THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
James H. Meredith, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
S. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The People and Press of Wilmington.

The comparative dearth of general topics of an exciting character throws us, in a measure, upon our own resources, and affords us an opportunity, of which we avail ourselves, to notice some of the misapprehensions which have been entertained, or the misrepresentations which have been circulated with regard to the feelings or conduct of the people or press of Wilmington towards other sections of the State, or towards their fellow-citizens residing therein.

With some it has become fashionable to represent the people of Wilmington as grasping or selfish—as eager to engross everything, and jealous of the progress and advancement of any other place in the State; and yet it would puzzle even those who most loudly proclaim this charge against Wilmington, to adduce any instance in which this feeling has been exhibited. What really State-work has she ever opposed? What jealousy has she ever exhibited of any other seaport in the State?—What effort has she made to retard, in any way, the construction of a Road to Beaufort, or elsewhere, in North Carolina; nay, what opposition, even, has she made to an extension of the Central Road West, unless what might be founded upon present considerations of financial policy? For Plank Roads, Fayetteville Railroad charters, and other things of the kind, she has always been willing to go, and to go liberally. The people of Wilmington do *not* dream that they are the State; but they do think that they have an interest in the State, and that when the subject of Internal Improvements is on foot, they have some right to be heard, and to speak their minds without being considered intrusive. Any project tending to the general good of the State, is certain of their sympathy—can they be blamed if, at times, they are jealous of movements tending to convert great State works into feeders for markets out of the State? We would not willingly be invidious, but truth compels us to say, that those who take the greatest offence at Wilmington, are those who, never having moved an inch or made a struggle themselves, are totally unable to appreciate or sympathise with her.

The press of Wilmington has also been attacked—the Journal having, we think, received more than its due share of that blame to which we candidly believe no paper in town has been justly entitled.—In common with other papers, we have deprecated such arrangements as would tend to divert the trade of North Carolina's State works out of her own borders, while an outlet could be found within them.—We have preferred North Carolina to Virginia or S. Carolina; and most assuredly we have preferred Wilmington to Norfolk, or Petersburg, or Richmond, or Charleston. But we have never, by the slightest word, opposed any work for the advancement of Beaufort, or Newbern, or Washington, or any where else. We knew, when Wilmington applied for aid to the first session of the last Congress, and got but twenty thousand dollars, that she could have got more had it not been for a much larger appropriation for Nag's Head, contained in the same bill; yet neither the Journal nor its Editors made any remarks indicating opposition, although it must be confessed that we regard the project of opening it as rather doubtful. We might cite other instances, but in conclusion we can safely challenge any one to show when, at any time, we have expressed jealousy of any work of a North Carolina character, no matter where it might be located, or which of our own towns it might benefit. We have never talked as though we considered Wilmington the whole State, but we *have* talked as though we believed that N. Carolina *was* a State and had State interests; we believe so still, and it is certainly neither vanity nor presumption in us to suppose that some of these interests are connected with Wilmington, and are deserving of, at least, a fair showing with others located beyond our own borders.

But, after all, we have an abiding confidence in the good sense and good feelings of the people of every section of North Carolina. We have an abiding confidence that every temporary prejudice having its origin in mutual misunderstandings, or forced into existence by designing misrepresentation, will pass away. We know that the people of the State respect their fellow citizens of Wilmington for the enterprise and energy they have displayed; when they know them better, they will still more cordially esteem them for their liberality of feeling and freedom from local or sectional prejudices.

The New York Crystal Palace.—This erection, which it should be borne in mind is the work of a joint stock company, and not by any means a State or National affair, will not, it seems, be ready for opening on the first of May, as had been promised; but that event will be delayed along into June, if not still farther. The New York movement differs from the London one in being directly speculative in its character. No doubt the projectors of the latter had, in a great measure, their ulterior views.

While no persons living could more deeply regret even the slightest appearance of doing injustice than the proprietors of this paper, still they cannot remain insensible to the high tributes of abuse which some of their cotemporaries have been pleased to lavish upon them in connection with their short article in relation to Messrs. Badger and Mangum.—No more emphatic testimony could be borne to the generally scrupulous accuracy of the Journal's statement of facts than the row and excitement created by the discovery of the startling circumstances that that paper had been caught napping. The same circumstance might have occurred with nine out of any ten of our revilers, without attracting the slightest attention, being passed over in the silence of contempt, or regared as a matter of too common occurrence to demand or receive notice.

☞ The Cincinnati *Sun* says that Lola Montz severely beat John Jones, her traveling agent, on the 17th inst. She is described as having sprung on the unfortunate Jones with the combined fury of several wild cats, and with that appendage to her "little arm," usually styled, in plain English, a fist, she struck the unfortunate and defenceless Jones, somewhere about the knowledge-box, so heavy a blow that that defenceless gentleman was pitched several feet. "Sum Punkins," Lola is!

Appointments.—Among a list of official appointments, published in the Union, we notice John A. Campbell, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, dec'd.; Selah R. Hobbie, to be First Assistant Post Master General, in place of S. D. Jacobs, removed. The appointment of Maj Hobbie is one of the best which could be made. Green W. Caldwell, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, in place of James W. Osborne, removed. W. H. Vesey, of Pa., has been appointed Consul at Havre.

Letter of Thomas Ritchie, Esq.

To the Editor of the Union:

Will you do me the favor to give me an opportunity of contradicting a statement which appears in the "Richmond Whig" of Saturday last? I am really obliged to the "Whig," whatever were its motives, for furnishing me this fair and public occasion of thoroughly defining my own position.

The "Whig" has been pleased to name some of the politicians of Virginia as applicants for office at the hands of the President. They have abilities enough to defend themselves. It is sufficient for me to explain my own course, without the slightest intention of casting any censure upon men for whom I entertain the sincerest respect. The following is the extract from the "Richmond Whig" which relates to myself:

"From *whispers* that have reached us, we infer that the list given above does not embrace one-half or even one-twentieth of the patriotic Virginians, who are eager to serve the model republic for a consideration. The names of some of these have surprised us—though nothing should be surprising in those latter days. Of course, the great number of applicants renders it impossible that all should be gratified. This intense competition has led to the adoption of the principle of selection which presided at the nomination of Gen. Pierce. From three to a dozen applicants, for instance, powerfully recommended, present themselves for the same office. The appointing power investigates their claims; and thinking it dangerous to gratify any one to the dissatisfaction of the rest, adopts the expedient of giving it to some unknown, or before unnamed man.—This milk-and-water policy, designed to please everybody, is said to have the effect of pleasing nobody. Each protests that he would much rather his open and worthy rival had got the place than the *tertium quid* insignificant who bears off the prize. This was the case, report goes, with respect to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A Mr. Watson, M. C., from Tennessee, and the elder Mr. Ritchie, were said to be the competitors—both powerfully backed. The struggle threatened to shake the Brigadier's throne to its foundations. The issue was dodged by setting aside both, and giving the coveted post to Mr. Peter G. Washington, who was no applicant, but who, we may well imagine, eyed with keen interest the progress of the internecine war. The Richmond custom-house and the marshalship of Eastern Virginia are said to be in the same sort of fix now; and it may be that most of the undisposed-of jobs are in like manner suspended between hawk and buzzard."

There has been no struggle for the office referred to, so far as I am informed; and certainly the history of my own connexion with it is perfectly gratuitous and unfounded.

So far, indeed, as this statement refers to myself, it is not only not true, but it is the very reverse of the fact. I have been an applicant for no office whatever; and if the President had been kind enough to tender me *any* appointment, I should have promptly and most respectfully declined it. I have made no secret of this resolution. On the contrary, I have proclaimed it, as it were, from the house-tops. I have gratuitously declared it in two letters to two members of the cabinet. I have voluntarily and personally made the same declaration to the President himself. He has offered me no office, and of course he will offer me none now. At the same time I deeply appreciate the courteous compliments he has been kind enough to pay me. Franklin Pierce has a high destiny to fulfil; and no man can more cordially wish him the most brilliant success than the unambitious individual who puts his name to this hasty paper.

I intend this card to be the last notice which I shall take of the dispensation of the public patronage. And, therefore, permit me to close with the following extract of a letter which I addressed many days ago to a member of the cabinet:

"I ask nothing—I will accept nothing, from the administration. I leave the loaves and fishes to those who are better qualified to discharge the duties of office, to enjoy its honors and endure its burdens."

Respectfully, THOMAS RITCHIE.

☞ I ask the favor of the Richmond Enquirer to publish this card—and cannot doubt that the Richmond Whig will do me the justice to lay it before its readers.

U. S. Coast Survey.

Lieut. Comd'g J. N. Maffitt of the U. S. Navy, has been actively employed, for the last month, in surveying the Bar of Georgetown.

This survey is being made, under the direction of Prof. Bache, for engineering purposes, with a view to the improvement of our bar,—consequently it is of vital importance to the interest of this place, and every good citizen must so view it—and we hope that the results may prove favorable, such as to warrant a liberal appropriation from the General Government for the commercial interest of Georgetown.

We understand that Prof. A. Dallis Bache, the distinguished Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, will visit this section of the country early in April, on duty connected with the survey, and we earnestly hope, that the grand son of old Benjamin Franklin, will be the recipient of that hospitality, for which South Carolina is famed.

We submit a list of the officers, who are employed on the survey of our Bar and Harbor:

U. S. Schr. Crawford, (Hydrographical.)
Lieut. Comd'g J. N. Maffitt, U. S. Navy.
Sailing Master A. C. Rhind, do. do.
Pass' Mid'n F. P. DeKraffi, do. do.
do. do. J. D. Langhorne, do. do.
do. do. J. R. Hamilton, do. do.
Draughtsman, Chas. T. Ost, U. S. Coast Survey.
U. S. Schr. Bouncer, (Topographical.)
Sailing Master J. P. Jones, U. S. Navy.
S. A. Wainwright, Assist't U. S. C. Survey.
U. S. Surveying Schr. Ozella, (Trigonometrical.)
Lieut. J. S. Totten, U. S. Army.
J. Baker, U. S. Coast Survey.

The presumption is that the survey will be bro't to a conclusion by the middle of May. We wish the gentlemen success.—*Georgetown paper.*

The Rail Road Meeting.—Our readers will not forget that the meeting of stockholders for the purpose of organizing the Western Rail Road, will be held at the Town House on Saturday next at 10 A. M.

We learn from a friend at Raleigh that Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Colby, is in that city and will leave for this place to-morrow morning, in company with his partner, who is expected there to-day from Guilford.—*Fayetteville Observer, 24th inst.*

Large Subscription.—The City Council of Charleston has subscribed $500,000 to build the Blue Ridge Rail Road. This road passes through the extreme Western part of North Carolina.

Washington, March 24.—Senator Rusk is recovering from his dangerous illness.

President Pierce officially notified the Senate, to day, that he will have no further use for it after Wednesday.

The Gardiner case is progressing. Mr. Evans testified to-day that the claim was very carefully examined by the Board of Commissioners and fully proved.

New York, March 24.—Mr. Ramsey, contractor for carrying the mail from Vera Cruz to Acapulca, has received the contract from the Post-Master-General.

One hundred head of mammoth fat cattle, raised by Felix Seymour, Esq., of Hardy county, Va., left that county last week, and are to be driven to New York, where they are expected to arrive about the time of the opening of the World's Fair. The average weight of twenty head of these cattle, three or four weeks ago, was nineteen hundred and thirty-one pounds.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

New Orleans, March 19.—The British barque Abeona for Liverpool, with a cargo of corn and cotton, is on fire in the South West Pass. It is probable she will be a total loss.

Advices from Mexico to March first state that Durango had declared for Santa Anna, making eleven States in his favor. Santa Anna is expected to reach Mexico in the steamer of the first of April.

Brazil is said to be more prosperous and flourishing now than it has been at any time since its independence. A Rio Janeiro price current of the 12th gives the following reasons:

"The settlement of long pending political differences with the River of Plate provinces—the almost entire extinction of the contraband slave trade—the numerous enterpises represented by public companies, including those of additional steam navigation and the formation of railways—abundance of capital—prosperous state of the finances of the country, and a good demand for its produce at remunerating prices to the planter—form the principal grounds of its prosperity."

Hotel of the Invalids, Paris.

Professor Upham, in writing to the Congregationalist, thus concludes a letter from Paris:

The Hotel of the Invalids is a vast establishment, founded by Louis XIV, but greatly enlarged from time to time, and at the present time covering, with its numerous courts, sixteen acres of ground. We passed a number of pieces of heavy artillery, as we approached the gate of entrance; and everywhere, at the gate, and in the court, and galleries, some seated on chairs, and some walking; some with one arm remaining, and others with one leg, with diversities of uniform, but all, apparently, in good spirits, and chattering excessively, were the old associates of my guide—the broken, but indomitable remnants of the wars of the Emperor. Too old to fight, and too much mutilated to labor, they felt themselves happy in not being obliged to beg.

The Hotel of the Invalids, construeted with a view to accommodation of a large number of soldiers, displays a front of six hundred and twelve feet.—There are four refectories—or diningrooms—for the occupants, each one hundred and fifty feet in length and eight spacious dormitories, besides smaller ones containing fifty beds each. The dome of the Invalids, which has a sort of historical celebrity, is spacious and lofty, and is seen at a great distance.—Among the other accommodations pertaining to this remarkable establishment, it has a library of 1,500 volumes; consisting chiefly of works of general literature, jurisprudence, and military strategy and it is here—as might naturally be expected, that we find deposited many of the trophies which the French have taken from their enemies. In the time of Napoleon there were three thousand flags collected here—the memorials of war and of conquest, all of which were burnt by the French themselves on the evening previous to the entrance of the allied armies into Paris, March 31, 1814; so certain it is that war brings with it its own retribution.

In this building are the remains of Napoleon, the dust and ashes of the man who was for many years the idol of France and the terror of Europe. It is not surprising that visitors should constantly flock to see the splendid monument of a man of such wonderful power and of such strange vicissitudes; at the age of twenty-eight the conqueror of Italy; at thirty the first Consul of France; and at thirty-five the Emperor of France; but in his purpose of conquering Europe driven back by the flames of Moscow, defeated at Waterloo, and finding death on the rock of St. Helena. The hoof of his war horse trod in the blood of millions.

As I returned from the place, the sun was setting behind the distant hills. I passed through the majestic grove of the Elysian Fields. The autumnal leaves, gleaming in the departing radiance of day, fell around me. My heart went back to America. The sound of her rivers was in my ears. Her vast forests spread out before me. I remembered the vastness, the wildness, the repose of nature, and I said to myself, "These works which I have seen in foreign lands—the efforts and the memorial of genius—are still the works of man. Imperfection marks their origin; decay completes their progress. Beauty and deformity, life and death, are mingled together. Man is here; but where is the Maker of Man? I sigh for my native land. I wish to hear again the prayers and the hymns of her cottagers, inspired by the blessings around them. Her rivers are her lines of beauty; her hills are her monuments; the mighty firmament is her cathedral; and God—heard in the sighing of the winds—seen in the richness of the forest; and eternal in the reproduction of her wild and varied magnificence—God is everywhere."

Gen. Jackson's Reminiscences of the Battle of New Orleans.—"Philo Jackson" writes to *The Savannah Journal* an interesting account of a visit to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage in 1839, from which we extract the following:

"I longed to hear him speak of his great battle, and one of the greatest battles too of modern history, the crowning exploit of his military life, the battle of the 8th of January, before New Orleans. He had just returned from his last visit to that city, and lamented the decease of most of his old compatriots since that battle. All the officers except Col. Tiebault, he observed, were dead. He then graphically described the field, the *fortications*, as he laughingly called them, and the victory, in a manner I shall never forget. 'Mr. Eaton (said Gen. Jackson) has greatly erred in his description of the American works. He says I had a 'strong breastwork of cotton bags.' *There was not a bag of cotton on the field, Sir!* I had some store-boxes and sand-bags, or bags filled with sand, and these were extended along the lines: but they were so low, that at the close of the action, when the British surviving General, in command, came riding up on an elegant horse, to surrender his sword, when he got near me, I heard him exclaim, with mortified surprise, 'Barricades! by ——, I could leap them with my horse!' I laughed hartily at his astonishment, for so he could, and besides, *on one wing* the works were not completed: I had nothing *there* but *a cornfield fence*, if the British had only known, to turn to it! But by keeping my men constantly throwing over facines and ladders on the works, the British were effectually deceived. But (continued Gen. J.) I never had so grand and awful an idea of the Resurrection as on that day. After the smoke of the battle had cleared off somewhat, (our men were in hot pursuit of the flying enemy,) then I saw, in the distance, more than five hundred Britons *emerging from heaps of their dead comrades, all over the plain!—rising up, and more distinctly visible, as the field became clearer, coming forward* and surrendering as prisoners of war to our soldiers. They had fallen at our first fire on them, without having received a scratch, and lay prostrate, as if dead, till the close of the action. Gen. Jackson regarded this action, justly, as the most glorious achievement of his ife. That victory was as glorious to his country as to the hero of New Orleans—yet the *strategy* of the General in this masterly battle has never been duly appreciated in any history of it I have read."

How Murat met his Fate.—The sentence of the military commission was read to him with due solemnity. He listened to it as he would have listened to the cannon of another battle during his military life, equal y without emotion or bravado. He neither asked for pardon, for delay, nor for appeal. He advanced of his own accord toward the door, as if to accelerate the catastrophe. The door opened on a narrow esplanade, lying between the towers of the castle and the outer walls. Twelve soldiers, with loaded muskets, awaiting him there. The narrow space did not permit them to stand a sufficient distance to deprive death of a part of its horror. Murat in stepping over the threshold of his chamber, found himself face to face with them. He refused to let his eyes be bandaged; and looking at the soldiers with a firm and benevolent smile, "My friends," said he, "do not make me suffer by taking bad aim. The narrow space naturally compels you almost to rest the muzzles of your muskets on my breast; do not tremble, do not strike me in the face—aim at the heart, here it is."

As he spoke thus, he placed his right hand upon his coat, to indicate the position of his heart. In his left hand he held a small medallion, which contained in one focus of love, the image of his wife and of his four children, as if he wished thus to make them witnesses of his last hour, or to have their image in his last look, as in his last thought. He fixed his eyes on this portrait and received the death-blow without feeling it, absorbed in contemplation of all he loved upon earth! His body, pierced at so short a distance by twelve balls, fell with the arms open and his face to the earth, as if still embracing the kingdom which he had once possessed, and which he had come to reconquer for his tomb. They threw his cloak upon the body, which was buried in the cathedral of Pizzo. Thus died the most chivalrous soldier of the imperial epoch; not the greatest but the most heroic figure among the companions of the new Alexander. Lamartine's History of the Restoration of the Monarchy in France.

For the collection of the revenue at the ports of Boston and Charlestown, 168 persons are employed—with the following salaries: Collector, $6,400; naval officer, $5,000; surveyor, $4,900; two deputy collectors, $2 500 each; one do, $1.500; 26 collector's clerks, at salaries from $1,800 down to $1,000; 56 inspectors, at $1,095.

The Panama Star says that the largest pearl in the world is in the possession of Victor Plise, Esq. of Panama. The pearl is much the shape of an egg, without a single flaw in its entire formation; in color it is what judges consider perfection, and its weighs 156 grains. It is valued at $5,000, and if a match could be procured for it, the pair would be considered almost invaluable. Mr. Plise has a large assortment of beautiful pearls, all of which he has collected at his fisheries on the Pearl Islands.

Strange Mirage.

The following, from the Kingston correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, would appear to be almost sufficient to stagger belief; yet well authenticated cases of the kind have been frequently recorded:

"On Wednesday night, about 11. 30, at an elevation of about 500 feet in the sky, a large steamer was visible for about five minutes, in an upright position, steaming for the south, her sails all set, and evidently at full speed. The illusion was so complete that I could observe the mainsail flapping in the wind. The sky, in the immediate locale, was clear, the outline of this aerial steamer being in darkness. I have just heard that the American mail steamer left Liverpool the day before, and it is possible that she was reflected.

This phenomenon, we are told, was frequently witnessed by our army, when in Mexico, and it is not of unfrequent occurrence on the deserts of Asia and Africa. When Baron Humboldt was at Cumonia, he says he frequently saw the islands of Pecuita and Boracha apparently hanging in the air, and sometimes with inverted images. During the march of the French army over the sandy plains of Egypt, it is said many singular instances of mirage occurred. "The villages situated upon small eminence were successfully seen like so many islands in the midst of an extensive lake, and beneath each village appeared its inverted image in the same direction; an image of the blue sky was seen, clothing the sand with its own bright hues, and causing the wilderness to appear like a rich luxuriant country. So complete was the deception, that the troops hastened to refresh themselves amid those cool retreats, but as they advanced the illusion vanished, only to reappear at the villages beyond."

The seemingly miraculous appearances of a red cross, at the height of two hundred feet in the heavens, while the worshippers in the parish of Migne, in France, were engaged in the exercises of the Jubilee, was clearly attributed to the law of refraction of light. A large red cross had been planted by the side of the church, as part of the religious ceremony.

Frequent instances of the mirage of looming have also occurred on our own lakes, but none so striking as we have recorded.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

Sheridan Knowles.—This distinguished dramatist recently left the stage and became a Baptist clergyman. As matter of interest to a portion of our readers, we publish a notice, taken from the Dunbarton (Scotland) Herald, of a lecture delivered by him at that place:

"The inhabitants of this place had the privilege of listening to such a brilliant display of oratorical powers as few of them have ever had an opportunity of enjoying before. The celebrity of the lecturer, in the dramatic world, both as an author and actor, attracted to the scene a large crowd, of all classes.—We observed, with the eagerly listening throng, clergymen of various denominations, those of the Established Church, Free Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, and others; also, elders in large numbers. Our municipal authorities were also there, including our worthy provost, our bailiffs, and nearly all the members of the town council. Indeed there was scarcely a person of any *status*, or respectability in this place, who did not avail himself of this opportunity of both enjoying a rich intellectual feast, and confirming himself in his protestant faith. Mr. Knowles' arguments, with their illustrations, the whole audience seemed to receive as quite resistless. Seldom, indeed, is there any chance of hearing the same arguments enforced with such eloquence and power as they were on this occasion."

Indian Corn.—This crop is of paramount importance to the people of the South. It is the greatest supporter of farm stock, and from it most of our bread is manufactured; but still there is much to be learned in its cultivation. The great secret in producing heavy crops consists in preparing the ground for the reception of the seed. One acre properly put in will yield more than four carelessly planted—hence the necessity of paying more attention to the mode of cultivation than the amount of land employed. One acre well tilled will give from 80 to 100 bushels, but carelessly performed, 20 bushels is a fair average crop. Let the land be plowed early and very deep, manure it with twenty loads of stable litter to the acre, if it can be had; plow it in lightly, plant early, keep down the weeds by the use of the cultivator, harrow and hoe, and no other labor is necessary to make a heavy crop if the season is propitious. When there is a large amount of unfermented vegetable matter, lime and ashes will be serviceable as top-dressings. If the land is a tenacious clay, sand might be hauled on with advantage. Have a deep, rich, loose bed for the millions of radicles to go abroad and uninterruptedly seek nourishment, and the rich harvest will tell well for the kind treatment.

A Cure and Preventive of the Potato Rot.—Mr. H. Penoyer, of Union county, Ill., gives the following as a certain cure and preventive of the potato rot, as well as being productive of an increase and an improvement in the quality of the crop:

"Take one peck of fine *salt* and mix it thoroughly with half a bushel of *Nova Scotia Plaster or Gypsum*, (the Plaster is the best,) and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the second time, or just as the young potato begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines, next to the ground, a table spoon full of the above mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vines, as it is found that the rot proceeds from the sting of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, kills the effect of it before it reaches the potato."

Pork in Indiana.—Gov. Wright, President of the State board of agriculture, in his report to the General Assembly, states that the surplus pork in the State of Indiana, for 1852, amounts to $3.000,000, and the aggregate value of the surplus of all our product is $25.000.000. The report says that the large surplus of pork grown in Indiana demonstrates the fact that our farmers raise too much Indian corn in proportion to the number of acres of improved land, and recommends the introduction of more diversified agricultural pursuits. The State of Indiana, with but half the improved land that Ohio has, exceeds her half a million in the number of hogs. Ohio has one-fourth more of sheep than Indiana.

Trout Fishing in Winter.—The following account of a singular incident, by which a fine trout was captured, was originally published in a New Hampshire paper, in 1796, whence it was copied in a Massachusetts Magazine for the same year. It has since, every three or four years gone the rounds—

"We hear from Enfield in the upper part of Keene, that as two men were crossing a pond in pursuit of a moose, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole which had been cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink; being possessed of a long red nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made hold to snap it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a trout which weighed three pounds four ounces!"

An amusing colloquy came off recently at the supper table on board of one of our Eastern steamboats, between a Boston exquisite, reeking with hair-oil and Cologne, who was "demming" the waiters, and otherwise assuming very consequential airs, and a raw Jonathan, who sat by his side dressed in homespun. Turning to his "vulgah" friend, the former pointed his jeweled finger, and said:

"Butter, sah!"

"I see it is," coolly replied Jonathan.

"*Butter*, sah. I say!" fiercely replied the dandy.

"I know it—very good—a first-rate article," provokingly reiterated homespun.

"Butter, I tell you!" thundered the exquisite, in still louder tones, pointing with "slow unmoving finger," like scorn's, and scowling upon his neighbor as if he would annihilate him.

"Well, gosh-all Jerusalem, *what of it?*" now yelled the downeaster, getting his dandriff up in turn—"Yer didn't think I took it for *lard?*"—*Transcript.*

☞ It is stated that the various expeditions that have been fitted out within the last five years for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, have cost an aggregate of £758.466. Nearly eight years have elapsed without tidings from the missing voyagers. No less than fifteen expeditions in all, consisting of thirty vessels besides boats, have been engaged in the pursuit, and the effort is still contined.

A Fighting Justice.—The Mexican Gen. Avalos recently addressed Justice McLane, of Brownsville, Texas, threatening to bombard the town if certain practices on this side were not suspended. The following is the Judge's reply:

Dear General—We have received your appropriate note of this date.

Let her rip.

An exchange paper suspects that Col. May, who lately married Miss Law, has left the dragoon service to engage in the infant-ry drill! It is probable that his days of dragooning are over. As to his engaging in infant-ry drill, nothing can be known until the next May comes.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 24—Schr. Edward Stanly, ——, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Schr Henrietta, Keen, from Philadelphia, to Miles Costin.

Br. Brig Nelson, Banks, from Liverpool, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with sack salt.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Brownley, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co; with 25 passengers.

25—Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Onslow county, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

March 24—Brig Sea Belle, Hines, from Havana, to Neilson & Keith; with molasses.

25—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Onslow co., to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Schr. Albion, Wharton, from Onslow county, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Barque John A. Taylor, Lowd, from New York, to Miles Costin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Beronda, Morton, from New York, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

26—U. S Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 41 passengers.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Williams, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

CLEARED

March 24—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Steamer Southerner, Roberts, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by Wm. H. McKoy.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 12 bales cotton, 19 do. waste, 31 do. sheeting, 122 do yarn, 248 bbls. pitch, 250 do. spirits turpentine, 1,151 do. rosin, 80 do. tar, 2 do. turpentine, 25,829 feet lumber.

25—Brig Albert Adams, Snow, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

25—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Price, for Charleston, with 103 passengers.

March 26—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 68 passengers.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 968 bbls. rosin, 463 do. spirits turpentine, 9 do. copper ore, 100 bush. pea nuts.

Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 24.—Bacon 10@11 cents; Coffee—Rio 11 @ 11½. St. Domingo 9 @ 10 c.; Cotton 8¾@9¾; Feathers 35@37c.; Flour $4@$4 60; Corn 60@65; Wheat 75@80; Oats 40@45; Peas 65@70; Rye 65@70; Lard 11@13; Molasses—Cuba 24@27c. ℔ gal.; Salt—Liverpool sack $1 75, alum ℔ bush 40; Flaxseed, $1 10@$1 15; Apple Brandy 55@60; Tallow 7@8c; Wool 22@23c

Cotton—We advance our figures on all grades, but would remark that the better grades sell best for home use. In all other articles the market is steady and without change.

Observer.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Cotton—Ordinary to Good Ordinary 8¾@9¾; Middling to Good Middling 10½@10¾; Middling Fair and Fair 10¾@11. Rice—Ordinary to Fair 3½@3¾; Good to Prime 4@4½; and Choice $4½. Rough Rice—Sales of upwards of 30,000 bushels at prices ranging from 97@104, but the great bulk of the sales were effected within the range of 98@104 ℔ bushel. Corn—The supply is very heavy at present, and the demand at the same time is limited. The receipts since our last comprise 8000 bushels N. Carolina, and about 2500 sacks by the Railroad, a portion of which has been sold within the range of our quotations, viz: 50@56c. which we offer as forming a very correct criterion of the prerent state of the market. Salt.—Last sales at 75 cents ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, March 23—N. Stores—Turpentine continues dull, though private transactions have recently taken place.—North County may be quoted $5 ℔ 280 lb., and Wilmington in proportion. Spirits Turpentine is without animation, and we have only to notice sales of a few hundred bbls. at 61@62 cents, cash, wholesale, and 63@65 retail—we notice considerable shipments to London, Antwerp, &c. Rosin have been quiet, and we have only to note sales of 400 bbls., various grades at $1 87½@$4.

☞ LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton had declined ¼ @ ⅜c. for the week under the Niagara's news. Lower grades had declined most. Holders were pressing on the market. Sales of the week 41,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators 1600 bales. Imports of the week 141,000 bales.—Fair Orleans 6¼d; Middling 5¼d; Fair Upland 5¼d; Middling 5 7-16.

Breadstuffs—Dennistown & Co. quote large arrivals of breadstuffs and a drooping market. Flour had declined 1s. per bbl., wheat 3d per 70lbs., and corn 2s per qr., during the week. Canal flour 23s 6d @ 24s. Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s @ 24s 6d. Red and mixed 6s. @ 6s 10d; yellow and mixed corn 30 @ 31s; white 29 a 30s.

Provisions.—Bacon and Cheese scarce and wanted. Beef arrives freely, but inferior only sells at a large reduction from recent quotations. No sales of Pork. Tallow quiet. Sales of 50 tons Lard at 52s 6d @ 54s. Holders ask 55s.

Rosin was in fair demand at 5s 6d. for common and 12s. for fine. Sales of 1500 bbls. Turpentine at 14s. 3d.; Spirits 66@67s.

HAVRE, March 8.—Sales since 4th of 700 bales Cotton at 90 for *tres ordinaire* Orleans, and 88 for uplands.

Trade at Manchester had declined.

LONDON, March 11.—Baring quotes colonial and foreign produce very firm.

Money is in active request. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £124,000. Consols had advanced to 100; U. S. 6's, '62. 104; do., '68, 111.

S. W. WHITAKER,

HAS just received a new and varied assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC and MUSICAL INSRTUMENTS, comprising: Bibles of all sizes, from 48 mo. to quarto, at prices from 25 cents to $16. A handsome 12 mo. Bible for 25 cents: Testaments, 10 cents to $1: Episcopal Prayer Books, in calf, morocco and velvet binding, 25 cents to $8: Presbyterian Psalms and Hymns, in calf, morocco and velvet: Baptist Psalmist and Psalmody, in do. do. do.: Methodist Hymns, in calf and morocco: Methodist Discipline: various Theological Works, &c. &c.

School Books.—Bullion's, Andrews & Stoddard's, and Adams' Latin Grammars: Bullion's Text Books: Anthon's do. do.: Cooper's Virgil: Folsom's Livy: Leaverett's Cæsar: Mair's Syntax: Gould's Ovid: Smart's Horace: Arnold's Latin Prose Composition: Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Exercises: Goodrich's and Arnold's Latin Lessons: Bullion's and Sophocles Greek Grammars: Bullion's Greek Reader: Jacobs' do. do.: Xenophon's Anabasis: Græca Minora: Greek Testaments: Bullion's First Lessons in Greek: Olendorff's French, Spanish, Italian and German: Bolmar's Levizack's French Grammar: French Poetical and Elementary Prose Works: French Bibles: Meadow's French Pronouncing Dictionary: Neuman and Barrett's Spanish Dictionary: Andrews', Leaverett's, Ainsworth's and Entick's Latin Dictionaries: Liddell and Scott's, Domegan's and Groves' Greek Lexicons: Webster's Unabridged English Dictionary: do. Octavo: Worcester's, Walker's and Grimshaw's English Dictionaries: Smith's, Bullion's, Kirkham's, Clark's, and Murray's English Grammars: Parker's, Manderille's, Sanders', Angell's, Emerson's, New York, Young and Southern Readers: Boyd's Rhetoric: Blair's do.: Blair's Lectures: Quackenbos' English Composition: Bacha's new American Speaker, decidedly the best published: Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Magnall's Historical Questions: Parley's 1st, 2d and 3d Books History: Wilson's Juvenile Histories: Goodrich's Pictorial Histories U. S., France and Rome: Grimshaw's U. S.: Mrs. Willard's U. S.: Morse's, Smith's, and Olney's quarto Geography, and Geography and Atlas: Mitchell's Modern and Ancient Geography and Atlas: Smith's, Mitchell's, and Parley's Primary Geographies: Davie's, Smith's, Emmerson's, Perkins', Ray's, Greenleaf's, Smiley's, Pike's and Cobb's Arithmetics: Davie's, Perkins', Ray's, Peirce's and Bailey's Algebras: Davie's Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying: Gumner's Surveying: Spelling Books and Primers of all kinds: Pens, Copy Books, Quills, Pencils, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous Books.—Washington Irvin's works complete: Waverly Novels, complete and seperately: Cooper's, Bulwer's, Marryatt's, Dickens', Thackery's, G. P. R. James', Ainsworth's, Arthur's, &c. &c., Novels: Grace Aguilar's popular works: Lofty and Lowly, by Sewell: Experience of Life, by do: Reveries of a Bachelor and Dream Life, by J. K. Marbel: Uncle Tom's, and Aunt Phillie's Cabin: Cabin and Parlor: Queechy: Wide, Wide World: Mrs Hentz's Novels: a fine assortment of humorous Novels, including Maj. Jones' Sketches of Travel: Maj. Jones' Courtship: Big Bear of Arkansas: Streaks of Squatter Life: Life and Times of Dan Marble: Swamp Doctor, &c. &c.

I have made arrangements for receiving monthly, by Express, an assortment of all the latest publications. The Poetical works of all the most popular Poets: Bajerson's Greek and Roman Antiquities: Trench on Words: Women of the Bible: Women of the Revolution: Mirie Explored, being a help to reading the Bible, by Nicholls: Goodrich's Ancient History: Butler's Analogy: Hayward's Book of all Religions: Spark's Life of Washington: Lives of the Presidents: Parley's Cabinet Library: Lives of the Wesleys, Whitfield, &c. &c: Chambers' Course of Study: Freemason's Manual