AMERICAN EAGLE

R. S. TALL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 13th 1857.

Look to Your Interest!

THE "EAGLE" HAS A **LARGER CIRCULATION** THAN ANY PAPER EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED in the LOWER COUNTIES, and is constantly receiving *new subscribers which makes it the* BEST PAPER ON THE SHORE FOR PUBLISHING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Press for Sale.

WITH an object of enlarging the *"Eagle"* we offer our printing press for sale. It is an "American" press, built on the style of the Hoe press, with the exception it has an acorn frame 10 inches wide and 2½ inches thick, of solid iron. At a trifling expense it can be made superior to most presses in use. It now works a sheet 20 by 32, and being forced to get another press as we enlarge our paper, it will be disposed of very cheap.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 12th, 1857.

FLOUR.—This morning the market was active and there were free buyers of all kinds.—The sales reported at the Corn Exchange were of 600 bbls Howard street and 3,000 bbls City Mills super, all at $6,75, and we heard besides sales of about 60 bbls Howard street do at the same figure. 500 bbls City Mills extra also sold at $5,75. We quote:—Extra - Howard street and Ohio do at $7,25 a 7,62½; City Mills at $7,50 a 7,75. Howard street and Ohio family at $7,-75 a 8,25; City Mills do at $8 a 9; Rye Flour at $4,50 per bbl.

GRAIN—WHEAT.—The marnet more active and prices advancing. Receipts this morninS comprise 2,490 bushels whites and 200 bushels reds. All the white sold at $1,78 and the red at 1;69, together with 350 bushels more reds at the same figure. White, ordinary, at 1,60 a 1 66 good to prime at 1 67 a 1 75; choice at 1,75 a 1 78 per bushel; red Wheat—ordinary to good 1,56; good to prime 1.57 a 1.64, choice 1,65 a 1.-68 per bushel. CORN—Demand weaker and prices hardly so firm. 4,580 bushels received, and sales made of 250 bushels common white at 72 cents, 1,200 bushels prime yellow at 75 cents, and 680 bushels choice do at 76 cents bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues firm. Since our last we heard of sales of 50 hhds. city smoked Bacon Sides for future delivery at 12¼ cents; 25 hhds do do Shoulders at 9¼ cts cash; 38 hhds. Western do do at 9¾ cts; 500 pcs hams at 12½ cts; 50 tres do at 13 cts; 100 a 125 hhds. Sides and shoulders in jobbing lots at full quotations.

COFFEE.—We quote Rio Coffee as before at 11 a 11¼ cents for fair to good, 11½ cts for good and 11¾ a 12 cts for prime. Laguayra Coffee would bring if here 12½ a 13 cts. and we quote Java do at 15 a 15½ cents.

☞We learn from a number of farmers of this county that the growing wheat crop rapidly improved last week. The weather was so cool during the last two days, as to stop it again to a certain extent.

Wheat.—Hooper R. Mobray pulled from his field of wheat, on Monday last, seven stalks, one from each cut, averaging thirty four inches in height. Who can surpass it? Bring along your "tall wheat."

☞What will the *Cambridge Democrat* do now that the Central committee have refused to form that *great Union Party* which it talked so much about a few weeks ago. The Democrat never published, we believe, the proceedings of that meeting, for the reason, we suppose, that it did not recommend that Union. It is a great pity that our new Editor has kicked out of the traces so early. The party is doomed in this county.

Singular Coincident.—Mrs. Mary C. Travers, who died on Taylor's Island, in this county, on the 18th ult., was born on the 18th of April, married on the 18th of April and died on the 18th of April, aged 80 years. She was in many respects a remarkable woman. During the war of 1812, the British fleet, while lying off the mouth of the Patuxent, took a vessel belonging to her husband; (John C. Travsrs) she with the courage and intrepidity of "Joan of Arc" manned a row-boat and ordered them to row her to the Admiral's ship, where she was politely received. She requested the Admiral to give up her husband's vessel, who replied, with the politeness and gallantry becoming a gentleman in his position, that he "never refused the request of a lady."

Business Matters.—The Executors of John C. Henry, dec'd., will sell his personal property, next Wednesday and Thursday.

Levi D. Travers, adm'r. of William D. Travers, dec'd. will sell the personal property of said deceased. next Tuesday.

Thomas J. Dail, as trustee, will offer some land in Robinson's Neck for sale on the 4th of next month.

William M. Fletcher has completed his dwelling and store room near the corner of High and Race streets, where he has the best assortment of Jewelry ever opened in Cambridge, comprising the latest styles and fashions. The reader is referred to his advertisement, in another column, and from thence to his store.

Mr. Fleming has taken the room nearly opposite Mr. Thomas' Drug store, for the purpose of taking daguerreotypes. Persons in want of a good picture would do well to call on him immediately.

PRINTER CHEATED. We copy the following (*verbatim*) written notice stuck up around this place. As they were written to save expense, we give one insertion gratis:

Noiice govenstown
I wish to cinforme
My friends and the
Publick that
Mr. ——— has got
Large supply plants
For sale all kinds of
Plants. [*Towsontown Advocate.*

ADVANCE IN SUGAR.—There has been advance in New Oorleans market of one cent in the price of sugar. A circular from the largest sugar refinery in the United States:

We are sold out of kinds of sugar and syrup, except a few hundred packages of loaf, pulverized sugar. It is uncertain when we will be again producing, and until we can name a definite period we do not accept order to future delivery.

The Whigs and their Old Enemy

Nothing tends better to prove the desperation to which modern Democracy has been driven, than the late feeble attempt, at a meeting in Baltimore, to secure a little aid from their old enemies—the Whigs, An enemy on whom they have exausted their vocabulary of billings-gate epithets to traduce and vilify. We give the full proceedings of their meeting as reported for their party papers:

"At a full meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Rachabite Hall, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, the following Preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the National Democratic party, whilst adhering to its time-honored principles has, in its Conventions, both National and State, added to them and declared an uncompromising hostility to the pernicious views of those who would proscribe or discriminate against the equal rights of the citizen on account of his birth-place or religious belief, and has resolved that the execution of such views is a flagitious violation of the Constitution of the United States:

And whereas, There are many of our fellow-citizens of Maryland not members of our Democratic party, who, agreeing fully with us upon the above declaration and resolution, and actuated by patriotic motives and high spirit of independence, have co-operated with us in a noble effort to support them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That adhering to our party name and organization and all its cherished principles, we do hereby request the Democratic voters of Maryland, and do also most cordially invite all voters who have acted or are disposed to act with us upon existing political issues, to unite in sending delegates to a Democratic State Convertion, to be assembled in Baltimore city, on Thursday the 30th day of July, 1857, at the hall of the Maryland Institute, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of presenting a State ticket for the ensuing general election and the transaction of such other business as may be brough before the said Convention."

It is difficult to conclude whether these resolutions were intended to excite the reader's risibilities at the superficiality of the trick, his contempt at the presumptiousness and arrogance which dictated them, or his sympathy at their whining and begging tone.

Now the old Whigs are "actuated by patriotic motives and high spirit of independence." Lo! how the mighty have fallen and changed. A few years ago they possessed "neither ability, capacity, patriotism, or honesty,"—no epithet was too harsh to call them, no act too mean for them to be guilty of. We need not go far back for the truth of this; in looking over some files we find the following from the Democratic *Review:*

"Again, after another considerable interval of time, on a swell of hard cider excitement, General Harrison brought the opposition into office. They rode the land triumphatly—the entire power of the Government was in their hands—there was no check to their schemes of policy—there was no power to thwart their arrangements—the majority in Congress was decisive. But of all the magnificent schemes introduced into that 'extra session,' what one of them is now the settled policy of the Government? What has become of *Mr. Clay's* fiscal agent—of the bankrupt law—of a prohibitary tariff—of the distribution scheme, and of the grand internal improvement system?

"Why the measures of that 'extra session' *stank in the public nostrils.* * * * * *There is no feature in the admirably working system of our national policy upon which they (the Whigs) can gaze with the glowing eye of paternal affection. They have not a own either the ability, capacity or HONESTY* required to discharge properly the dutes which the position they seek would devolve upon them."

So, old whigs, then "you possessed neither ability, capacity or honesty," and your measures "stank in the public nostrils," but now you are "actuated by patriotic motives and high spirit of independence," and you are called on to aid your old enemis—the party of whom your old immortal leader, Clay, said "the knaves cannot comprehend how a man can be honest"—is not the trick a shallow one? Do they not draw largely on your credulity? How does it sound from your old enemy? Are you not disguisted with the frail attempt? And above all can you thus be *gulled?*

If you was a whig did you not love and revere the immortal Clay? Then if you did read the following from the Illinois State *Register*, and then read the above resolutions, and ponder them well:

THE EMBODIMENT

Henry
Clay, the living personification
and embodiment of
Whig principles,
Whig address.
In 1777,
born; in
1804 quarrelled
with Col. Davies, of Kentucky, which led to his first duel;
in 1808 he challenged Humphrey Marshall, and fired three times at his *heart*;
in 1825, he challenged the great John Randolph, and fired once at his heart
without effect; in 1838 he planned
the CILLEY DUEL, by which
A foul *murder* was perpetrated
and a wife made a
ac; in 1841, with
65 years old, and gray
headed, is under 5,000 dollars
BONDS TO KEEP THE
PEACE! At the age of 29
he PERJURED himself to
secure a SEAT in the United
States Senate! In 1824 he made
an infamous bargain with J. Quincy
Adams, by which he sold out
for a 6-thousand a year office; he
is also well known as a gambler and Sabbath breaker.
His political principles are
precisely and exactly
those of the Hartford convention fed
eralists; opposed to equal rights,
equal privileges, and
equal laws & charitered privileges
Also he sustains
the fer ocious
Alger ines in
their deeds
of blood &
murder!

Constitution and Laws.

Sentence of a Murderer.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., May 8.—McKim has been convicted of the murder of Norcross anwas this morning sentenced to be be executed. He strongly protested before the court his entire innocence of the crime asserting that his conviction had been effected unfairly by perjury of witnesses.

(Correspondent of the "Eagle")

PRESTON, May 10th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR:—

Having a few moments of leisure, I have concluded to drop you a line 'for the paper." I will not promise you that this letter will contain anything very interesting, either to you or your readers; nevertheless such news as our place and vicinity afford "give I unto to thee."

For the last few days, the weather has assumed a Spring-like appearance, and our farmers have been making a "push" to get their corn planted. There will probably be more than an average crop this year, in this section, owing to the fact, that the crop is rather unpromising.—

The cold weather which not only 'lingered in the lap of Spring," but actually insisted on retaining its seat, until many of the wheat fields nearly became barren wastes, The fruit in this vicinity, is not much injured, except the peach crop, whic has suffered, where the trees were exposed.

In regard to political matters, but little is doing. The merits of the different aspirants, on the American party, are discussed occasionally, and conjectures made relative to the successful individual.

I noticed in your last issue that "Poetry" is on the rise—or rather *Poets* are increasing.—Now I do not pretend to know much about versification, or anything else belonging to peotry; nor do I wish to be considered a critic; (for the productions alluded to, are, in my humble judgement, unworthy criticism) but when any individual is guilty of torturing a generous and forbearing public with such POETRY as the following which is a quotation from a *"poem"* by "HARRY GRENVILLE," entitled "What I Love," I think he ought to be told of it, and resquested not to do so any more. Here is the quotation:

"I love on a bright summer's e'en
To gaze on the world beyond,
While the pale harvest moon supreme
Gilds all with her silver wand."

It is naughty, Harry, to publish such "stuff" don't do so any more.

Nearly equal to the above, is a quotation from an "effusion" by "GEORGE FAYETTE:"

"I think of thee at the twilight hour,
When all is serene and still,
And when the birds, *in mystic power*,
Our hearts with their music fill.

George, you had better write prose. You will never make a Poet, take my word for it.

Good-bye,

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The National Hotel Disease.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS —The remarks of Dr. Wynne, of Baltimore, in relation to this disease, before the New York Academy of Medicine, on Thursday evening were listened to with deep interest and on their conclusion he received a vote of thanks He attributed the disease to the offensive effluvia arising from the sewer, and also the bad ventilation to which the house was subjected, especially in cold weather

A gentlemen present suggested that perhaps the disease was owing to some poison or article of adulteration in the wine. He asked whether the wine cellar had been examined? This was suggested to him from the fact that the disease had been confined almost entirely to the male guests of the house—as but few of the females suffered from its effects.

Dr. Wynne remarked that the wine had not been examined, He thought he could speak positively of that fact. He would suggest that one reason that could be given why the ladies had not been more generally affected was that they had usually fire in their rooms, and the windows partially open most of the time.

Dr. McNulty said that he knew a Mr. Macpherson, from North Carolina, who drank no liquor of any kind, who had been taken. While, on the other hand, a Mr. Lockwood, of New York, who drank brandy at times was for a while free from it, although afterwards taken.

Another member spoke of the case of a man and his wife who stopped there, The husband was not well when he went to the hotel; but on the morning after his arrival he told the landlord that he could not stay there, the air smelled very bad, and the water tasted bad also. He must leave He went to another hotel in consequence. He carried his own liquor with him; his wife was not in the least affected.

Drs Detmold, Warren, Griscom and others took part in the discussion, and described the symptoms attending the several cases that have come under their notice. These were in every respect instances similar to those already published. It came out that the National Hotel in cold weather, when all the doors and windows were shut up, was filled with foul air—that the stoves in the house were fed with air from the cellar below, full of foul gas from the sewers; that this accounts for the disease breaking out at two different periods of a cold spell, viz: in January and then in March. Several examples given by Dr. Wynne, from medical history, proved that precisely such a disease has often been produced in establishments, hospitals, armories, etc., from putrid effluvia.

From Kansas and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, May 5. The Republican publishes Secretary Stanton's reply to the letter of the citizens of Lawrence, in which he says he will do nothing which denies the authority or validity of the Territorial laws. Repecting the judges of election, he hopes that the Probate judges will appoint one Republican and one Democrat in favor of a free and one Democrat in favor of a slave State.

The Kansas City Enterprise of the 2d learns from the plains that the Cheyneo Indians are concentrating at the head waters of the Republican fork with the determination of resisting the attack of the United States troops. They had a large supply of arms and ammunition. A terrible battle had been fought at Fremont Peak between the Snake and the Blackfeet Indians. Twenty-seven of the latter were killed.

Trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the Burdel Murder.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, indicted for the murder of Dr Burdell, is fully under way in New York. On Tuesday morning the court room was again thronged by an excited multitude Mrs. Cunningham, accompanied by one of her daughters—the other being ill—occupied seats near the counsel. Eckel (who is to have a separate trial) was also brought in under the charge of an officer A jury having been procured on Monday, Mr. Hall, the district attorney, opened the case for the prosecution on Tuesday. The following is the substance of his remarks:

The prosecution, he said, proposed to prove that Dr. Harvey Burdell ceased to be in the first part of this year. We propose to prove that he was murdered in his own house from motives of hatred and revenge. We propose to prove that he was killed by some one in the house; that among the inmates of that house was one who had certain motives to do that deed; that that person was a woman, and that woman the defendant. All the circumstances go to show that the murder was the deed of a woman, done from a different stand point to that which a man would have taken.

She had known him three years, she was the mother of his child, which never saw the light; she was the mistress and it would be thought his wife. From her own showing she desired no sympathy, and she was jealous of him, she beset him down stairs and up stairs, in his private and his public hours of business. The very domestics that will go on the stand will take the roof of that house off and let you see their whole course of conduct.

The very domestics will show you how she hunted him. We shall call the police officers to show how she claimed to be his wife; we shall show that there are suits for education and breach of promise of marriage, and papers were drawn at her bidding for this man to sign, which none of you would sign, but for the dreadful presentiment he must have had upon his mind that she was his enemy

She followed him to his friend Dr. Thompson, where she had the domestics trained to listen to their conversation.—And there came another man, who became the counterpart of this man below. And she loved this man Eckel; she also had daughters, candidates for matrimony.—And whether she was married to Burdell or not, she was guilty of the grossest infidelity to him with Eckel. He, Burdell, with this shadow at his side, had mode up his mind to let the house to the very respectable lady who will be adduced before you.

She said to her servant, 'Hannah, who is that lady?—she is going to take the house.' On this very Friday—the very day we all dread so much—we find her saying the doctor is a passionate man, and may not live another day. And so it fell out.

She had obtained the key of his safe; she had stolen his pistol, and it was so arranged that outside relief was impossible.

The bolts of the back door were closed, and the front door was fastened by one of the most wonderful locks ever invented.—He came in alone. She had the pass key to his bedroom, and she alone He opens the door and goes in. In the dark he is supposed to have carefully folded his shawl and put away his cap; his shoes were put off, and we are required to believe that all this was done in the dark.

It is certain, however, that all the injuries inflicted on that man were done in the shortest space of time. And it will come out that these blows were inflicted by a left handed woman; we shall shew that this woman is left handed; her domestics will testify to it, and she has been carefully watched to ascertain the fact.

There was the safe which she had pilfered with the latch down, and the body lay there with the hands down, laid out carefully and not fallen as if in a deadly struggle with his enemy, and he had fought like a man surrounded by a host of enemies.

"And hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

I make no charges against any other person in that house now. She stands alone and when you come to look upon all the circumstances, you will see that no one intruder in that house could have done that deed. Why who but a woman would have laid that head so near to the door that it would scarcely swing clear of it.—There was another door and she had the pass key.

There was a fire in that room, but it would not do to burn the clothes there.—So she passed the room of the sleeping cook to the little room where a fire was kept burning. And Dr. Parmless, who lived opposite, saw a flicker as of a burning linen, and three persons in the street smelt the odor of burning woolen or leather, of which there can be no doubt. Now it will be for her to disprove these facts by other evidence And when the neighbors came in and told her that Dr. Burdell was dead what was her conduct? To one she replies "I'm so glad; I thought he was murdered.' To others she said "I have a dreadful secret to impart to you. I am the doctor's wife" And when before the coroner we find this woman wanting counsel, and when at last she does come down to a hot room, with a heavy cape on her shoulders, one watchful eye discovers a little red mark corresponding to one on the neck of the murdered man.

Group the circumstances of that week It commences with a quarrel, it progresses with quarrels, and it culminates in murder. Note the circumstances of the murder; the fifteen mortal wounds on the body; her conduct before the coroner; her refusal to testify when she might have turned the tide of popular indignation from her. I shall greatly mistake your comprehension if you do not discern the value of the facts in giving a color to the motive, and I shall call upon you to say that that woman, whether wife or mistress of the murdered man, was guilty of the crime.

Testimony was then introduced for the prosecution. Dr Francis described the wounds on the body, his evidence being substantially the same as before the inquest

Hannah Conlan, the cook; Mrs. Stransbury, the lady to whom Dr. Burdell was about to rent his house; John Burchell, the doctor's boy; Mary Donoho, the chambermaid, who had left a few days before the murder, and Dr. Main, were also examined. There was no new developments and the aspect of the case seems to be, so far, in no respects altered.

The steamer Europa's Mails.

We have our files by the Europa at Boston, but the following are the only additional items worth copying:

The London Morning Hearld has an article upon the intelligence from the United States that the demand for indemnification which the British minister had intended to make, upon second thoughts Lord Napier had determined to withhold more especially as the French minister, who had received analogous instructions from his own goverment, had failed in his application to President Pierce and had not thought proper to renew his demands upon the goverment of Mr. Buchanan — The Morning Hearld reviews the Greytown affeir, condemning the supineness of the minister and the goverment, and concludes as follows:

It would seem that the foreign policy of my Lord Palmerston is founded upon the converse of the adage, *Pacer sudjectis et debellere superbos.* He can be very sensitive indeed about the honor of the British flag in the Canton river but he can suffer the same flag to be spurned and insulted on the river San Juan, and thousands of poor people who trusted to its protection to be murdered or rifled and beggared — He can be valiant with the feeble Chinese, but he pockets affronts to any amount from the hectoring and loud-voiced but brave and resolute Yankees. Is such a minister fitted to protect the honor of England abroad and the interests of Englishmen. If so we desire to see a better proof of his fitness than is afforded by his pitiful submission to the outrage on British subjects: and the violation of the British flag committed three years since at Greytown, and still unredressed and unatoned for.

James E. Murdoch, the talented American tragedian who has been playing successfully in England has left London *en route* for Rome. Mr. M. is in excellent health and looking better than at any time during the past fifteen years—a pedestrian trip in Wales and a short residence at the wells of the Great Malvern having almost rejuvenated him.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writting on 23d April, says

Yesterday's accounts from Galway state that the progress of emigration there has not slackened, notwithstanding that the recent accounts from America are discouraging. The 4 o'clock train to Dublin was crowed with emigrants of the better class bound for the United States, and as the season advances it is feared that the drain of population will be further increased.

CRINOLINE IN RHYME:

A lady with a crinoline, was walking down the street—her feathers fluttered in the air—her hoops struck out a feet. She walked the earth as if she felt of it she was no part, and proudly did she step along for pride was in her heart. She did not see a curly dog which walked close by her side all save the bushy tail of which her crinoline did hide. His tail the dog with pleasure shook— it fluttered in the wind and from the lady's crinoline struck out a foot behind. A crowd the tail did soon espy, as it waved to and fro, and like a rudder seemed to plot which way the mind should go. The curly dog right pleased was he such quarters he had got, and walked behind the lady in a kind of doggish trot. Each step the lady now did take served to inorense her train while those who followed in the wake roared with might and main. Some held their sides and laughed so hard and many fairly cried and many even still confessed that day they'd like to died. But still the lady sailed along, in crinoline and pride unmindful of the crowd behind, or dog close by her side But soon another dog espied the tail which fluttered free—it so provoked his doggish ire he could not let it be—but with a deep ferocious growl for battle straight he went and neath the lady's crinoline both dogs were quickly pent They fought tis said one hour or more—the lady nothing knew but with her head erect sailed on and did her way pursue. Some say she never would have known at all about the fight, had not the dog mistook and give her limb an awful bite. But since that day I've heard it said, the lady ne'er was seen upon the street with so much pride—and *such* a crinoline.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A difficulty occurred to-day at Willard's hotel between J McLeod Murphy and Daniel E. Sickles.—Mr Murphy, on Sunday, addressed a note to Mr. Sickles, accusing him of assailing his private character by unjust imputation in his efforts to effect his (Murphy's) removal as Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Sickles replied that the note was only a vague and unmeaning menace and as such, he had already taken too much notice of it. Mr. Murphy not giving his author and the particulars of the allegation Mr Murphy yesterday sent Maj Watkins to see Mr. Sicklea, when the latter demanded the name of the informent on whose statement Mr. Murphy bassed his charge and denied the right to be interrogated on rumor.

Mo. Murphy considering Mr. Sickles o te insulting sent a challenge through Watkins. Mr. Sickles, in his reply, said he had not used language which cast any imputation on Mr. Murphy's honor and there was therefore no ground on which he could demand an explanation or hostile meeting. Here the correspondence rests. This morning Mr. Murphy obtained admission to Mr. Sickles chamber whilst he was in bed and attempted to cowhiide him A struggle ensued, when Mr. S. obtained pessession of the weapon but received a blow in his face from the hands of his assailant.

A REMARKABLE HYDROPATH.—The death of an old maiden lady of very ecentric character has just taken place at Saint Amand, France. For upwards of twenty years she never left her dwelling and almost every day of her life she passed several hours seated in a large cistern filled with water in her court yard. She had a perfect antipathy to meat, and lived only on fruit and vegetables and she made her servant, who was her only companion do the same. She actually could not even bear to allow any person who had recently eaten meat to approach her, and when it was necessay for her to communicate with workmen and others, she would only do so on Friday before twelve o'clock on which days she took it for gracted they abstained from the use of meat; likewise she would never receive a visit from her medical adviser unless he were fasting.—She built a sort of tower at the entrance of her courtyard, and through it admitted her medical man; but with all other persons she only consented to communicate through a hole in the wall. After the visits of her doctor she used to plunge into her basin, as she said, to purify herself.—Notwithstanding her eccentricities, she was very shrewd in matters of business, and kind to the poor.

THE COMET, which as being a stranger visitant from the outside regions of space, naturally attracts much of the popular attention, and forms the subject of not a few newspaper articles, not to say puffs, is also as popularly charged with being the cause of the unseasonable weather we have of late been having. This charge is, in some quarters, made with much seriousness and occarionally with claims to scientific intellgence. But what connections there can be between our atmosphere and the little nucleus of matter in this comet, nobody can tell how litle—scores of millions of miles off, we beleive—has never yet been shown by any process of reasoning, the whole affair having been left to accurest suggestions of the imagination. As for seizing upon the advent of a comet to account for the cold weather it is going quite too far for a reason. Through unusual, the weather is not unparalled, for we have seen a meteorological chart which was prepared in this city in 1820, and through out constructed with the greatest fidelity and care, wherein just such a reason as this of the winter and spring of 2856-'7 is exhibited with the single exception that two or three of the closing days of the month of April, 1820, were very hot But it seems that there are in reality two comets now visible in our heavens, a circumstances in no wise uncommon, or that should induce in any mind a moment's apprehension of danger to our steady old plant.—*Nat Intel.*

☞The Court Journal says; We are now folly able to authenticate the rumor which we alluded to last week of the probable postponement of the marriage of the Princess Royal till January next. Several reasons have conduced to this postponement and one is that the residence preparing for the prince and princess in Berlin will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year. This place was the residence of the father of the present King of Prussia, but has been for many years much neglected. Its furniture as well as its decorations repuired a complete renewal, and the buildings itself a great extent of ornamental repair with the additions necessary to modern notions of luxury and comfort. Prince Frederick William, it is expected, will arrive in this country about the latter end of May or the begining of June; the precise time may perhaps be influenced by the Queen's recovery. Had the marriage taken place in autumn, as originally proposed, the royal bride and bridegroom were to have remained some time in England; but, as the nuptuals have been postponel some months the prince and princess will, it is expected proceed at once to Berlin.

NORTHERN CAPILAL AND NORTHERN LABOR DEVELOPING THE SOUTH.—A letter in the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer state "that a Northern company has agreed to furnish on Deep river, within two years after the completion of the contract of Messrs. Dungan, Cartwright & Co., seven millions of dollars worth of black band iron ore. This is to be manufactured on the spot, by which its value will be increased of course—how much we are unable to say, but doubtless at least as much more. So that there is to be brought into market, by one company in two years say fourteen millions of dollars worth of iron alone from this depository of undeveloped and untold wealth of North Carolina.

"WOODLAND CREAM."—*A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price For dressing Ladies Hair it has no epual, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Genlemen's Hair to curl in the most ratural manner It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed,
FETRIDGE & CO., N. York,
Proprietors of the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers*

DIED.

On Friday evening last, at his late residence, LEVIN W. JONES, aged about 25 years.

BEST article of Hooped Skirts, for sale at Big Mills, by
may13 RAWLEIGH & BRO.