THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Honor to Mr. King.

We may fairly take it for granted that all classes and sections of this community, without distinction of party, unite in the common feeling of respectful sorrow for the death of Mr. King, the Vice President of the United States; and that this feeling is based not less upon regard for the individual, than consideration for the high position to which the nation had elevated him, and from which he has been prematurely snatched by the hand of disease. Such being the case, we have no feeling of diffidence in calling attention to the propriety of some public manifestation of the respect which is entertained for his memory. And this is peculiarly appropriate, here as it were, at his native home, in his own State, and in the largest town of the district which he represented at his outset in life. Of course, *what* measures will be adopted, or what demonstration made, remains to be decided upon, we presume, by a public meeting. *Our* duty in the matter has been discharged by bringing the matter to public attention.

What Can Santa Anna Do?

The late return of Santa Anna to Mexico, accompanied, as it is, by his restoration to power, affords the subject matter for any amount of speculations, having even overslaughtered the discussion of that great and important question—"Have we a Bourbon amongst us?" It is evident that the restoration of Santa Anna is regarded as the last chance for Mexico—a desperate remedy, only resorted to for the treatment of a case believed to be equally desperate, and that if it fails, all hope must be abandoned of any reorganization of the Mexican Republic upon the basis of its own inherent strength, and that it must either go to pieces and be absorbed by its neighbours, or be sustained by some power from without, to which it will be, to all intents and purposes, subject. As an independent nation, Mexico, we think, is in *articulo mortis*, and not even Santa Anna can avert, or even seriously delay its fate.

The great want in Mexico seems to be the absence of all authority. There are plenty of resources which judicious laws might develope, and perhaps there are statesmen of sufficient judgment and patriotism to understand this, and to desire the enactment of these laws. But how are they to be enforced. No law is supreme, no power in the State beyond the reach of a pronunciamento. There is no starting point for improvement, since there is no power which can be relied on to effect anything for good. When a State has reached this point, its resuscitation from within is next to hopeless. It must submit to some power from without, which can supply it with what it has not itself—a permanent legal sanction, with the certainty of enforcement.

With us the supreme authority is the law, and however mild in its operation, it is as irresistable as the edicts of the most arbitrary potentate; and it is this certainty and irresistibility which secures the permanent prosperity of the country, and gives security to all advocations. Of course, this state of things has its foundation in the character and habits and training of our people, none of which are shared by the citizens of our sister Republic. Used to brawls and revolutions, they look to such means, and not to legal remedies, for the abatement of any nuisance, while, at the same time, those interested in the maintenance of any abuse are just as likely to create a revolution for the purpose of defeating reform as reformers are for the purpose of removing abuses.

Before long, Santa Anna will either become a European agent or an exile; for we take it for granted that he is too cautious to place his head in any danger of following his leg. Should he attempt to reduce Mexico to the position of the virtual Colony of a European power, the United States would be certain to veto the arrangement; and should he not he will be driven out, as he is certain to be within a very limited period of time, and the confederation will resolve itself into its constituent eiements, being broken into pieces for the greater facility of deglutition. We, the people of the United States, must be prepared to open our mouths and shut our eyes, for swallow Mexico we must, some time or other.

DROWNED.—An Irishman by the name of Duffie got drowned last evening in the Cape Fear River. It seems that, while under the influence of delirium tremens, he jumped overboard, from Mr. Flanner's Wharf, below the Railroad, and, although got out in a short time, he was quite dead. The Coroner is now holding an inquest over the body. The verdict will, no doubt, be in accordance with these facts. We understand that the deceased leaves a wife and two children in Albany, N. Y., and a mother and two sisters somewhere in the vicinity.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

CHINA WARE.—We notice this morning at the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, a young man, a native of the Celestial Empire, rejoicing in the name of TONG CHU KUING, and also in the sole and undisputed possession and ownership of a long tail, extending by way of cue from his head to his heels.—a characteristic national appendage,—but not convenient or useful in a fight. Verily, neither Solomon in all his glory, nor even Hamlet's father, when he bragged about the tale *he* could unfold, was arrayed like unto one of these.

However, these are trifling matters. We understand that this young gentleman is highly intelligent, and a sincere convert to Christianity, affording conclusive evidence that pig-tails and Paganism are by no means inseparable. China certainly presents one of the most interesting fields for missionary exertions, among the most numerous race, and in the midst of the most ancient civilization in the world.

Bishop BOONE, of the Episcopal Church at Shanghai, is travelling in company with, and we presume in charge of, the Chinese gentlemen, on his way to California.—*Daily Journal, 23d inst.*

DECLINES.—Hon. Solon Borland, of Arkansas, declines the appointment of Governor of New Mexico, tendered him by the President.

The Health of the President.

The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, contradicts the various telegraphic reports sent off from that City, to the effect that the health of the President has suffered from his severe application to the engrossing and laborious duties of his position, and remarks, that, on the contrary, the health of the President has decidedly improved since his inauguration, and he has gained both in weight and strength. His habits of method give him leisure for the services necessary to sustain his health. We thought that a man as long in public life as General Pierce, and with the training of a lawyer, in full practice, was not to be so easily broken down.

SUICIDE.—A man named John Astfalk committed suicide last week, in Hillsboro', by taking Arsenic. He was a native of Germany, and a tanner by trade.

Respect to the Late Vice President.

By the President of the United States.

The PRESIDENT has, with deep sorrow, received information that the Vice President of the U. States, WILLIAM R. KING, died on the 18th inst., at his residence in Alabama.

In testimony of respect for eminent station, exalted character, and, higher and above all station, for a career of public service and devotion to this Union which, for duration and usefulness, is almost without a parallel in the history of the Republic, the labors of the various Departments will be suspended.

The Secretaries of War and Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one to whom such a tribute will not be formal, but heartfelt from a people the deceased has so faithfully served.

The public offices will be closed on this day, and badges of mourning be placed on the Executive Mansion and all the Executive Departments at Washington.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1853.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 20, 1853.*

1. The following order announces to the Army, the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, late Vice President of the United States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 20, 1853.

With deep sorrow the President announces to the Army the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on Monday, the 18th inst., at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period in life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors to his memory be paid by the Army.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

2. On the day next succeeding the receipt of this order at each military post the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M., and this order read to them.

The national flag will be displayed at *half-staff*.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; commencing at 12 o'clock, M., seventeen minute guns will be fired; and at the close of the day the national salute of thirty-one guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the army, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of three months.

By order: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDER. NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 20, 1853.

With deep sorrow the President announces to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Vice President of the United States, who died on the evening of Monday, the 18th inst., at his residence in Alabama.

Called into the service of his country at a period of life when but few are prepared to enter upon its realities, his long career of public usefulness, at home and abroad, has always been honored by the public confidence, and was closed in the second office within the gift of the people.

From sympathy with his relatives and the American people for their loss, and from respect for his distinguished public services, the President directs that appropriate honors be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards and Naval Stations, and on board all the public vessels in commission, on the day after this order is received, by firing at dawn of day thirteen guns; at 12 o'clock M. seventeen minute guns; and at the close of the day the national salute; by carrying their flags half-mast one day, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for three months.

J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arabia at New York.

The Royal mail steam ship *Arabia*, Capt. Judkins, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th inst.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The demand for Cotton has been moderate and holders are not pressing on the market. The sales for the week have amounted to 50,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 9,000 and exporters 10,000 bales. The quotations are as follows: Fair Orleans 6⅝d., Middling Orleans 5⅞d; Fair Mobile 6¼d., Middling Mobile 5 13 16d.; Fair Uplands 6¼ and Middling Uplands 5⅝d.

For Flour the demand was fair, but sales were effected at lower prices. Western Canal was quoted at 21s 6d., and Ohio at 22s. 6d. per bbl of 196 lbs. Yellow Corn was worth 30s., and White 29s. per quarter of 480 lbs. Lard was quoted at 50s. per cwt. Coffee was in moderate demand.

STATE OF TRADE.—Trade in the manufacturing districts is unchanged. The commercial advices from India, however, are regarded as unfavorable for manufactures.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—Consols exhibit an advancing tendency, prices ranging from par to 100⅝.—No change has taken place in the rate of interest.—The transactions in American Securities have been small.

THE HAVRE COTTON MARKET has advanced from two to four francs, and the sales during the week ending on the 6th inst., have comprised 25,000 bales.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The House of Hopschlager, of Bremen, has failed. The liabilities are estimated at £114,000.

Queen Victoria has given birth to another son.

A project is on foot in the British Parliament to reduce the National debt.

The emigration from Europe to Australia is very large.

It is rumored that the Emperor of France intends to modify the Cotton duties, and much opposition to the proposed modification is evinced in the Manufacturing Districts. The Emperor is said to be sick. It is believed that the Pope will yet come to Paris to crown him.

The Protestants in Holland are agitating against the established Catholic Hierarchy.

It is reported that the States of Southern Germany will blockade Switzerland.

The King of Prussia has offered the Madiais an Asylum in his Kingdom.

It is stated that Austria has peremptorily refused the demand of Sardinia, and that Count Ravel, the Sardinian minister at Vienna, has demanded his passports.

It is rumored that the Chinese have legallised the Opium trade.

The Turkish question progresses slowly, as Austria demands satisfaction for the prosecution of the Dalmatian Christians. The Russian army has been withdrawn from the Frontier, and the aspect of affairs seems to be pacific.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—Mr. John Farrow, pilot, and Mr. James Johnson, were drowned last Wednesday morning, 12 miles north of the New Inlet Light, while in a small pilot boat attempting to reach the Schooner Sea Lion, Manning, from New York, bound in. The bodies, with the boat, were drifted up on the beach at Federal Point, and found yesterday morning. They were both married men. The wind was very high and the sea rough, and this melancholy event was caused by the swamping of the boat.—*Commercial, 23d inst.*

RHODE ISLAND ASSEMBLY.—Senate—Democrats, including the lieutenant governor, 18; Whigs, 14. Last year, Democrats, 16; Whigs, 16.

House—Democrats, 46; Whigs, 26. Last year, Democrats, 32; Whigs, 40.

Whig majority last year on joint ballot, 8 Democratic majority now, on joint ballot, 24. Showing a Democratic gain of 32!

Later from the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The New-Orleans *Delta* has received advices from the Rio Grande to the 15th inst, which state that a company of United States troops had arrested Carvajal and several of his associates at Rio Grande city, but afterwards released them. They were, however, again arrested by the U. S. Marshal, and are now confined in Fort Brown under a strong guard. Witnesses have been summoned to attend their examination, which was fixed for the 20th instant.

N. C. COPPER CO.—The Express reports sales of 700 shares on the 15th instant; viz: 50 shares at $10 50; 500 shares at $10, and 150 shares at $10 25.

Fay. Observer.

MORE COPPER.—Mines of value have been discovered in Mecklenburg and Cherokee counties.

From the Washington Union 20th inst.

Death of the Vice President.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, Vice President of the United States. He died on Monday evening, the 18th of April, at his residence in Dallas county, Alabama.

The public career of Vice President King is familiar to the nation, and a brief recital of the leading events of his life will suffice to recall the many and important services of the statesman whose loss we now deplore.

Colonel King was born on the 9th of April, 1786, in Sampson county, North Carolina. After completing his education at the University of his native State, he became a student of law in the office of William Duffy, of Fayetteville. At the age of twenty he was elected a representative of his native County in the legislature of the State. At twenty-four he was chosen a representative in Congress from the Wilmington district, and of the party which advoca ed and supported the war of 1812 he was a zealous and consistant member. In the spring of 1816 he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and accompanied William Pinckney, of Maryland, as secretary of legation, first to Naples and then to St. Petersburgh, to which courts Mr. Pinckney was sent as minister plenipotentiary. On his return to the United States, in the winter of 1818–'19, Mr. King fixed his residence in Dallas county, in the then Territory of Alabama. He was elected a member of the convention to establish a State government, and was appointed on the committee to frame a constitution. With the Hon. John W. Walker, he was elected one of the first two senators who represented Alabama in the Congress of the United States. In 1823, in 1828, in 1834, and in 1840, he was re-elected to the Senate. In 1844 he accepted the mission to France, with the especial object of facilitating the annexation of Texas. He was remarkably successful in his mission, having by his skill and prudence entirely prevented the opposition of the French government to that measure. In 1848 he was made senator from Alabama, by appointment of the governor, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, sent minister to Russia. In 1849 he was elected by the legislature for a full term of six years. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency, he was unanimously chosen President of the Senate. By the Baltimore Convention of the 2d June, 1853, he was made the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and was elected to that office by the people in the ensuing November. In the winter of 1851–'52 Col King began to suffer from a pulmonary affection, which gradually grew so alarming in its symptoms that he was advised to seek alleviation in a tropical climate. Accordingly, in the month of February he sought repose and relief in the island of Cuba; but discovering that his disease was fatal, he determined to die in his own land. In our issue of yesterday we gave an account of his return to Mobile. His wasting strength barely survived the journey to his home in the country. Scarcely had he crossed the threshold of his house when he sank in the repose of death.

Colonel King was never married; but throughout life, as in the last struggle with death, he enjoyed the affectionate regard and kind ministrations of the most attached friends and relatives. He was of a nature to win the warmest regard of his personal friends, and to command the respect of all. Of sound judgment, magnanimous heart, intrepid courage, and the nicest sense of honor, he was the very model of a gentleman. Just in all his relations with the world, courteous and conciliatory in his manners, generous in his impulses, he lived a life of unusual length and responsibility, without incurring the blemish of a solitary reproach on his honor.—This country has produced no man whose character can better bear the severest scrutiny. As a statesman, his qualities were rather safe and solid than splendid and dazzling. Soundness of judgment, fertility of resource, a penetrating sagacity, an inflexible fidelity to principle, prudence and caution, gave him that weight in counsel and that control of others which the more brilliant, but less useful, intellect can never command. His public life was an uninterrupted series of successs. No man enjoyed in larger measure the confidence of those who were capable of appreciating his worth, as is attested by his repeated election to the presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, and by the esteem of every eminent statesman of every party in the country. When a man of such unsullied character, of such solid worth, and of such great influence with the country, falls in the discharge of the high function of Vice President, the nation may well mourn its loss. Of genius, capacity, and experience in the public service, the country may feel no want; but where shall we find another in whom are united so much of integrity, honor, magnanimity, discretion, sagacity, courtesy, and sound ability as were blended in the character and illustrated in the career of WILLIAM RUFUS KING, the chivalrous gentleman and the spotless patriot.

Washington Races.

Some Democrat, with a jovial spirit and a sharp sense of the ridiculous, writes from Washington to the Newburyport Union. He laughs at the endless crowd of office hunters, gives a graphic description of the army of hungry customers who haunt the Attorney General's office, and narrates the following incidents:

The other day a short fat gentleman, from Essex South, attempted to stop Gen. Cushing as he was sta ting for another part of the city on special business. This is the story all:

Applicant. "Gen. Cushing!"

Gen. C. "Ah! glad to see you—understand the whole matter—have the greatest respect for you—can't stop now. Good morning."

Applicant. "Just one minute—I want to see you very much."

Gen. C. "Sha'l be back in half an hour; or you must go with me," running.

The applicant, an old stager, declares he will go with him, and out they shoot from the back door, over the gardens, the fat man panting and trying to talk, and the Attorney General striking a bee line for his destination. At last the asthmatic catches a breath, and cries, "Can't stand it any longer! must give up!" "Sorry to lose your company," replies the General, "but business is pressing." The fat man holds a post, gasps two or three times, a terrible night succeeds, and he declares that he will not be found on the turf again, pitted against such mettle.

TIT FOR TAT.—A correspondent of the Washington *Republic* mentions that the clerks recently removed from the Department of the Interior were notified of their dismissal by printed letters, which he considers an ominous circumstance, indicating an intention to carry on a wholesale business. To this the *Union* replies:

If there is any impropriety in using printed circulars for such a purpose, the responsibility must rest with the late administration, inasmuch as the identical blanks made use of in the Interior Department were printed four years ago for the use of Mr. Ewing; and when they were found a few days since, a proper regard for economy required that they should not be thrown away, but be made serviceable. We have not been informed how many of the Ewing blanks have been found, and we cannot, therefore, say whether the supply will equal the demand; but surely no good Whig will object to a style of address which was adopted by the Taylor cabinet.

A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—On the 28th of March, a man hailing from Marblehead, appeared at the City Register's office, Boston, to get a marriage certificate. He was accompanied by his intended, a well-known apple-woman of Boston. They obtained their certificate and started off in pursuit of a clergyman to finish the ceremony. On their way, however, the happy couple drank so often that the Minister, on perceiving their condition, refused to perform the ceremony. Another, however, was found who made the two one, but by this time they were both so much intoxicated as to have but little ability to find their way home. The next day the bride assumed her duties at her usual stand, but was so much intoxicated that she soon fell over, carrying with her her stock in trade, and the police were obliged to put her in the watch house, where some twelve hours of the honey-moon were spent. Monday morning the bride appeared at the City Register's office to find out the *name* of her husband, which, in consequence of the various mishaps attending the bridal ceremonies, had slipped her memory. Having been accommodated in this respect, she departed, it is supposed, to search for her missing husband.

"I don't believe it is any use to vaccinate for small pox," said a backwoods Kentuckian, "for I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of a window and was killed in less than a week after."

A Parody.

What the Heart of the Young Woman said to the Old Maid.

BY HENRY W. SHORTFELLOW.

Tell me not in the idle jingle,
"Marriage is an empty dream!"
For the girl is dead that's single,
And girls are now what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest!
Single blessedness a fib!
"Man thou art, to man returnest,"
Has been spoken of the rib.

Not employment, and not sorrow
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us nearer marriage day.

Life is long, and youth is fleeting,
And our hearts, though light and gay,
Still, like pleasant drums, are beating
Wedding marshes all the way.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dum, driven cattle!
Be a heroine—a wife!

Trust no future, however pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act to the living present!
Heart within and hope ahead!

Lives of married folks remind us
We can live our lives as well,
And, departing, leaves behind us
Such examples as shall "tell."

Such example, that another
Wasting time in idle sport,
A forlorn, unmarried brother,
Seeing, shall take heart and court.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart on triumph set;
Still contriving, still pursuing,
And each one a husband get!

Political Ladies.

"When lovely woman stoops to politics, and finds it doesn't pay,
What charm can wean her from her folly,
And put her in the proper way?
The only plan we can discover
Is the one we now propose;—
That she should obtain a lover,
Marry him and mend his hose."

Spring Showers.—BY WIDESWARTH.

March winds and April showers—'twas always said—
Bring forth the flowers that deck the bowers of earth;
The rain comes down, upon its mission sped,
And birds and leaves are springing into birth.
The germs shoot briskly forth, the old trees wave
Their branches in the air with seeming pride,
The grasses of the ground grow greenly brave,
And smile luxuriant on every side.
Oh! bless the vernal showers, so kindly given,
To fructify and beautify and cheer;
That show the love for man by bounteous heaven,
Written in verdure on the opening year!
But, though 'tis pleasing on the theme to dwell,
What can a fellow do who's got no umberel?

Type-Setting for Girls.

This small seed has been incidently dropped by the son in our *strikes*, out of which we hope good may grow. Our city papers, unable to pay the increased prices demanded by an excuse employed *girls* in setting its type;—and so far, we understand, with a very fair chance of success. If this should be the means of opening a new field of labor, to those young women in our city who are compelled to earn a livelihood by their daily toil, and who have far severer struggles with poverty and want than any other class of our laboring population, we shall be heartily and profoundly rejoiced. The number of this class is far greater than is generally supposed; and the difficulties they encounter, the sufferings they endure, the toils and privations they meet, are suspected by very few. There are thousands of young women in this city who besides supporting themselves, are compelled to support infirm or invalid parents, and infant brothers and sisters. And how few departments of labor are open to them? Even those kinds of labor for which they would seem to be especially fitted, such as shop-tending, the sale of fancy goods, of gloves, laces etc., etc, are monopolized by men, and closed, by prejudice almost as much as by custom, against females.—The *needle*, teaching, and domestic service, seem to be almost the only means by which this very large class of our population, can obtain a living;—and of these, the last is not only filled, but over-crowded, from abroad, by those whose physical strength and habits of life give them advantages for it which they cannot rival. Very few, comparatively, are qualified to teach; and so the *needle* is the sole resource.

And what kind of a resource it is, no one who is at all acquainted with the number, hard labor, and pitiful earnings of the seamstresses in this City, needs to be informed. Even with steady employment, it is almost impossible even to support life, at the paltry prices to which excessive competition and the relentless cupidity of employers, have reduced wages in this department.

These poor girls have nobody, to organize *strikes* for them. They cannot maintain Protective Unions and hold weekly meetings in self-defence, and draw up and enforce rules and regulations for keeping the price of their labor up to any given point. There are a thousand reasons, and good ones, too, why they cannot do this,—and why they would not if they could. And even if a scale of prices were fixed, and strikes were organized, how many girls would stand by and see a little brother or sister pining from want, or a sick or aged mother lacking any comforts which labor could procure, without working at *any* price they could obtain?

There are very many girls now employed in bookfolding, stitching, binding, and other branches connected with book making; and their labor is generally very well paid. But we rejoice at every *new* opening that may be made for them in the way of obtaining employment; and we see no reason why *type-setting* should not be more accessible to them, at least in many departments.—*New York Daily Times.*

GLACIERS.—These masses of ice among the Alps are according to Mr. Hitchcock, sometimes three miles long; their thickness varying from eighty to one hundred and eighty feet. Some descend to 3,000 feet others terminate as high as 7,000 or 8,000 feet. They originate from seas of ice on the crest of the Alps, which contain from 100 to 300 square miles. They are enormous streams of ice sent down the sides of the mountains at the average rate of about a foot a day throughout the year. In a single case the advance was 4,400 feet in nine years. As glaciers advance, they break off, and carry with them immense masses of rock. Glaciers are suspended upon the flanks of other mountains besides the Alps. Mr. Hitchcock says. When the slope down which the glacier descends is very steep, or it is crowded to the edge of a precipise, huge masses sometimes are broken off by gravity, called avalanches.

When they occur the steep shore of the ocean in high attitudes, the great mass of ice, loaded perhaps with detritus, is precipitated into the sea, and constitutes an iceburg. Icebergs are sometimes a mile in diameter, and rise 250 or 300 feet above the surface of the sea, and must sink more than 2000 feet below; as every cubic foot above, implies eight cubic feet below the surface. Many rocks in North America were carried by icebergs that had drifted from the frigid zone, and were deposited where they are now found.

The Providence Journal says, that "the subscription intended to relieve Marshfield of its incumbrances, and to secure the estate to the descendants of Mr. Webster, lags, and that it will not probably be carried out." On the other hand, the Boston Courier states, "that it is now certain that every thing at Mansfield which the public would desire to see preserved, as a permanent memorial of the great statesman, will be secured for that purpose. Whether his testamentary wishes in relation to his birthplace in New Hampshire will be also carried into effect, must depend on the future action of his friends.

GAYETY IN PARIS.—Mr. Walsh writes, "After a long residence in this city, I don't remember having seen Paris present a more brilliant appearance than now. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, the equipages are numerous, and gorgeous in their liveries and trappings. From the hours of two until six, the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne are crowded with carriages and equestrians; a stranger, on his first walk in these fashionable promenades, would suppose that he had made his *debut* in this great metropolis on a gala day, when all the world had poured fourth to display beautiful toilettes, and the luxuries of fine horses and splendid carriages. The streets are also unusually gay; the shops presenting a beautiful spectacle."

ROUGE IN FASHION AT PARIS.—It appears from late Paris letters, that "the fashion of wearing rouge, which, for many years past, has been confined to the elderly ladies, is now revived and adopted by the youngest and fairest in the aristocratic circles. Consequently, great rivalry has been displayed among perfumers in perfecting rouge. The Incarnat de Chine and the Rouge Indien, the compositions of Le Grand, are decidedly the favorites, as the least injurious to the skin, and giving the most natural and delicate color." We trust this is *one* of the Paris fashions which American ladies will not follow.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 21—Schr. John, Cabels, from Rockland, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Schr. Sea Lion, Manning, from New York, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Steamer Spray, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with 67 passengers.

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

Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

22—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 70 passengers.

22—Schr. Hudson, Warren, from Charleston, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. F. J. Cummings, Veazie, from Charleston, to Wm. M. Harriss.

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

Schr Sidney Price, Stephens, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Mt. Vernon, Mathews, from New York, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

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

Schr Champion, Bartlett, 24 hours from Charleston, with 100 sacks salt to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Steamer Henrietta, Hartman, from Fayetteville, to Wessel & Ellers.

23—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

CLEARED.

April 21—Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

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

Schr. Two Mary's, Gautier, for Richmond, Va., by W. M. Harriss; with 60,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Alfred Barratt, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and lumber.

22—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 8 hhds, 3 tcs. and 6 bbls. old iron, 6 boxes mdze., 8 bushels flaxseed, 94 bundles paper, 6 bales waste, 29 do. yarn, 179 do. cotton, 2 do. sheeting, 822 bbls. rosin, 1500 do. turpentine, 25 do. spirits turpentine, 86 casks rice, 716 bushels pea nuts, 20 bbls. copper ore.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 53 passengers.

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

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

Steamer Spray, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen; with 23 passengers.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 124 bales cotton, 2 bbls flour, 290 do. spirits turpentine, 216 do rosin, 164 do. turpentine.

Schr. Thos. Denison, Sanders, for New York, by George Harriss; with 1,000 bbls. turpentine, 400 do. rosin, 210 bush. pea nuts.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 300 bbls. pitch, 118 do. tar, 629 do. rosin, 138 casks rice, 537 bushels per nuts.

NEW YORK, April 20.—(Three previous days.)—Naval Stores.—There have been sales of 3 @ 4000 bbls. Turpentine (part to arrive.) supposed at $4 75 ₱ 280 lbs. for North County; 500 Tar, in order, part for export, $2 62½, in yard; 490 do. $2 75@$2 87½; 2500 North County common Rosin, $1 25, in yard, and $1 29@$1 30 delivered; 1000 do. $1 35; 1450 Wilmington, $1 55@$1 60; 1350 do., $1 42½@$1 45, delivered; 465 No. 2, $1 65; and 120 White, $5 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has again been an object of speculation; sales were made previous to yesterday of 2900 bbls. here, and 1000 in Boston and Philadelphia, at 52@54c., cash, there, & from 53 to 57, cash, and 58, time, here—after the above transactions, and the reduction of the stock to less than 2000 bbls., sales were made of 200 bbls. at 59@60 cents, cash, closing at these rates yesterday evening.

The stock of Turpentine here is very small, and there is little expected. The stock of Common Rosin is large, and the sales above show a decline.

Rice—We notice sales of about 350 tcs. at $3 75@4 50, cash. The market is firm, without change in prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 21.—Bacon, 9½@10½c. Cotton, strictly prime, 10¼@10½c.; prime, 9¾@10c.; fair, 9½@9¾c. ₱ lb. Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 10, —@17c.; Bro. Sheetings, 7@7½c.; Osnaburgs, 9½@10c. Feathers, 35@37c. Flour, superfine, $4 50 @ $4 60; fine, $4 25 @ $4 35; scratched, $4 ₱ bbl. Corn 60@65, Wheat 75@80, Oats 36@40, Peas 65@70, Rye 65@70c. ₱ bush. Lard, 10@11c. ₱ lb. Molasses—Cuba 24@27c., New Orleans 37½@40c. Salt—Liverpool $1 75, alum 40c. Apple Brandy, 50@55c.

Cotton—We continue our quotations, but would remark that the feeling for it is not quite as strong as it was a few days ago.

In other articles there is no change.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, April 22d.—Cotton.—Ordinary to Good Ordinary 8½@9¾; Middling to Good Middling 10¼@10½; Middling Fair and Fair 10¾@11. The Long Cotton market has been very quiet this week; the high prices having driven buyers from the market. Rice.—The receipts, which comprise 1613 tierces, have been sold at prices ranging from 3¾@$4, the bulk going off within the range of 3¾@$3 13-16ths ₱ hundred. Bacon—There has been a decided improvement in the demand for both sides and shoulders, and prices towards the close of the week indicate rather an advancing tendency. A very large proportion of the sales have been at 8½ cents for sides. Sugar—Porto Rico 6¼c. Laguyra Coffee 9¾c. ₱ lb.

GENTS' BLACK LEGHORN HATS. Received this day—2 doz Extra Fine Black Leghorn Hats, at No. 1 Granite Row, Front st. C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRAB BEAVER HATS. 2 cases Gents' Drab Beavers, a summer Hat. Please call and examine them at the Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row. April 8, 1853. C. MYERS, Hatter.

GENTS' BLACK OPERA & FRENCH. Hats. A splended stock just received and for sale low by C. MYERS, Hatter, No. 1 Granite Row.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

15 BBLS. of extra Family Flour;
50 Bags do. do. do.
15 Boxes fresh Soda Crackers;
5 bbls. do do do.
5 kegs Goshen Butter;
25 bags Rio Coffee;
3 bbls prime Western Hams;
4 hhds. do. do. Shoulders;
15 bbls. N. O. Molasses, a prime article;
5 bales Cotton Yarn. Low for cash at
April 22d, 1853. GEORGE H. KELLEY'S.

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelpha.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiater; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE.
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED.—6,000 lbs. of Prime N. C. Hog round; 40 bbls. City Mess Pork; 75 bbls. of Fayetteville Flour, fine, super. and cross; 10 super Canal; 5 Hiram Smith's Extra Family, in bags; buckwheat in bags; Colgate's Soap. For sale cheap, by R. GRANT & BRO.
March 10, 1853. 27-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.

JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent's Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked fronts;	Plaid and Striped do.;
do. morning do.	Jaconet and Cambric;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton Hose;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Col'd " " do.	
Cotton " " do.	
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—As we pay cash for clean Cotton or Linen Rags, (and Cotton.) At the Fruit Depot.
April 8, WILKINSON & ESLER.

MATCHES.—50 Gross, just landed, without sulphur for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SPRING STYLE

OF Gent's Black D