to the resources of the commonwealth convinced capitalists of the safety and desirableness of the investment."

A sale was made at the same time, in New York, of \$400,000 of the bonds of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, which brought only about one per cent. premium.

The New York Tribune also bears testimony to the value of Mr. Courts' labors in this matter.

The New York Times says: "Credit is due to the State Treasurer of North Carolina, Mr. D. W. Courts, for the manner in which he managed the negotiation of the first State loan of \$500,000. His prompt and straightforward explanations of the character of the debt and resources of his State, elicited bids from this City at a season of money pressure, which, on being opened yesterday, were found to exceed the calculations of his own people at home."

MEXICO.

Santa Anna has returned to Mexico, and is doubtless by this time at the head of affairs. His feelings have been strongly expressed against the United States, and it is said he returns to power making declarations in relation to this country which, if carried into practice, will not be calculated so preserve peace between the two Republics. Considerable allowance must be made, however, for Santa Anna's vanity, and for the spirit of demagogism he finds it necessary to exhibit in order to secure the support of the masses of his countrymen.

Mexico, it is plain, is falling away before the example and influence of the United States. Her government has been, for years, a miserable abortion—her coffers have been plundered by corrupt officers—her frontiers have been exposed to the ravages of the Indians, and she is suffering all the calamities of anarchy and fraternal strife within. Santa Anna may be able to bring some order out of chaos, but even his efforts must be vain to revive the spirit of the nation and put the people on the road to safety and independence. If war should happen between unfortunate Mexico and the United States, the responsibility for it will assuredly rest on the former; the consequence of such a war will be, in all probability, the utter extinction of Mexican nationality.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. Senator Badger arrived at home a few days since. The Hon. W. A. Graham has been in the City the present week, in attendance on the Superior Court. Josiah Collins, Esq., of Washington County, is here on a visit to his friends; and the Hon. D. L. Swain arrived on Wednesday evening. A. M. Lewis, Esq. candidate for Congress, arrived here on Tuesday, and left for home on Wednesday evening. Mr. Venable left on Wednesday morning.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, with their wives and children, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on their way to Boston. It is stated that they are about to make another tour through the country, having been offered \$50,000 as an inducement, by some one in Boston. They have been, for many years, citizens of Wilkes County, in this State.

It is the duty of Postmasters to give Editors notice when newspapers are not taken from their offices. We sometimes learn that our paper is going to an office and is not called for, but is either read by the Postmaster or handed out by him to the neighbors, for the postage. In all such cases the Postmaster is bound by law to notify the Editor that the subscriber does not call for the paper; and if he neglects to do so, he is himself responsible to the Editor for the amount of subscription. We are under obligations to many Postmasters for forwarding money, and for promptly delivering our paper and advising us in cases where it is not called for; but some of them have failed in their duty in the latter respect. We respectfully call the attention of such to the matter, and hope they will give no cause for complaint hereafter.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Court was engaged on Thursday in an effort to get a Jury in the case of the State vs. Parker Perry, who stands charged with the murder of his wife. Eleven Jurors were obtained out of one hundred and seventy-five summoned, and his Honor Judge Bailey, on Thursday evening, directed the Sheriff to summon others, and then adjourned the Court till Friday morning. It is thought the twelfth Juror will be obtained this (Friday) morning, when the trial will begin.

For the State, Mr. Attorney General Ransom and B. F. Moore, Esq., for the prisoner, Messrs. Badger, P. Busbee, Miller, and G. W. Hayward.

The Dowd case, we learn, is to be removed for trial to Johnston County.

Flowers. We are requested to state that ladies connected with the Episcopal Church, in this City, have placed some rare plants and flowers in the store just below Mr. Comroy's, where they will be offered for sale. The money realized from the sale is to be applied to the purchase of an organ for the new Episcopal Church. An opportunity is thus presented for obtaining flowers of the choicest kinds, and at the same time of contributing to a most worthy object.

COMMON SCHOOL LAWS. We publish to-day a synopsis of the Common School Laws, prepared by Mr. Wiley, General Superintendent. This synopsis is from a pamphlet containing the Common School Laws, just issued from the Standard office. It presents these laws in a condensed form, and will be useful as a matter of reference to the officers and friends of the system. We hope our contemporaries of the press will lay it before their readers.

We find in the last Washington Union the following letter, which we copy with the remark that, in our humble judgment, too much importance is attached to what is called "the patronage of the government." We are too prone to forget our own interests and our own State character and pride, in the desire for Federal honors and preferences. This is true of both parties. We apprehend no improper exercise of power by President Pierce, nor shall we fear for the rights or the independence of the States so long as the followers of Jefferson hold the reins of government; but the tendency of things is and has been to a concentration of influence and power in the Federal system, and we prefer rather to see this tendency checked than encouraged.

President Pierce has shown much prudence and discrimination thus far in his appointments to office, and we doubt not his course for the future in this respect will be as acceptable as heretofore to the people. He has succeeded remarkably well in the midst of so many conflicting claims and pretensions—claims and pretensions, by the way, about which the masses of the party care less than may be supposed. What they expect is an honest and economical administration of the government, and they are quite content that Gen. Pierce should select his own agents to conduct public affairs. They were not only satisfied with his inaugural, but they have hailed his noble, national sentiments with the deepest enthusiasm; and they will stand by his author in every difficulty it may be his duty to encounter.

We do not know who the author of the letter is. We agree with him most heartily in the compliments he pays to worthy and eminent Democrats. But we give the letter without further remark:

"RALEIGH, (N. C.) March 30, 1853.

To the Editor of the Union: Your efforts to enlighten us at a distance as to "the sayings and doings" at the metropolis merit our thanks, and entitle you to some reciprocal favor. I must say that the course of the present administration, from the inaugural down to the last address, commands the respect of its friends, while it silences its opposers. But in the appointments of his General Pierce has struck the popular vein; and if the election could come this spring our State would elect by 10,000 majority for him. In his free and unthought appointment of Hon. James C. Dobbin, he selected the favorite son of our State. Mr. Dobbin was looked upon by all parties as the successor of Governor Reid, and as the most available as well as the most suitable man. That he had the heart of the democratic party was proved by the enduring constancy with which, through a long struggle of weeks and months in the last session, under his name for the United States Senate, and never left him only at his earnest entreaties. And when they did leave him, no election was effected. We are not surprised to learn that his quiet, winning manners, his generous temperance, his pure intent, and firm purposes of right, are fixing for him in the national favor the same high and held he holds here at home.

Another appointment I have seen is the Hon. Green W. Caldwell as superintendent of the mint at Charlotte. To us here at home his name is "as familiar as household words." Nor is it utterly unknown in the nation. He was in Congress, 1843-45, and in 1848 was the nominee of his party for governor in convention. He was a member of the State senate last session, where his course was well known to all in North Carolina. He had this very place when the war with Mexico broke out; and although he refused honors and dignities from his party, he did not shun danger and death. He raised a company of dragoons, refused to enroll under the call of a governor whose party had denounced their country in the very act of raising means for the troops, but offered his company to the President, and was appointed captain, and went to Mexico. If the whole State of North Carolina could rise up, she would elect him to the nomination of his party for governor. Another appointment is Oliver S. Dewey, Esq., collector of Ocracoke. Mr. Dewey is well known to us all in North Carolina as one of the purest, most honest and capable of men. He had strong competition. The government may depend upon a pure-hearted and honest officer. He was a member of the house of commons in 1842, and secretary to the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Pierce.

The last appointment of Wesley Jones, Esq., as marshal of the State is an act of justice, in restoring an honored and honorable public servant to his former place. He was removed for no other cause than his opinions. This caused much feeling throughout the whole State, for he had conducted himself honorably and justly.

Should the administration proceed to dispense its patronage thus to the few, we will have a very speedy and a very certain victory in the political field for Congress. The last appointment gives us eight members. The plan, as laid down by the last legislature, intended to be four democrats and four whigs. Let us see. The first district (Outlaw's and part of Daniel's) has thirteen whigs; the second (Scott's) 388 whigs; the third (Ash's) 19 whigs; so it may be justly said to be a doubtful district. It can be argued that Colodet Outlaw, from his open and early denunciation of General Scott, possesses the heart of the whig party. Other Richmonds are aspiring for the field, and he may be unhorsed; or if he runs, he may be defeated from the apathy of his friends, and the energy of his opponents.

The second district (Stanly's and part of Daniel's) has eleven whigs, and is overwhelmingly democratic. The "Little Conqueror" has surveyed the ground in despair, and retreats to the golden prospects of California. This district gave Reid 3,936 majority; Pierce, 2,958.

The third district (Ash's) is largely democratic. Richmond county (Duckery's) being the only decided whig county in the whole nine counties. Ash, from whom a better and purer representative never lived, is again a candidate, and thus far without opposition. To any true democrat, on whom the party is united, opposition would be useless. The whig party is divided (Venable's), Mr. Venable is again a candidate. Decidedly a democratic district; Pierce's majority 2,114.

The fifth district (Morehead's) is whig by 2,000 votes. "Ephraim is joined unto his idols; let him alone."

The sixth district (Caldwell's) is whig by 1,000 votes. Mr. Caldwell is again a candidate, he can vote. It is believed, he is a prudent politician and predicted the effect of Gen. Scott's nomination with great truth. He is amiable, and personally popular.

The seventh district is a new district, composed of a part of Clingman's, Duckery's and Caldwell's old districts. "Duckery's" General Scott carried it by 199 votes, yet Governor Reid carried it by more than 500. With the gallant Craig, the Bayard of the State, he can sweep the district with enthusiasm. Should he come to the next Congress, you will see a man who comes nearer to my idea of what the lamented Lowndes was than any living man.

The eighth district (Clingman's) went for Scott by 2,678; but should Mr. C. run, he will be elected. His able, unanswerable, and unanswerable letter to Dr. L. A. Mills, just pending the late presidential election, presented facts to the people that, while it convinced their minds, influenced their votes. No

one has more reason to complain of the late project of the district than Mr. Clingman, taking off Cleveland and adding Wilkes. He has great bottom, and runs well. But it was not a good reason to run on a track a mile deep in heavy mud. But he has run in many a hard race, and usually ably.

I have now given you all that might interest you in the Old State. X. Y. Z.

GASTON AND WELDON ROAD.

The last Norfolk Argus thus notices the completion of this Road, and the proposition for a celebration of the same:

"GASTON AND WELDON ROAD. This important link will, we understand, from a reliable source, be finished on the 20th of this month, so that a train of cars can be run over the entire route between this city and Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and at this last point will bring us in direct connection with the great Central Railroad that is now spreading its iron arms over the south, east and west, through every section of the rich and productive old North State. Connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad proper, at Gaston, it places us in immediate contact with the Roanoke Valley trade, hitherto difficult of access to our city from the tedious navigation between Gaston and Weldon. A new era is about to dawn on our city, and is a fit subject for a celebration by our citizens. Feeling a lively interest in the matter, we cordially second the call of a meeting of our merchants, traders and citizens to convene at our reading room this afternoon at 5 o'clock, to take some steps towards celebrating this propitious event in a becoming manner. It remains now only to make ourselves acquainted with the people of the other States, and to show to them the advantages of this city for the sale of their produce and for the purchase of their supplies. The railroad companies along the line will enter into the project, and we propose to invite the citizens of North Carolina to visit our city as the guests of our people, confident that they will be thrown open for the hospitable reception and entertainment of our new friends."

We concur entirely with the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot in the following remarks:

"DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT. We perceive that our neighbors of the Telegraph are calculating largely upon the prospect of disunion among the Democracy of the 2d District in the approaching Congressional election, hoping doubtless that the large majority thrown together will produce discord. It expresses the opinion that there will be at least two independent candidates in the field, and presents the question to the Whigs, whether they shall nominate a candidate of their own or support "the least objectionable" of the two. Our friends, the Whigs, who are engaged in such a policy, will assuredly find it will ensue to their advantage hereafter, but we suspect they will be doomed to disappointment if they rest their hopes on disunion in the Democratic party. It is true one gentleman has announced himself a candidate for Congress, and the Editors of the Telegraph will observe that this is the only contingency in which he will not be a candidate. We are not authorized to speak for Mr. Loftin, and cannot therefore say what this contingency is, but we construe it to be that Mr. Loftin will be a candidate in case no convention is held by the party to which he belongs; if a Convention is held, and a candidate regularly presented, in that contingency he will not be a candidate. Mr. Loftin has acted with Conventions too long, and been a member of them too often, for us to construe his card in any other way. No later than two years since he took a very prominent part in the Convention which nominated Col. Buffalo, and we believe, presented the name of that gentleman to the Convention himself. He has on all occasions given his active support to the nominations of his party, and we do not understand the announcement in this paper to intimate any intention to pursue a different course hereafter. If we have placed the right construction on the announcement, our columns are open to Mr. Loftin, and we shall take pleasure in affording him an opportunity to correct us and the public. Our neighbors of the Telegraph may fancy they see specks on the horizon, but we feel assured the Democracy of this District will set at the proper time in entire harmony, and, uniting on one man, will elect him to Congress by an overwhelming majority."

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The salaries of officers of the general government were increased as follows by the late Congress: All the Cabinet officers were allowed \$8,000 instead of \$6,000 as heretofore, and the Vice President's salary was raised to the same. The Sandwich Island Commissioner had his salary raised to \$5,000, and the China mission was made a full mission with a salary and new outfit of \$18,000. A new full mission was made in Central America, which has been filled by the Hon. John Slidell; a full mission to Peru was created; and a new minister resident is to go to Switzerland. The Senate, it is stated, went further than this in adding to salaries, but the House refused to concur.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Havana under date March 29, says: "General Santa Anna came passenger in the British West India steamer Avon, the 27th, accompanied by a corps of delegates from the States of Mexico, who went to St. Thomas to invite his return. His family, consisting of his wife and married daughter, were with him. The Avon left yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon, with her distinguished passengers, making the rank and file of Mexican 'spoils' men."

It is the practice in Mississippi to canvass before the people for the United States Senatorship. Gov. Foote has formally opened the canvass, and stated the grounds on which he bases his "claims to a seat." We are profoundly indifferent as to the result of the contest.

MADAME BISHOP. It will be seen by the notice in our advertising columns, that ANSA BISHOP will favor our community with a Concert on the 12th and 14th instant. She will no doubt have a full house.

We understand that a Special Term of Wake Superior Court will be held on the third Monday in June next, for the purpose of trying the Outlaw will case.

SALE OF STOCKS. The following Stocks were sold yesterday at auction by Louis D. DeSaussure: 70 Shares Planter & Meeh's Bank Stock, at \$33 1/2; 64 " Union " " " " at \$13 1/2; 14 " South Carolina " " " at \$12; 18 old " Charleston " " " at \$9; 55 " S. C. Insurance Co. " " at \$23 1/2; 32 " Claiborne Ins. & Trust Co. " " at \$7; \$2000 State of Georgia 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually at August on the 1st March and 1st September, redeemable 1859, at \$101 1/2. Charleston Mercury.

We seem to be better acquainted with the niceties than with the happiness of life. This is shadowed forth by the fact, that in at least the English language the words to express what is good and pleasant are fewer by a great deal than those for the bad and painful. We have colors to paint every shade of wickedness and strokes for every stage of woe; let the crime be the blackest, we can give it a name; let the cup be the bitterest, we can tell of the very lees. But to tell of the varying lights of pleasure, and all the winning ways of goodness, we are wholly at a loss, and the most we can say of the delectable goodness is, that there is an unknown, indescribable charm about it; the most we can say of the highest bliss, that it is unutterable.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1853. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Brodhead, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a statement exhibiting the amount of Federal, State, railroad, canal, and all other American stocks held in foreign countries.

He said this information was highly important, and would be useful not only to the country, but to the Senate, in the consideration of measures which may be brought forward during the next Congress in relation to a revision of our revenue laws. He exhibited a few statistics to show our immense indebtedness, which, he said, was constantly increasing. In this he thought he saw some of the symptoms which preceded the break down of 1849. He knew that this is a fast age, but regretted to see so many people endeavoring to get rich without industry, economy, or frugality, the living principles of a republic. The prospect was anything but agreeable to contemplate.

Mr. Seward thought that there was a mis-statement in the statistics which the Senator exhibited, and that the facts would go far to remove the apprehensions which he had expressed. He expressed the pleasure which he would experience in voting for the resolution. It was agreed to.

The Senate went into an Executive session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Twyman Wauy, Charleston, Virginia. Wm. McNulty, at Georgetown, South Carolina. G. H. Rundlett, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. P. Allen, Jr., at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Douglass A. Danforth, at Burlington, Vermont. B. C. Parry, at New York, New York. Josiah A. Noonan, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. John J. Hoister, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Henry M. Reigart, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

MISCELLANEOUS. Samuel Casey, to be treasurer of the United States, in place of J. Sloan, removed.

John M. Pettit, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Charleston, South Carolina, in place of William M. Martin, removed.

Finley Bigger, to be register of the treasury of the United States, in place of Nathan Sargent, removed.

Daniel Sturgeon to be treasurer of the mint at the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in place of George N. Eckert, resigned.

Thomas M. Pettit, to be director of the mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in place of George N. Eckert, resigned.

Mordecai P. Deady and Cyrus Olney, to be associate justices of the Territory of Oregon, in the place of Charles Train, resigned.

Joseph Travis Ross, of Michigan, to be secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, in place of Alexander Wilkin, removed.

Richard Griffith, to be marshal of the United States, for the southern district of Mississippi, in place of Fielding Davis, removed.

Elisha Taylor, of Michigan, to be receiver of public moneys at Detroit, Michigan, vice Ezra Root, removed.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD. The following additional particulars, which we were unable to obtain on Sunday night, we give to our readers. On the 27th inst., Mr. Thomas Parrell, the conductor, informs us, that he had just left the coach that was thrown off the track, for the purpose of driving some negroes from the platform of a forward coach, when the accident occurred. He immediately pulled the bell-rope, and gave warning to the engineer so that the train should stop. He discovered that not an individual had left the wreck, but every passenger was piled upon the bed of the road, shrieking and screaming amid the broken seats and planks torn out the bottom of the coach. There were but three females on the train, a young lady from Raleigh, accompanied by her father, Mr. Parrell, and Joseph Travis Ross, of Michigan, the conductor, and the servant girl, were sitting on a seat together, and these are the only two whose lives will be lost, it is thought, by the sad accident. The passengers from the foremost coaches, all promptly rushed to the aid of the wounded and suffering, and as speedily as possible conveyed them to the train, in order that they might reach Petersburg at the earliest possible moment, and procure medical aid. A messenger was also immediately dispatched to Mr. Dodamead, the superintendent of the road, residing in Richmond. Mr. D. promptly summoned his hands, had an engine fired up, and reached the scene of disaster about half past eight o'clock. The wreck of the broken car, &c., was removed from the track, and the regular mail and passenger train returned to Richmond yesterday morning at 4 1/2 o'clock, without interruption. Mr. D. then came down to the city, and directed that every attention be paid to the wounded, and ordered an express to be sent to the Company.

In regard to the cause of the accident, all agree that it was almost unavoidable, under the circumstances. The "snake-head," as it is styled, was very slight, the rail not projecting up more than two inches when first seen. And it appears a little singular to us, that the engine, tender, car, baggage car, and one of the passenger coaches, should have run over the "snake-head" without being thrown from the track. One thing is very certain, that for a long series of years, the road has been in constant operation, and this is the first time a passenger's life has ever been endangered by such a road. It is certainly to be re-laid with the heavy iron at an early day. It is truly surprising that the loss of life has been so small, when we consider the danger to which every passenger in the coach was subjected. Thus far, but one of the injured has died, the mulatto girl, who expired about half past four, in the arms of her father. She was an exceedingly likely young man, and the servant girl, aged about eighteen years, and highly esteemed by her mistress, Mrs. Parrell, for her honesty, as well as many other good traits of character. Her remains were interred yesterday afternoon in the Blandford Cemetery.

The injured passengers, externally are very slight, but the complaints of her back and other portions of her body. Mr. McHenry, her brother-in-law, has only sustained a slight injury on one of his knees. The little boy, Thomas Parrell, an interesting lad, of about nine or 10 years of age, we regret to say, is very seriously injured, the main wound being on the back of the head. His physicians, Peckles and Spencer, consider his situation a very critical one, and entertain serious doubts in regard to his recovery. The principal injury sustained seems to have been confined entirely to one family. Should the little boy fall to recover, it will, indeed, be a crushing blow to the family, who are a devoted lady, and little Thomas is an only child. Petersburg Express.

VERY RICH. A staunch democrat in this neighborhood, during the Mexican war was called upon to pay at a church meeting, upon which he prepared the usual form upon such occasions, with this addition: "Oh Lord, be with our army in Mexico, whether it be right or whether it be wrong; bless it. We of the democratic party are charged with making a war for conquest; but we believe it to be a war of right, and we are not content to be carried into an argument of the subject before you, for further particulars would refer you to the President's Message."

This was brought to mind by hearing the same brother before an association, a few days since, make the following speech: "I am glad to see you, brethren, the taking the Western Recorder to mind, to the delegates from a church in Tennessee—'and you, brethren, ought to take it, too, as the interests of the Church in Kentucky and Tennessee are very closely allied, and will become much more so upon the completion of the Danville and McMinnville Railroad, which, I pray God, will not be long. Other roads have been made to pay damages in such cases, and we see no reason why there should be any exemption in the present instance. Fel. Intelligencer.

We learn that Mr. William F. Ritchie, the well known editor of the Richmond Enquirer, will soon lead to the hymenal altar, the distinguished actress and estimable woman, Mrs. Mowatt. It is Mrs. M.'s wish to take a farewell leave of the stage in our principal cities. She owes this to the many warm friends whom she has made in her histrionic career, and we hope that her "liege lord" that is to be, will interpose no objection. Boston Transcript.

Correspondence of the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2nd, 1853. Mr. HOLMES—Dear Sir: I mentioned in my last letter the holder of the probable necessity, under the circumstances therein named, of granting to Arthur Spring—the murderer of the two women in this City—a new trial. The motion for a new trial was very ably argued on Monday last by the Attorney for the Commonwealth, and Ex-Judge Duran for the prisoner. The Court held the matter under consideration during the week, until this morning, when the decision, granting a new trial was made known. The money taken from Mrs. Linch's trunk has been found through intimations of its whereabouts being given by Spring to one of the officers.

I have been favored, through the politeness of the inventor, Mr. McClintock, with a thorough examination of the patent of his recently patented safety valve for the prevention of Steam Boiler explosions, and I think it but justice to the inventor to say that it is the very best and most valuable improvement for that purpose now before the public. It combines two very essential features, simplicity and accuracy, and is placed entirely without the control of the engineer. It cannot be overloaded, nor can it be prevented from discharging the excess of Steam by placing one thousand pounds upon the top of the valve; it is duplex, and should the secret valve become inactive, the outer valve will at once relieve it, by giving out the excess of steam in the boiler. Its action is vertical, and its resistance to the pressure beneath it cannot be changed, as by the spiral spring or lever valve now in use. It may be raised from one eighth of an inch or less, to one inch from its seat and its action will be just the same. Its accuracy can be tested by a school boy, so simple is it in its construction, and its design of a patent is to place this valve, in point of cost, within the reach of every person using Steam Boilers. I am having one of these valves constructed, to be placed on a boiler of forty-five horse power, and which will be put up within a few miles of your City for your enterprise and gentlemanly treatment. Messrs. P. D. H. & R. W. H. The recent Steam-Boiler explosions in North Carolina, will necessarily cause some inquiry into, and anxiety for the safety of Steam-Boilers now in use, and to be put to use throughout the whole country, and hence by notice of the above valve, they will be benefited. Messrs. P. D. H. & R. W. H. The recent Steam-Boiler explosions in North Carolina, will necessarily cause some inquiry into, and anxiety for the safety of Steam-Boilers now in use, and to be put to use throughout the whole country, and hence by notice of the above valve, they will be benefited. Messrs. P. D. H. & R. W. H. The recent Steam-Boiler explosions in North Carolina, will necessarily cause some inquiry into, and anxiety for the safety of Steam-Boilers now in use, and to be put to use throughout the whole country, and hence by notice of the above valve, they will be benefited.

The weather has been unusually fine and pleasant during the past week, and I notice the trees in the public squares are putting forth their leaves and giving indications of approaching summer. Business is rather on the decline, although it may yet be said to be in the Yours.

P. S.—All letters of inquiry respecting McClintock's patent safety valve, addressed to H. G. Bruce, post-paid, will receive attention.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW YORK, April 3. The steamer Empire City, with Havana dates of the 29th ult., has arrived. She brings nothing important. She left the United States steamer Saratoga at 10 o'clock on the 29th.

The health of Mr. King was not improved, and he designed leaving about the 6th instant for Mobile, in the United States steamship Fulton. He is said to be completely disgusted with the discourteous conduct of the captain general, and would leave the island as soon as possible.

More slaves have been landed, and the captain general has caused a large number of persons to be arrested who are implicated in the landing of the slaves.

General Santa Anna arrived at Havana on the 28th ult., in the English mail steamer, and sailed the next day for Vera Cruz, accompanied by his family and a large number of Mexican officials.

The trials of the political prisoners had been concluded, but their sentences had not been pronounced. Four of them will probably be executed.

It was rumored at Havana that Canedo would be superseded by Gen. Eustaquio.

Arrival of the Steamer Arctic—Four days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 5. The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 23d of March, being four days later than those brought by the Argosy. Mr. Rives will return in May. Spain has concluded a loan of five millions real with the Baring's to pay off her floating debt.

The Swiss federal council are to meet on the 19th to consider Austrian demands. Austria has revised her protest notes against English travellers. Austria attributes her high treason prosecution, causing great enthusiasm at Milan. The commandant at Ancona forbids the assemblage of more than nine after sunset. Unexampled haughtiness of the Sultan to the Russian envoy caused much excitement, and the English minister, Mr. Adams, has taken for the English squadron to hasten to the Dardanelles. Admiral Dundas refused to obey without orders from England. A French fleet from Toulon was immediately despatched. French Bourse fell alarmingly, and English funds were depressed, but are now recovering. The affair, it is supposed, will blow over, but is still regarded critically. The latest despatch received by the French government leads to the belief that there will be an amicable settlement.

ENGLAND. Being Easter week, Parliament was not in session. The Prince of Wales's Tower of Windsor Castle was burnt. The Duchess of Sutherland and forty other ladies met at St. James House to make arrangements for the reception of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the address and signatures filling twenty-six folio volumes.

The Arabia arrived on the morning of the 21st. In Liverpool the demand for cotton was moderate—prices slightly in favor of buyers. Trade in the manufacturing districts was slightly declining. The demand for flour was active, and prices unchanged—western flour 2s. 6d.; Ohio, 25s. Corn had slightly advanced—yellow, 31s., white, 30s. G. Consols for account closed at 99 1/2.

CONNECTICUT STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. HARTFORD, April 5. The returns from the election held in this State yesterday, for members of Congress and members of the State Legislature, indicate that the Democrats have swept the State by increased majorities. Messrs. Pratt, Ingersoll, Belcher, and Seymour were the Democratic candidates for Congress, and all elected, and both branches of the Legislature are believed to be strongly Democratic.

HARTFORD, April 5—1 p. m. The returns are still imperfect. Pratt, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the first district by 1,300 plurality, and five Democratic State Senators are chosen. The plurality for Ingersoll in New Haven city is about 1,000; securing his election by about 1,400.

THE SUFFERERS FROM THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We are gratified to have it put on record to state that the situation of the little son of Mrs. Parrell was more comfortable yesterday. Mrs. Parrell's injury having been slight, she is, of course, rapidly recovering.

We hope that, for this dreadful calamity and loss, the Railroad Company will be made legally responsible, as they should be. Other roads have been made to pay damages in such cases, and we see no reason why there should be any exemption in the present instance. Fel. Intelligencer.

We learn that Mr. William F. Ritchie, the well known editor of the Richmond Enquirer, will soon lead to the hymenal altar, the distinguished actress and estimable woman, Mrs. Mowatt. It is Mrs. M.'s wish to take a farewell leave of the stage in our principal cities. She owes this to the many warm friends whom she has made in her histrionic career, and we hope that her "liege lord" that is to be, will interpose no objection. Boston Transcript.

For the Standard. DISTRICT CONVENTION. GRANVILLE CONVENTION, April 2, 1853. Mr. Editor: You may be for this one or that one or the other, I do not know or care, but as a democrat, and a progressive one of the old and true school of Democracy, I do think that the majority of the people of the district should be truly represented. And as there is no other safe way to get at the expression of public opinion than by holding a convention, I and many in my neighborhood are in favor of holding one that will justly decide upon the claims of the various aspirants for congressional honors. There are but few personal preferences here—we are for the proper man, whomsoever the convention may determine him to be.

"Young America" or "old America" is good enough; all the people want is a working and thinking man, one who will attend to the people's business, and nothing else. I could name a dozen men in the district who would make, in my humble judgment, suitable candidates, but it would be of no avail. Let all think for themselves and the good of the country; and I have full confidence the nominee of a convention will receive at the polls the ratifying sanction of the majority of the people of the fourth district.

There is plenty of time between dates of this and August to hold county meetings to send delegates, and as your town is more central than any other in the district I would suggest that the congressional district convention be held in May at Raleigh. As our members of Congress appear to do less in a given time each session, it behooves the people to be more careful to whom they give a chance of getting a seat in our national halls. Hold a convention and decide according to the established old democratic plan—of saying by an assemblage of the voters who shall and shall not. Yours &c. "OLD PROGRESSIVE."

For the Standard.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2nd, 1853. Mr. HOLMES—Dear Sir: I mentioned in my last letter the holder of the probable necessity, under the circumstances therein named, of granting to Arthur Spring—the murderer of the two women in this City—a new trial. The motion for a new trial was very ably argued on Monday last by the Attorney for the Commonwealth, and Ex-Judge Duran for the prisoner. The Court held the matter under consideration during the week, until this morning, when the decision, granting a new trial was made known. The money taken from Mrs. Linch's trunk has been found through intimations of its whereabouts being given by Spring to one of the officers.

I have been favored, through the politeness of the inventor, Mr. McClintock, with a thorough examination of the patent of his recently patented safety valve for the prevention of Steam Boiler explosions, and I think it but justice to the inventor to say that it is the very best and most valuable improvement for that purpose now before the public. It combines two very essential features, simplicity and accuracy, and is placed entirely without the control of the engineer. It cannot be overloaded, nor can it be prevented from discharging the excess of Steam by placing one thousand pounds upon the top of the valve; it is duplex, and should the secret valve become inactive, the outer valve will at once relieve it, by giving out the excess of steam in the boiler. Its action is vertical, and its resistance to the pressure beneath it cannot be changed, as by the spiral spring or lever valve now in use. It may be raised from one eighth of an inch or less, to one inch from its seat