THE WILMINGT[illegible]ON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MO[illegible]DAY, MARCH 19, 1855.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE [illegible] nouncing the sudd[illegible].—The advices from Europe [illegible] of Russia, [illegible]en death of the Emperor Nich- [illegible] that have [illegible] are unquestionably the most import- of the w[illegible] been received since the commencement [illegible]r. The report bears upon its face all the [illegible]ance of truth, so far as the channels through which it has been received go, yet still, after the hoax about the capture of Sebastopol, such a rumour requires confirmation. Taking it, however, as fact, its effect r mains yet to be seen. It remains to be seen how far the war policy of Nicholas was that of the Empire or merely personal—how far it will be adhered to by his successor, also whether that successor will quietly assume the reins of government, or have to undergo a struggle for the throne.

The two sons of the late Emperor, Alexander and Constantine, are 37 and 28 years of age respectively The rules of succession point out the eldest son of the *Emperor* as the heir; Alexander was born before Nicholas was Emperor, and Constantine immediately after his elevation to that dignity. The rumour has been started, with what foundation we cannot say, that a claim will be set by Constantine, the second son, on the ground that, although not the eldest son of Nicholas, he is still the eldest son of the *Emperor* Nicholas, and upon the possibility of a contest arising out of this claim, some calculations have been formed, which, we think, are entitled to little weight. It is almost certain that Alexander will succeed quietly, and as a matter of course.

The reports last year were that Alexander was opposed to the war and Constantine its strong advocate, but this, like most other reports of Russian affairs coming through an English or French medium, is entitled to slight credence. The main question seems to be, how far Alexander posseses the talents and energies required to fill the place left vacant by the death of the ablest and most ambitious crowned head in Europe. At all events the occurrence must for a time somewhat effect the energy and efficiency of Russian movements.

Nicholas was in the 59th year of his age, and the 30th of his reign. An able ruler, and a man of good private character—a perfect despot who stopped at no sacrifice of his people that could tend to his own grandisement, but too intelligent a man to be causelessly or recklessly cruel.

THE NEW SPANISH OUTRAGE.—The crescent city reports that the American steamer El Dorado was fired at on the 8th inst., in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba, by a Spanish Frigate, and forced to come to, be boarded, and exhibit her papers. As yet the matter has not been brought officially to the notice of the American authorities, nor the different sides of the question fully explained. We cannot help thinking that irritation after irritation will take place until the United States will be actually *forced* to put a stop to such things by removing their cause—the Spanish dominion in Cuba. Fortified, no doubt, by the stipulated support of France and England, the petty satraps of a petty despotism, seem determined to bring on the collision. Now we dislike land-stealing, we don't care what name it takes, and never have thought that any considerations of interest short of those founded upon the necessity of self preservation, would in any way justify Fillibusterism; but if the Spanish *will* have the fight—if they *will* provoke the issue, in all conscience let them have it and its consequences. With all their bluster, the "allies" are already tired enough of bolstering up one decaying despotism, and will be mighty cautious of trying to do the same with another. The Spanish system is a miserable humbug at any rate, and the sooner it is "crushed out" the better. We say straight out, that if they won't behave themselves the United States ought to thrash them, and pack them off home.

The Great, powerful and *Ge*-lorious Know Nothing party of New Hampshire, under the lead of that pure and devoted friend of the South, *John P. Hale, Esq*, has magnificently thrashed out the Democrats, slayed Nebraska and the Fugitive Slave Law, and, in the language of the consistent and tolerant Editor of the *Commercial*, "saved the Union and covered itself with *Ge*-lory." Eight-men!

The hew-gag is to be sounded and the kettle drum blown upon, and much rejoicing is to take place generally among the Southern brethren, over this new triumph, which places New Hampshire in line with Massachusetts and sends Hale as a match-piece to Wilson, and a supporter of Seward. Three Anti-Administration members of Congress, have certainly been elected. The ball keeps rolling.

The victory in New Hamshire is, after all, only a fusionist triump composed of Whigs, Abolitionists and recusant Democrats. The usually large abolition vote is reduced to almost nothing, having been absorbed in the Fusion, Know-Nothing. Instead of several thousands as usual, the Abolition or Free Soil candidate proper, did not get as many hundreds.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear, called for the purpose of deciding upon the question of the acceptance or non acceptance of the amended charter passed by the last Legislature, was held yesterday, at the Banking-house in this place. After considerable discussion and a full expression of opinion upon the subject, it was decided to accept, the resolution to this effect receiving a large majority of the individual stock, about three to one being in the affirmative without the vote of the State, which was cast for it by Daniel Dickson, Esq., agreeably to the expressed wishes of the Literary Board, the stock in the Bank generally known as State stock being part of the Literary Fund of the State.

The notice for the holding of the meeting was given, as we understand it, by circulars directed to every stockholder on the books of the Bank, in abundant time.

The regular stockholders meeting is to be held at the usual time in May.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORDTON R. R. COMPANY.—A meeting of the General Commissioners appointed in the charter of said company was held at Wadesborough on the 14th inst. Commissioners were present from Union, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Columbus and New Hanover. Gen. Alex. McRae, chairman, and S. R. French, Esq., acted as Secretary. It was resolved to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said company, at the places designated in the charter, on the 2d Monday in April next. The names of several gentlemen were added to the list of commissioners.

It was recommended to the future Directors of the Company to give Stockholders the preference in contracts, other things being equal. It was also resolved to take up a subscription to pay the expenses of a survey of the route from Whiteville to Lumberton, and from Wilmington to Lumberton, and that John C. McRae, of Wilmington, be appointed to make the surveys. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. The full proceedings came too late for publiction to-day, but will be published on Monday.

☞ Mr. Wm. Hyde of this town, has been appointed Notary Public by Gov. Bragg; and qualified on Friday last during court.

THE "VICTORY" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—We beg to call the attention of our Whig and Know-Nothing cotemporaries, who are now rejoicing with exceeding joy over the result of the New Hampshire election, to the causes which produced that result, and the elements which enter into it. They will see that, though defeated, the Democrats were neither disbanded nor dismayed—that twenty-seven thousand Democrats in that State stood their ground to the last, and that their ultimate triumph is a fixed fact. The coalition has made its grandest effort. It can never make such another.

But to the result and its causes, as assigned by that organ of anti-Slavery, the New York Tribune.—Its article reads as follows—it speaks for itself:

"SHIPWRECK IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Our despatches from New Hampshire proclaim the triumphant success of the combined forces of the whigs, free-soilers, know-nothings, and anti-Nebraska democrats over the Pierce Nebraska party of that State. It will be seen that the whig and free-soil parties made no attempt to sustain their candidates, who, although regularly in nomination, received only the support of a small handful of voters. The fusion against the Nebraskaites was complete, and the route is as complete as was the combination. The last stronghold of the sham democracy has thus been utterly overthrown. The elements of opposition which the traitorous conduct and policy of the national administration called into being have been merged in New Hampshire, as in Maine, and the result is the total discomfiture of the hitherto invincible democratic party of that State. New Hampshire has, for the first time, gone over to the opposition. It is a memorable event in New England politics. Whatever may be pretended, this overwhelming victory is mainly owing to the aversion of the masses to the course of the administration on the Nebraska bill. The popular disgust was everywhere excited; and, under cover of a new organization, much of it has manifested itself that would never otherwise have been fully felt in the election. Yet, without any other issue than simple anti-Nebraska, the rout of the administration in its stronghold in the North would hardly have been less complete. The great and damning sin which has prostrated it, was the iniquity hatched by Atchinson, Douglas, Pierce, and their agents and abettors. This is the weight that has pulled it down. Its little merits, like the veto of the Collins line, for example, have been as nothing in the scale against the crowning infamy which it attempted to establish and canonize in the democratic ranks.

"In this struggle, as in that in Massachusetts, the good have fallen with the bad. Anti-Nebraska men, who were without the lines of the reforming host, have been crushed by its stride. Kittredge and Morrison, both anti-Nebraska men, and resolute in opposition, have lost their seats because they were burdened with administration nominations and administration support. They have suffered from being found in bad company.

"This election discloses what the elections elsewhere in the north demonstrate—that the old democratic party is reduced to a skeleton, and can nowhere stand against the opposition, if the elements of that opposition will combine. This party, so long invincible through the charm of its game and the drill of its organization, is stripped of its power and trembles upon the verge of dissolution. If the opposition will only be wise, it has the power to extinguish it at a blow. The great traitorous combination which, in the name of democracy, has dared to strike a parricidal blow at the cause of freedom and progress on this continent, may itself be cloven down in the act. It is a time when minor differences should be forgotten, and when all should unite to complete the overthrow of those arch traitors who, professing, in their own language, to believe this to be a 'nigger era,' have instituted their atrocious experiment upon the public credulity and the public sense of right."

THE BENNETT FLANNER.—Yesterday afternoon we paid a visit to this new and handsome schooner, named after our worthy fellow-citizen Bennett Flanner, Esq., who, we think, has no cause to be ashamed of his namesake.

The schooner was built at New-Castle, Delaware, by George Deakyne, principally of Delaware white-oak and Carolina pine, and seems to be constructed with reference to strength, capacity and speed, so far as these qualities can be combined. Length, 114 feet keel, 122 feet extreme length on deck; 30 feet 8 inches breadth of beam; 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold; draws when loaded about 10 feet 6 inches; burthen, 350 70-95th tons carpenters' measurement; capacity about 3,000 barrels.

She has a forty feet poop-deck—midship-house—lumber ports in bows, and ventilators in plank-sheers; her cabin is 14 feet square with two state rooms on each side. She is owned ¼ by B. Flanner; ¼ by Amelia Gilmore, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; ⅛ by Capt. Henry Applegit, her commander, and the balance by other parties in Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Consigned to Jos. H. Flanner.—*Daily Journal, 16th.*

ARREST OF MR. BIRD.—We learn from the Virginia papers that H D. Bird, late President of the Petersburg and Southern Railroad Company, was arrested in Petersburg on the 14th, charged with having embezzled some twenty-five thousand dollars of the funds of the Company. He was taken before the Mayor and committed to jail, that officer refusing to admit him to bail. The high position which Mr. Bird had occupied in Petersburg and the unlimited confidence which had been reposed in him, necessarily aggravate the shock which this exposure makes on the public mind.

It would appear that the ravages of fire have not been confined to the pine regions of the State, but have extended even unto the mountains. The Salisbury Banner has received from a gentleman travelling from Ashville to that place, fearful accounts of houses having been swept away by the devouring element. Dr. C. W. Harris, of Mill Grove, Cabarrus County, suffered to a considerable extent; his large dwelling-house, and a number of out-houses, with their contents were destroyed. A part of Stanly County has been burnt over.

HARNETT COUNTY.—The new county of Harnett, formed out of a part of Cumberland, has been organized by the election of the following officers: Chairman of the Court, George W. Pegram; Clerk, Benjamin F. Shaw; Sheriff, James A. Johnson; Solicitor, Neill McKay, Jr.; Trustee, J. L. Bethea; Register, Duncan B. McLean; Entry Taker, Jonathan Hawley; Coroner, Hector McLean; Committee of Finance, John Green, A. S. McNeil, Daniel McCormick.

Summerville has been selected as the location of the Court House of the New County, its name, however to be changed to Toomer, in compliment to the venerable Judge Toomer.

KNOW NOTHING NOMINATION IN VIRGINIA.—For Governor, Thomas S. Flournoy, (whig) of Halifax:—For Lieut. Governor, J. M. H. Beale, (Dem.) of Mason:—For Attorney General, John M. Patton, (Dem.) of Richmond. Of course the classification "Whig" and "Dem." has reference to their former association, and not to their present standing, so far at least as those marked "Democrats" is concerned.

[For the Journal.]

At a called meeting of George Washington Section, No. 56, Cadets of Temperance, at Temperance Hall, March 14th, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst, our much esteemed Brother, Joseph W. Sholar, in whom we have lost a worthy member; be it unanimously

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt sorrow this Section has heard of the death of our much loved Brother.

Resolved, That although we are young, yet we condole sincerely with his greatly afflicted parents, relations and friends, and sympathize with them in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of our departed Brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That as a further evidence of our respect and sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to one or more of the town papers for publication.

WM. M. POISON, D. G. W. P.
ANC. B. BURR, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Rail Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the act of incorporation for the purpose of creating the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, held this 14th day of March, 1855, at the town of Wadesborough, General Alexander McRae, of Wilmigton, was elected Chairman, and Robert S. French, of Lumberton, was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting.

Present—Gen. Alexander McRae, of Wilmington; Alfred Smith, of Whitesville; Thomas A. Norment, of Lumberton; James P Leake, of Rockingham; Walter R. Leake, of Wadesborough; D. A. Covington, of Monroe.

It was resolved,

That books be opened for subscription to the capital stock in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, at the places and by the persons designated in the act of incorporation of said road, on the second Monday in April next, and that the Chairman cause publication of the same to be made in the Shelbyville, Charlotte, Wadesborough, Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

It was ordered that the name of Peter A. McEachin be added to the Commissioners for the County of Robeson, at Floral College;

That Haynes Lennon, Thomas L. Vail, Lovett Peacock and Marmaduke Powell be added to the Commissioners of Columbus County, at Lennon's Store;

That W. W. Hart, at Monroe; William Hamilton, William L. Stigall, Carey Tolson, at Hamilton's; William Houston, Capt. James Houston and William Hudson, at the Davis Gold Mine; George McCain, John Stewart, Col. William Walkup and Hugh Wilson, at Wilson's Store; Robert Howard, Robert Howie, Col. James A. Dunn, at Howard's Store, be added to the Commissioners for the County of Union;

That William Maxwell, William H. Mathews and ——— Williamson, be added to the Commissioners for the County of Mecklenburg.

It was resolved,

That the Directors of the Company hereafter to be appointed, be requested, in all contracts for work on the road, or for materials for said road, to prefer stockholders over all others, to the amount of their stock, all other things being equal.

It was resolved,

That it be recommended to hold mass-meetings in the different counties on the line of the road.

On motion of Mr. Norment, it was resolved,

That it be recommended to the Commissioners that a subscription be taken up as early as practicable to pay the expenses of a survey from the town of Wilmington, and from Whitesville to Lumberton, and that John C. McRae, of Wilmington, be appointed to make the surveys.

The following form was adopted as a caption to the lists of subscription:

"Subscription list for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

State of North Carolina, }
County. }

"We, the subscribers, agree to take the number of shares opposite our several names in the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Company."

The following form was adopted for the receipts to be given by the Commissioners:

County of ———— , }
——— , A. D., ——. }

Received of ——— ———, —— dollars, it being five per cent. on —— shares subscribed by him to the stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

———— ————,
Ch'n of Comm'rs

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

R. S. FRENCH, Sec'y.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 14th, from Havana on the 8th inst. The American steamer El Dorado arrived at Havana the same day from Aspinwall, and reported having been fired at twice by the Spanish frigate Ferrolona, and compelled to stop and exhibit her papers. One shot struck the water about 20 yards from the El Dorado's bows, and the other passed immediately over the wheel-house.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was in the harbor of Havana; also the British war vessels Vestal and Buzzard.

The Cuban news is unimportant. Sugars were unchanged, and molasses were held firmly. Lard was heavy. Exchange very dull.

Twelve Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Pacific arrived at New York on the 14th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult, having been delayed three days over her regular day of sailing, which was Saturday the 24th. Her detention was caused, on the passage out, by encountering very rough weather and terrible snow-storms.

The general political intelligence by this arrival is interesting, but not of striking importance.

The Palmerston ministry has fallen to pieces.—Graham, Gladstone, and Herbert have resigned, ostensibly on account of the passage of Roebuck's motion, but private squabbles in the cabinet are believed to be the cause.

Rumor says that Roebuck's party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan, and one or more of the ex ministers.

Lord Palmerston is much troubled about the reconstruction of the cabinet, not having fully completed it. Lord John Russell takes the Colonial Secretaryship as a stop-gap, but will complete his mission at Vienna.

Rumor gives Lord Raglan a seat in the cabinet, and the Earl of Carlisle, Viceroy of Ireland, and the new Chancellorship of Exchequer to Lewis, an untried man. Sir Charles Wood takes Sir James Graham's place as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Members of the government express confident hopes that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace, although war measures continue all over Europe.

Lord John Russell has published an address to his constituents defining his position, and places himself in their hands as a candidate for a renewal of their confidence.

On the 19th the royal assent was given to the North American fisheries bill.

A convention between Great Britain and the Porte has been signed for the enlistment of a Turkish contingent.

Affairs at Sebastopol changed but little from previous advices. The siege was progressing slowly and without vigor.

A battle was fought at Eupatoria on the 17th.—The Russians, under Gen. Liprandi, attacked the Turks, but, after four hours' firing, retired beyond the range of the shells from the English ships.—The forces of the Turks and Russians were nearly equal—perhaps a preponderance of a few thousands of the latter over the former. The Turks, who were commanded by Omer Pacha in person, did not pursue the Russians.

Lord Raglan is said to have resigned his command to avoid a recall.

Earl Lucan and some other officers have been invited to resign.

The Russians were actively engaged in fortifying their positions, especially on the right flank. Sebastopol is now considered more impregnable than it has been since the commencement of the siege. Thousands are still at work strengthening the fortresses and other points.

The weather has been intensely cold, and several thousand Russians are reported to have been frozen to death The allies, especially the English troops were suffering dreadfully from the element, and many were dying daily, whilst others were being frozen, losing arms, hands, legs, &c. Their condition was deplorable in the extreme, and even officers without the common comforts or necessaries of life.

Affairs in Spain were somewhat threatening.

The reconstruction of the English cabinet is not viewed as favorable to peace.

There seems to be a desire for peace on the part of England, but no indications to that effect with Russia except upon her own terms.

The treaty signed by the allies and Prussia was the same as that of December 2d, except the omission of the second article relating to the Danubian principalities.

Both the Russian grand dukes are on the Belbeck with an army of 30,000.

Austria has appointed Baron Prokesch special commissioner to the Vienna Congress.

Russia has issued a ukase decreeing a forced loan and immense contributions. Provisions have also been ordered.

The Russians were fortifying their positions on the Danube.

Sardinian troops were arriving at Constantinople.

Whether Louis Napoleon will go to the Crimea is a matter of question. It is said that he has drawn a plan of vast military strategy, which he wishes to personally superintend. England and Austria think he had better leave it with his generals.

Three Days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The Royal mail steamer Africa arrived here this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 3d inst. Her advices are intensely important, bringing the startling announcement of the death of the Emperor of Russia.

Early on Saturday morning it was announced by telegraph from London that reliable intelligence of the death of the Czar had been received. It was previously known that his physicians had given him up, and this fact on Friday caused the funds to advance.

There is no mistake about the matter. The fact was announced in the house of Lords by Lord Clarendon, and in the house of Commons by Lord Palmerston. No details are known, and there are surmises that his death was caused by assassination, but it is most probable that it was from pulmonary apoplexy.

The death of the Czar happened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 2nd instant, and was telegraphed with extraordinary rapidity to the capitals of Austria, France and England. In England and France it caused intense excitement.

Peace expectations were stronger. The conference would open on the 5th.

Prussia seems favorable to the allies.

Second Dispatch.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The Africa sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer Hermann sailed from Southampton for New York on the 28th ult. The steamer Sarah Sands arrived out the same day.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

The war advices from the Crimea are of the same general tenor as forwarded per steamer Pacific—There is nothing new of moment.

On the 13th of February, the Russians made a sortie during the night, but did not prove formidable. The French lost 5 men killed.

On the 14th another night sortie took place, in which the French lost 35 men.

On the 15th, the condition of the French troops was reported as excellent. It was rumored that the north side of Sebastopol was to be invested.

Admiral Bruat telegraphs the following:

Kamiesch Bay, Feb. 20—On the 17th, Eupatoria was attacked on the eastern side with 80 pieces of artillery and six regiments of cavalry, under Gen. Korff, and twelve regiments of infantry, consisting of about 25,000 men under the order of Gen. Ostensacken. The combat lasted from 5½ to 10 o'clock, A. M., in which the Russians were vigorously repulsed. Their loss is estimated at 5,000, killed and wounded in proportion. The Turks had 88 killed, 250 wounded, and lost 70 horses. Selim Pacha and Rusten Bey were killed. Eighteen French were killed on shipboard. The Russians did not renew the attack. The steamers anchored in the roadstead contributed energetically to the defence of the town. Admirals Lyons and Bruat sent six steamers to Eupatoria. (Signed) BRUAT.

A second despatch from the Admiral, dated Eupatoria, Feb. 21, says: "Since the affair of the 17th, the Russians have not made any new attempt upon Eupatoria. To-day columnes of infantry and trains of wagons were seen leaving the vicinity of the town, taking the direction of Simpheropol. Many of the villages in the neighborhood of Eupatoria are still in flames. More guns have been landed, and additional breastworks have been thrown up. The town is in a good state of defence."

A letter states that the battle consisted mainly of the heavy fire of artillery, under cover of which the Russians made attempts to carry the town by storm.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Lord Russell had arrived at Berlin and had an immediate audience with the Emperor and Manteuffel. Russia seems to be making attempts to come to an understanding with the Western Powers.

An official editorial in the *Correspondent* of Vienna says the draft of a general treaty has been prepared securing the integrity of Turkey, preventing future encroachments of individual powers, and guaranteeing the rights of christians. This will be considered at the conference.

All the plenipotentiaries, with the exception of Lord Russell, had arrived at Vienna. The conference was to meet on the 5th March, and hopes of peace resulting were strongly entertained.

RUSSIA.

Notwithstanding the Russian professions of peace, warlike preparations were never more active.

A report reached England on Thursday, via Berlin, that the Czar was dangerously ill, and had been given up by his physicians. Although the report needed confirmation, the funds advanced.

The order prohibiting the export of wheat from Poland into Prussia came into effect on the 21st.

The German papers mention the capture by the Russians of Schonaibkaran, the strongest fortress of Schamyl.

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Carlisle has been definitely appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Otherwise the ministry remains as reported per steamer Pacific.

The proceedings of the Parliament were unimportant. Lord Goodrick's motion to increase the chances of the military promotion from the ranks was negatived.

In the House of Lords a debate occurred on a resolution acknowledging the loyalty of Canada and other colonies. No action was taken.

Mr. Roebuck's committee were proceeding vigorously, and it was reported that the objects of inquiry would be best attained by making the committee a select one. On the 1st instant Mr. Roebuck appeared at the bar of the House of Lords with a message from the Commons citing the Duke of Newcastle to give evidence before the committee.

The 21st of April was appointed as a national fast for the success of the war.

Meetings deprecating the conduct of the war were on the increase throughout the country. Everything was again quiet at Liverpool and London

The Earl Lucan publishes a convincing letter to Lord Raglan, exonerating himself from all blame in the cavalry charge at Balaklava.

Letters were being published in London complaining of the non-return of goods sent to the New York exhibition.

The ship John Bannerman, from St. Johns, N. B, was ashore at Holyhead, a total wreck. The crew were saved.

Five hundred thousand pounds in gold had been received per ships Kent and Marco Palo, from Melbourne

The dividends on the Cuba loans Nos. 34 and 37 were advertised for payment.

FRANCE.

The Emperor was at the Camp of St. Omers, and nothing further was known respecting his intended visit to the Crimea. Rumors of important arrests for political causes having been privately made, were circulated in Paris. Persons in high distinction are said to be implicated.

The *Monituer* announce the loss of a French frigate with troops in the straits of Bonifairo. All on board, upward of 600 in number' perished.

ITALY.

The Sardinian chambers voted the suppression of the monasteries.

Nothing further was known of the adherence of Tuscany or Naples to the allies.

BELGUIM.

Lord Russell had an interview with King Leopold on his way to Berlin.

CHINA.

Dates from Hong Konk to January 15th represent that the insurgents held Canton in siege and have command of the whole river, their fleet having gained several victories over the imperial fleet. Consequently their supplies were cut off. Provisions, especially rice, were rising rapidly. A fight took place at Wampoa in the presence of the American and English war ships. The foreign shipping was considerably damaged by the guns of the beligerents. The English and American commanders had drawn a line around the factories, and notified all that no hostilities would be permitted to take place within it.

Shanghai dates to the 1st of January gives an account of a difficulty which occurred between the insurgents and the authorities of Shanghai and the French, whereupon Admiral Laguena, with the ships Jean and Colbert, bombarded the city, which, ere this, probably surrounded or had been stormed.

The insurgents had met with reverses to the east of Pekin. Amoy was quiet.

Captain Adams had arrived from England, and would proceed to Japan with the ratification of the treaty.

The Latest.

London, Friday Night.—This evening in the House of Lords, Lord Clarendon rose and said:—I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic dispatch I received half an hour since from Her Majesty's minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at 1 o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza.

I have also received a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Berlin, stating that the death of the Emperor took place at 12 o'clock this morning. One hour before this despatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was at the point of death, and had taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

It is surmised that the Emperor died by the hand of an assassin, but the cause of his death as assigned above is generally credited.

The effects of the startling announcement on political and monetary matters had not been developed, and it is imposible to say what it may produce. It, however, created intense excitement.

Additional from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—It is reported that Santa Anna had defeated the insurgents under Moreno, and, also, compelled the main body under Alvarez to retire after a desperate battle. He then, it is stated, returned to the Capital.

Advices from Brownsville to the 7th instant, state that a Mexican steamer was taking on board troops at the mouth of Rio Grande, all of whom were destined for Vera Cruz or Tampico.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 14.—In 189 towns the vote for Governor stands: Metcalf, 29,779; Baker, 23,760; Bell, 2,882; Fowler, 1,015. There are 39 towns yet to hear from.

Of the representatives there are already known to be elected 255, out of which there are 64 democrats. Fifty are yet to hear from.

The Fusionists have elected the three Congressmen, four of the five counsellors, and 10 of the 12 senators.

Tribute to the late Governor Burt.

The members of the territorial legislature of Nebraska, in the midst of their labors to provide for the interests of the living, are not unmindful of the respect due to departed worth. We learn from a late number of the "Nebraskian" that Hon. D. M Johnston, chairman of the committee on federal relations, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the decease of Gov. Burt, submitted to the House of Representatives, on the 30th ult., the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

"Your committee cannot better express their deep, heartfelt sympathy for the irreparable loss of so good a man, which the people of this Territory and the nation feel, than to adopt and reiterate the chaste and highly-expressive language of His Excellency, acting Governor Cuming, communicated to this house at the opening of the session:

"'In his death we have suffered a severe loss—the loss of a man peculiarly qualified by his public experience and capacity, his private virtues, and his energy and firmness, for the satisfactory and courageous discharge of his official duties. He spent but a few weeks of suffering among us, and his grave, in a far-off State, is only another tie of union between communities widely severed, who will revert to his memory with fraternal pride, and to his untimely decease with sympathetic sorrow. There were no unpleasant discriminations to substract from the universal esteem in which his manly and amiable traits were held by an enlightened people; and the fact South Carolina has given us one of her distinguished sons is accompained upon your record by the expression of your undivided respect and affection.'

"Your committee deeply sympathize with the wife and orphan children of our late lamented governor in his untimely death. Though widely separated from the bosom of his family and the circle of his former friends, his amiable traits of character and his sterling moral worth during his short stay among us, had given him the highest seat in the affections of the people, who most cordially extend the hand of friendship to, and mingle tears of sorrow with, his much afflicted wife and orphan children in South Carolina, and while they have been deprived of a husband, father, and benefactor, the nation has lost one of her most gifted sons, and society one of its most useful member.

"All of which is most respectfully submitted."

SERPENTS IN A PIE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—In the savannahs of Izaeubo, Guiana, I saw the most wonderful and terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it be not uncommon to the natives, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to bound the passages, while I preferred to skirt the great forests. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned at full gallop, and called to me, "Here, sir, come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed to something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company said: "This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents which heap themselves on each other after a violent tempest. I have heard of these, but never saw any; let us proceed cautiously, and not too near. When we were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our approaching nearer, to which none of us were inclined. On a sudden, the pyramid mass became agitated; a horrid hissing issued from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other and shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their envenomed darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was the first to draw back, but when I saw this formidable phalanx remain at its post, and appear more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode round in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then thought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and concluded that this species of serpents dreaded some collossean enemy, which might be the great serpent or Cayman, and they re-unite themselves after seeing the enemy, so as to resist this enemy in amass.—*Humboldt.*

BREADSTUFFS IN THE INTERIOR.—That the price of breadstuffs, more especially Indian corn, will largely decline in the spring, when the Western rivers and lakes are freed from ice, cannot be doubted. The drought of the past summer was limited to a belt of country extending from Iowa to Tennessee. North of the centre line of Iowa the crops of corn and potatoes were good—quite equal to those of former years. *The whole of that crop and a part of that of the previous year* are still there awaiting transportation. One of the first effects of the drought was to impede the navigation of the Upper Mississippi and the Illinois rivers, and, by raising the charge for freight, prevented the corn last fall from being sent to market Of the previous year's crop, only a portion was sent forward for the same reason, (low water,) and also because the farmers, being able to do so, held portions of their crop for an anticipated rise of price.

We have heard the quantity of old corn on hand last fall on the Illinois river alone estimated at three millions of bushels.

In Iowa and Northern Illinois there is a very large quantity of Indian corn and wheat which will be sent to market as soon as navigation opens.

We have conversed with persons from Iowa, who state, as a fact, that around Iowa city, and at other points in the interior, the price of corn this fall and winter was fifteen cents per bushel, and that on the river it could be purchased for twenty-five cents.

If these figures are correct, (and we have no doubt of the truth of them,) it is obvious that when navigation opens, a part of this grain must reach this market, and be sold at a price below that at which it now rules.—*Louisville Journal of Feb. 27.*

RASCALITY OF A HEN.—A Spanish hen, which was a great favorite with her mistress, was accustomed to be fed with a dainty meal every time she laid an egg. Chicky soon found this out, and would go to her nest and sit there a few moments, and then come forth chuckling as loud as if she had performed a great feat, and for a day or two got her usual reward; but on no egg being found on several occasions, it was suspected that Mrs. Chicky was playing false; and her usual feed being withheld, it was found that for two or three times together on the same day she would repeat the dodge of going and sitting for a short time on her nest, and then come forth chuckling as loud as she could for her expected reward.

Poultry Chron.

The carriage shop of Messrs. Smith & Holden, at Salisbury, was burned on the 12th inst., loss about $5,000.

It turns out that neither Baker nor Morrissey, implicated in the death of Poole, are foreigners.

A LITTLE BOY IN LOVE AND CRIME.—Four boys were arrested on Friday evening at Barnum's Museum, where they had called to hire a private box for themselves. The eldest of the youngsters had "fallen in love" with little Eva, and for several nights last week had hired a stage-box for himself and companions at five dollars per night. The manager of the Museum seeing them come so often for a private box, and suspecting they had money that had been obtained dishonestly, sent for the police, and on searching them an empty envelope, addressed to Sheppard & Co., Fulton street, was found on the person of the oldest boy. It was then ascertained that this firm had recently lost several money-letters, and this boy having been the person who took the letters out of the post-office for the firm, he was suspected of retaining them for his own use, and was sent before the United States court. On one evening last week he threw upon the stage a handsome gold bracelet for "little Eva," and has been in the habit of watching the stage that she entered as she was leaving the Museum for home after the evening's performance, and of getting into it. He is about fourteen years of age.—*Tribune.*

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna, Commander Buchanan, arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from her first cruise, which has been the longest and most interesting ever performed by one of our national vessels. She sailed from Philadelphia on the 26th of December, 1850, for Norfolk.—In June, 1851, she sailed from Norfolk to take her place in the East India squadron, and has been absent from the United States three years and ten months during which she has circumnavigated the globe made a long cruise in the China Seas, and headed the expedition to Japan. She has touched at the following ports, viz: Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Isle of France, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Amoy, Manilla, Whampoa, Honolulu, San Francisco, Acapulco, Valparaiso, stopping again at Rio on her return, and making the run from that port in twenty-four days.

The Susquehanna left in port at Rio, on the 11th ultimo, the United States frigate Savannah and United States storeship Relief.

COOKING BY GAS.—A complimentary dinner was given at Worcester a few days since, all the viands being cooked by gas, upon an improved method invented by James B. Blake, Esq., the agent of the Gas Company in that city. Quite a number of scientific gentlemen and others had assembled to judge of its merits, and upon all sides we heard commendations expressed. The arrangements for cooking were the most complete that we ever saw, and at the same time simple in their construction and efficient in the results. The oven in particular attracted our attention, its peculiarities consisting in the application of the gas outside, the ample supply of oxygen for combustion, and the arrangements made for the exit of its products. No heat can possibly escape, the article cooking receiving all applied. The advantages, claimed by this patent are rapidity, neatness, convenience, economy, and improvement in quality of food. There were sixty plates laid, the cost of cooking for which (and the bill of fare was quite excellent) amounted to only $1 40, four hundred feet of gas being consumed, at the rate of 3½ mills per foot.—*Boston Post.*

MARRIED

On Topsail Sound, on Saturday 17th, March, by W. S. Peden, Esq., Mr. OWEN HOLMES, to Mrs. MARY M. St. GEORGE.

DIED,

In Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Wednesday, 28th February, Capt. JAMES CHILD, aged eighty-two years. He was for many years a citizen of Hillsborough, and at one time a member of the House of Commons, from that Borough; but for the last twenty years he resided in Bladen County.

Every one awarded to him the credit of being an honest and upright man.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 15.—Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from Cardenas to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

New Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Brig E. O. Holt, Smith, (late Grinnell,) 44 days from Port au Prince for Boston, laden with logwood, mahogany and coffee, experienced heavy weather, sprung foremost, &c., and short of provisions, put in for repairs—to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Devil Bug, Dozier, from Smithville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

March 16.—Steamer Fairy, Elder, from Fayetteville, to James E. Metts.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Elizabeth, Patty, from Charleston, to J. & J. McRae & Co.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to D. Rosset & Brown; with mdze.

Brig Eureka, Dailey, from New York, to Master.

17.—Steamer Chatham, Allen, from Fayetteville, to J. I. Blossom.

March 18.—Brig Delmont Locke, Parks, from Havana, to Kidder & Martin; with molasses. The Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, left for Cardenas, on the 10th, to load for Portland, Me.

Schr. Lizzie Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Rosset & Bro.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

March 15—Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott; with two lighters in tow.

March 17—Schr. L. P. Smith, Burton, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fairy, Elder, for Fayetteville, by Jas. E. Metts.

March 17.—Schr. Arlington,