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The War Question.

Although the indications presented by the intelligence which we published yesterday, are, we own, of a most unfavorable character to the prospects of peace, we have not yet lost faith in the chances of some solution being found which will FRIDAY MORNING, MAR. 3, 1854 avert the dire alternative to which they seem to point. The speech of the Queen of England, whilst it recommends that her people should prepare for the worst, still breatnes a decidedly pacific tone, and holds out the hope that every effort of negotiation will be exhausted before hostilities are resorted to. The failure of Count Orloff's mission to Vienna, which, it appears, had for its object the formation of a league with the German against the Western Powers, has removed one element of uncertainty from the consideration of the question, which had imparted to it its most dangerous aspect. In the political isolation of the Czar we see the prospect of a speedy settlement of the question, either by his timely submission to the stern necessities of his position, or by the formatually crush him.

The affairs of Europe have, in fact, arrived at a crisis which will no longer admit of palliatives or temporary expedients. Something must be done quickly, and done effictually, to put an end to a state of things which menaces the peace of the world and paraly zes its commercial operations. The war between Russia and Turkey has now been carried on for nearly a year-for the invasion of the principalities was an act of war-and yet no advance has been made towards the settlement of the question at issue. The position of the other powers has, up to a certain point, been an independent one as regards the belligerents, for, without favoring either side, they have been endeavoring to stay by negotiation the progress of hostilities, and to effect an accommodation between them. Finding the pretensions of the Czar irreconcileable with the claums of justice and moderation, and inconsistent with the future safety and peace of Europe, they have now openly espoused the cause of Turkey, and it is clear that we must very soon have either a European war between the allied powers and Turkey, arrayed on one side, and Russia, and such of the German States as she can drag into her quarrel, on the other, or else some general and comprehensive adjustment of the rights of the different powers, similar to that laid down by Lord Palmerston's project .-Matters have, in fact, arrived at a point which will only admit of one or the other of these alternatives, and it only remains for us to examine in

favor of which the probabilities lie. It is evident that the Emperor of Russia has been all along counting on the impossibility of a cordial union being maintained between the governments of England and France, from the traditional animosity which has so long existed between the people of the two countries. He also reckoned upon the sympathy and support of all the box. German and a portion of the Northern Powers, from the consanguinity and similarity that existed between their rdspective families, thrones and governments. How far the first of these suppositions is well founded remains to be seen; but as regards the second there is no doubt of the disposition of the German Powers either to remain neutral or side with Russia. Besides the motives that we have just enumerated, the German States stand in natural awe of the overgrown power of Russia, its close propinquity to them, and the enormous masses which it can bring into the field. But there is a new and important obstacle which has revealed itself in the progress of European civilization, which opposes itself to the successful carrying out of either of these ideas by the German Powers. The great popular, social and religious revolution which was brought about three centuries ago by the efforts of Luther, Calvin, Knox and other enlightened minds of that age, was also political in its effects, and divided Europe into two great camps, swayed by principles of the most uncompromising hostility towards each other. All the North of Europe-England, Holland, and Northern Germany-combined the power and force of the revolution of that day; whilst the South of Europe-Italy, France, and Spain-were arrayed in opposition to it, and in support of the old order of things. That distribution of the material power, impulses and opinions of Europe is at the present day entirely altered by the political revolutions, enterprises, and experiments of the last half century. The principles of popular or parliamentary government, more or less defined, have taken the place in the public mind formerly occupied by the controversies of the Church of Rome with the Protesiant sects. The popular masses of France, England, Italy, Germany, Spain and the North of Europe, have now a common bond of sympathy and brotherhood, whatever may be the form of government which accident has imposed upon them. As a counterpoise, lature. the power of Russia has grown within the last two centuries into a sudden strength and preponderance menacing the social, political, and religious systems of the rest of Europe.

It will be seen from this rapid retrospect that the distribution of the social and political olements of Europe is entirely changed at the pres- people? This Resolution proposes a plan for ent day, and there is now more or less of a league | bringing about a Constitutional change, that is, amongst the masses against the barbarous principles of despetism on which the Government of Russia is based. The Czar in fact resembles, both in his attributes and his attitude, those great destrovers of civilization and of the human race, dilatory. The Constitution has provided a cheap, Genghis Khan and Tamerline, of whom he may be said to be a sort of residuary legatee. In the days of the latter was witnessed the same speciacle that we behold to-day-Christians and Turks forgetting the religious differences in a combined effort to oppose bounds to the insatiable ambition the leaders at the last session of the Legislaof their barbarian invader.

The failure of the Czar to induce the German Powers to abandon their neutral position for active co-operation, is therefore to be attributed less to any want of sympathy for his cause than to a wholesome dread of the enormous force of popular opinion, wielded by a France and England, the two great representatives in Europe of the parliamentary elective systems of government. It should be remembered that this is not a mere which was foreshadowed by Canning, some thirty years ago, in the celebrated speech which he delivered in the House of Commons, in support of the independence of the South American republies. This struggle will present a novel feature of such names as Macon and Gaston. in the fact, that instead of the revolutionary elements being set in movement by revolutionists, it will be wielded by France and England against

Russin. It is not likely that in the presence of such a

yrojects. Should, however, all efforts at negotiation fail, he will probably, to save the honor of his arms, maintain a contest of a few months' duration; but he will eventually have to yield to the immense force that will be brought to bear against him. In the warlike preparations recommended in the Queen of England's speech, we of the Amazon Expedition. therefore see the best guarantee of a prompt and satisfactory solution of the question at issue. The best way to prevent war is by being fully prepared for it; and if England and France only assume the firm and decided attitude that becomes them, we have no doubt that in the course of foreigners, since the conquest of South America another year we shall see this and other troublesome questions effectually set at rest by the arrangements of a general congress .- New York

CHARLOTTE:

The Whig State Convention.

This body met in the Capital on the 21st ultimo, and the result of their labor is before us. The Star says it was one of the largest, most talented, and respectable bodies that ever assembled in the State. It is well we are so informed, or we should never have known it, for judging by the result of its deliberations we should have come to a widely different conclusion.

Gentle reader, who do you suppose it nominated ?—General Alfred Pockery, of Richmond. "Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen!"tion of such a powerful combination as will effec. He is the acknowledged head and front of the great Whig party that was. Osborne, Barringer, Rayner, Donnel, and others did not want to take the beating, or the Convention paid a poor compliment to their standing and talents. That must be a desperate cause, which its friends are willing to entrust to the leadership of such a champion.

> After passing a string of Resolutions, one of which we propose to comment upon, the Convention unanimously nominated " the old war-horse." and he is now on the turf. The redoubtable General is notoriously known to many of our readers, having canvassed this District for Con-

> Having made so small a figure in Congress, at this writing, we are unable to trace his legislative career-but presume he followed the Whig leaders. We do know that he was a bitter Federal, Scott-Whig, and during the canvass, made as ultra consolidation speeches as we ever heard.

Upon what grounds the Wilmington Herald denominates him the representative of the people, in contradistinction to his Democratic opponent, we should be glad to know? What has he ever done to identify himself peculiarly with the masses? In the memorable canvass between Manlythe exponent of the class contending for exclusive privileges-and Gov. Reid, the author and chosen champion of free-suffrage, he voted and worked for the former, and has always acted with the party that defeated that great republican measure. He has ever been opposed to the people in their struggle for their rights and equality at the ballot

Gen. Dockery the people's representative! In what does it consist? In his efforts to oppress the poor, and exalt the rich? In his denying the poor man the right to vote for Senator, because he happens not to have fifty acres of land?

Is General Dockery qualified to fill the Executive office of the State? What great measure has he ever originated, or carried through by his talents? Is physical strength to enable him to canvass, and low demagogism the only pre-requisite for a Wh'g candidate for that responsible

He has been several terms in the Legislature, and in Congress-but what did he ever do in either body, that marked him as a man of "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect "? But all personal objections aside, what are the General's views upon State policy and constitutional reform? Is he, as formerly, opposed to free-suffrage? The Resolutions of the Convention say not a word about it. Is the 6th Resolution purposely worded so as to leave the candidate's opinion on that question undefined, allowing him the opportunity of advocating this measure where it is popular, and opposing it where unpopular. The following is the Resolution:

"6. Resolved, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people; Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of delegates to the people, so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legis-

What Constitutional reform does it mean Is the Whig Convention in favor of a change in the basis upon which the school fund is distributed? Is it in favor of giving the election of Judges, Solicitors and other public officers to the in our opinion, impracticable-for the East will never consent to call an open Convention :- and even if it should, it would be too expensive and peared. speedy, and safe mode-that is by Legislative enactment-the plan the Democratic party pronoses to follow. If the Whig party is sincere in its desire to effect this change, why did not ture co-operate with the Democratic Members, and permit it to become a law; a large portion of the expense had already been incurred, the necessary steps taken, and it only required a few more votes to have secured its adoption.

tion, has two serious objections;-first, its impracticability; and secondly, if the difficulty in quarrel between Russia and Turkey; it is the in the way could be removed, its expensiveness beginning of that great conflict of principles, and delay. The plan favored by the Democratic party is the best, for it is the cheaper, more expeditious, and is, in a word, the one pointed out by the Constitution itself, and received the sanction

to assemble at J. W. Osbonne's office, Wednes. lustre to the well-earned reputation this firm has combination the Cz ir will persevere in his insane day, 8th instant, at half past one o'clock, p. m.

Rough Notes on the Andes.

We extract from the National Intelligencer, of the 15th of January, some sketches taken from The Report of Lieut. Gibbon, U. S. Navy, just ordered to be printed by Congress, as a Second Part

This officer made a very extended exploration by land and water through Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil-passing numerous heads of large rivers, in sections of country very little frequented, by by the Spaniards-descending the perilous falls of Madeira River, to the Amazon.

In passing among various tribes and languages of the aboriginal people, we understand, he describes a condition of manners and customs, in many respects, similar to those encountered by the European conquerors of Peru; and exhibits illustrations of their native peculiarities, and of the superb varieties of the scenery. To judge, by the specimen we present, the writer, has a faculty to describe curious scenes and objects in an at-

We learn his Report abounds with drawings, with original maps; and that he designates a contrast in civilization, to that of the aborigines of the northern part of the American continent.

Celebration-20th of May.

On Saturday, the 18th ult., a meeting of th citizens of Mecklenburg was held for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate in a becom ing manner, the approaching 20th of May. W. regret to say there was a very thin turn out, and if more spirit is not manifested the idea had bet ter be abandoned. For one, we had much rather not attempt it at all than to fail. We desire to see a celebration that will be creditable to the living and worthy of the mighty dead. If the contemplated celbration of that day cannot arouse us, then indeed, have the patriotic fires that once burned so fiercely in the bosom of the sons of 1775 gone out forever, and "we are the degenerate sons of noble

That day is the proudest epoch in American history, and the names that figured there are already engraved on lame's unmoldering pillar. They periled their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor-braved the halter and the scaffold to announce that great and fundamental truth that man is, and of right ought to be free-planted the tree of liberty, and prepared the way for the establishment of this, the Model Republic of the

priceless boon, are called upon to contribute their mite towards commemorating the deeds of those immortal worthies, and perpetuating their memories, will they suffer the secular concerns of earth to prevent them from laying their gift on the altar of the past. If we take the meeting of Saturday as a test, it would seem so. We agree with the eloquent gentleman (Dr. Pritchard,) who opened the meeting, "that it was a shame, a burning disgrace, that we who now trample upon the very soil consecrated by the patriotic sacrifices, and hallowed by the blood of the authors of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, should be so luke-warm and indifferent, on a subject that should arouse every emotion of our soul."

The meeting adjourned to assemble again in March, and we hope that it will be fully attended. and every one present will be inspired with a spirit of liberality and patriotism that will speed on the good work, and give an earnest that the day will be celebrated in a manner worthy of the deeds it commemorates, and of the names that have shed such an undying lustre upon our revo-

"Those names that are written in records sublime, In the uttermost corners of the earth

And beam 'til the wreck of expiring time, O'er the glorified land of their birth."

Charlotte Market.

Very little Cotton coming in this week-market dull-price from 6½ to 8, according to quality. Flour, per barrel, from 6 to 63; in sacks, from 3 to 31 per hundred.

Corn readily brings 75 cents, and in demand, Meal, 80 to 85 cents, trade active. Bacon, from 8 to 81, hog round.

Salt, 21 per sack, large supply on hands.

Something Nice.

Our friend, Mr. L. S. Williams, has placed upon our table a plug of Calhoun Tobacco, manufactured by that enterprising firm, D. H. Spencer & Co., of Henry County, Va. This Tobacco is acknowledged to be the finest and best flavored that is made in the Country.

We learn from the Danville Republican, that this firm have been paying as high as \$45 per cwt., for a large portion of the Tobacco they are manufacturing this season. To those who are fond of the weed we can safely recommend this brand. It may be had at the Drug Store of Pritchard & Caldwell, Irwin, Huggins & Co., and from the territories of the United States. It did M. H. Peoples & Co.'s. If King James could have tried this, his philipic would never have ap-

Bryan & Thompson have now in store a supply of the best Wines and Segars, that La Belle France, and the Queen of the Antilles can furnish. We speak by the book. These gen- denied only by the most absolute of the continental a bottle of Heidsick Champagne, which for sparkle never before permitted to be interferred with. and delicious taste is incomparable-and have also placed upon our table a bunch of the Rio Hondo Segars, which, for flavor and taste entitles them to be puffed by all lovers of the luxury. These except from abolitionists. A prominent Whig lows; which also is credible, from the wall of so ters of his weight. Last Sunday he renewed the gentlemen have on hand, Segars and Wines of The plan then, pursued by the Whig Conven- every favorite brand, and for their courteous and gentlemanly deportment deserve encouragement.

New Goods.

Spratt, Daniel & Co., are receiving their stock of new and beautiful Spring Goods. The Senio partner is now in the Northern cities, and the styles and patterns that will be fashionable this season will be found upon their shelves. This is a very favorite house with the ladies, and their The Committee of Arrangements appoint. selections this Spring being more varied and exed by the meeting on the 18th ult., is requested tensive, will increase the reputation and add heretofore enjoyed. Call and see them.

Our Book Table.

Godey for March has been received. The Editor asks if there has been any falling off in the number of pages of the Magazine-and we might ask of interest or beauty either, and receive an equally emphatic no.

This is really a beautiful number, highly emhellished, and filled with choice miscellaneous and literary articles of taste and merit. The colored fashion plates, cottage printed in colors, and exquisite engraving of " selling the wedding ring, a love token," are among the items that add interest and give beauty to this incomparable Ladies Magazine. Godey's Lady's Book is far ahead of any other periodical published, and is indispensable to ladies of taste and fashion. Address L. A. Godey, No. 113 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. \$3 per annum in advance.

The Concord Weekly Gazette.

We have received the first number of this paper, published in Concord, N. C., by Mr. JAMES M. HENDERSON, and place it upon our exchange list with pleasure. It is a very handsome, well printed sheet, Whig in politics. We wish the Proprietor much pecuniary success.

Since our last issue, Messrs. Badger and Kerr, have made able and effective speeches in favor of the Nebraska bill. That portion of the Whig press, of this State, who have been prating so much about bad faith, and impugning the motives of the gallant Douglass, now find themselves in rather an uncomfortable fix. Will they still insist that the horse is seventeen feet high-or will they have the boldness to retract their error, and give that support to the bill which it will receive from every southern representative in either House of Congress. What a pity Badger did not speak sooner. How much explanation and useless shedding of ink it would have saved. He should have by all means sneezed sooner.

We were visited on Saturday night last with one of the heaviest falls of water that we have had in twenty years. It commenced about 8 o'clock at night, and poured in torrents until after daylight on Sunday morning. The Catawba River was higher than at the great freshet in 1840. The Railroad Bridge over that river we are happy to state stood unmoved "amid the hell of waters that boiled and dashed " against its solid abutments-the damage to the road was very slight. The Greenville Road was not so fortunate-we learn from the Carolinian that about C. B. McGinniss, E. N. Hutchinson, V. C. Bar- ble, and such arrangements as I have in view, I seven hundred feet of the trestle work has been washed away, carrying with it fourteen cars loaded with lumber which had been placed on the trestle to keep it from moving.

We learn from a passenger who came up on the Wednesday's train, that Mr. HALL, an Agent on the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, in attempting to jump off the cars while in motion, received a very severe injury. This was an imprudent and unnecessary risk, and we hope the accident will deter others from making a similar

We learn from the South-Carolinian that Mr. NIMS, of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road, has been appointed General Transportation Agent on the Charlotte Road. Mr. Nims is spoken of as a man of great sagacity and practical sense, and his appointment and acceptance of the post will infuse new confidence and energy into the business transactions of the Road.

Judge Douglas's Bill.

All accounts warrant us in cherishing the belief that this bill for the final settlement of the vexed question of slavery by expelling the whole subject from Congress, and permitting it to rest for the future upon the republican basis of selfgovernment, will pass Congress and become the law of the land.

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we observe the efforts that are being made to make a dential capital, it may be reserved for exercising its pernicious but powerful influence in the canvass

The Missouri Compromise was doubtless entered nto by patriotic men of all parties and sections with the most commendable inducements and anticipations. It was thought, and by Southern men, that it would forever heal the wound which the agitation of the subject had inflicted upon and admiration and regard then entertained for our Federal Union.

Such was the spirit, such the hopes which animated the endorsers of that Compromise, (as it has been misnamed.) Time has passed on, and to attain the epoch of its passage we have now to gaze through the mist of 34 years. How worthy and yet how vain was the spirit! how nobly cherished, and yet how sadly disappointed were the hopes! They were wise men, but they failed to fathom how deeply and how firmly the antislavery sentiment had become radicated in the hearts of the Northern people. And unfortunately in the very remedy which they applied, was incorporated the principle of intervention on the part of Congress for the exclusion of slave property, and the Missourt Compromise proved but a brief shaken the Union to its very centre and threatened to engulph, and did consume privileges of the Southern people, the most inestimable; the most prominent among them, the right of locomotion to any portion of the common country, a privilege

the Washington Sentinel has used the most patribeen actuated by the same motives. The former the Bill. The Sentinel takes the position very justly that it is not a test of democracy, but of patriotism and equity to the South. * * * * Judge Douglas's speech should be published in every paper in the State, that the people may be made thoroughly acquainted with the whole history of this important subject .- Winnshoro Register. | more insight into all kinds of subjects than any loons."

For the Democrat.

Public Meeting. A meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County was held in the Court-House, on the 18th

celebration of the 20th of May. On motion, Robert D. Alexander, Esq., was called to the chair, and Samuel J. Lowrie was

requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in some eloquent remarks by Dr. H. M. Pritchard. On, motion, R. P. Waring, A. C. Williamson, Esqs., and Dr. Robert Gibbon were appointed a committee to prepare Resolutions for the action

of the meeting. The Committee reported the following resolu tions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Mecklenburg will celebrate the approaching anniversary of the 20th of May, 1775, in a manner worthy of the illustrious event consummated on that day and worthy of themselves and their glorious ancestry. Resolved, That in order to accomplish our purpose, the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint two committees, as follows: 1. A committee of ten, to be called "the com-

mittee of invitation and correspondence," whose duty it shall be to extend special invitations to all the distinguished native sons of North Carolina in other States, and to the descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Indendence, wherever they may be found.

2. A committee of fifty-six to be called "the Committee of Arrangements," who shall make all needful preparations for the due celebration of

Resolved, That we extend a cordial invitation every resident of the old North State and all of her sons and daughters wherever they may be, to meet with us on that day and partake of its festivities and its hallowed recollections. Resolved, That the County of Cabarrus and

the Mecklenburg portion of Union County, which Counties were a part of the Mecklenburg of 1775, be requested to co-operate with us in the contemplated celebration, once more "like kindred drops mingling into one.'

The following gentlemen, by appointment under the 2nd resolution, constitute "the Committee o Invitation and Correspondence:

For Mecklenburg County .- Jas. W. Osborne, Wm. Johnston, G. W. Caldwell, C. J. Fox, R. P. Waring, A. C. Williamson.

For Cabarrus County .- Rufus Barringer, Dr. For Union County .- D. A. Covington, Samuel

H. Walkup.

The following gentlemen constitute "the Com-

mittee of Arrangements": For Mecklenburg County .- W. M. Matthews, John Walker, J. B. Robison, Dr. William A. Ardrey, Silas Alexander, Thos. P. Grier, Samuel Berryhill, A. B. Davidson, D. A. Caldwell, William Patterson, James Johnston, R. L. de Armor, ringer, J. A. Young, T. N. Alexander, William C. Morris, Dr. Robert Gibbon, Dr. Joseph M. Davidson, John L. Springs, A. R. Erwin, Isaac J. Price, Gen. W. H. Neel, W. M. Grier, John P. Ross, Junius M. Alexander, E. C. Davidson, R. d'Acre, I should have achieved the conquest of W. Alexander, Andrew Springs, E. B. D. Sloan,

J. A. Fox, John F. Irwin, Miles L. Wriston. N. White, Caleb Phifer, W. S. Harris, John Shimpock, D. A. Penick, Robert E. Love, Daniel

Pritchard, Samuel J. Lowrie, William Maxwell,

For Union County .- sames M. Dunn, H. M. Houston, J. M. Stewart, D. Rushing, Russell Rodgers, M. L. C. McAuley, Eli Stewart, Col.

Thomas C. Wilson. On motion, the Chairman of this meeting was added to the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion, the proceeding of this meeting were ordered to be published in the North Carolina Whig and in the Western Democrat, with a request that they be copied into every other paper

R. D. ALEXANDER, Chm'n. S. J. Lowrie, Sec'y.

To Correspondents .- The communications of "M." and "Otto," are filed for insertion and will appear next week.

It is from the Louisville Journal, edited by G. PRINTICE, that the following notice is inserted.

"THE CHINESE CHRISTIANS, -- Swedenborg

seems to have been the only person to whom the fact was known that a body of people professing party issue of it, that as a prolific source of Presi- Christianity live in any part of Tartary. In the year 1770, he declared that the fact of the existence of such a people was made known to him Nothing new from Asia. The allied fleets will by the spirits in the spiritual world. He moreover | immediately re-enter the Black Sen. The Amdeclared what portions of the Scriptural writings bassadors were much dissatisfied with their return were in their possession. As a part of what he to the Bosphorus. says was revealed to him has proved to be true, it will not be very wonderful if his entire revelation should be sustained. We have not seen the volume of Swedenborg's writings from which the subjoined extract is taken, but we find the extract to be superseded by Resian, Pacha, and Achmet in the New-York Day Book, which paper copied succeeds Resia as Captain Pacha. Some doubt is it from a volume entitled 'The True Christian thrown on this report. Religion.' Here is the extract. 'Concerning that ancient Word which had been in Asia before the Israelitish Word, it is permitted to relate this news, that it is still reserved there, among the people who live in Great Tartary. I have conversed with spirits and angels who were thence, in the spiritual world; who informed me that they possess the Word, and that they have possessed it from ancient times, and that they perform their divine worship according to this Word, and that it consists of more correspondence. They said that in it also is the book of Jasher, which is mentioned in Joshua, x. 13, 12 and in the second book of Samuel, i. 7, 18; and also, that with them are not escape the keen penetration of our enemies, the books called the Wars of Jehovah and the Enunciations, which are mentioned by Moses, armistice that was followed by agitations that have Numbers xxi. 14, 15, and 27 to 30; and when I read to them the words which Moses had taken thence, they looked to see if they were there, and found them; hence it was manifest to me, that the highly astonished this city. Of the first I did not ancient Word is still with them. In conversing write you, for I supposed it a hoax. But it has with them they said that they worship Jehovah, been repeated since, and an eye witness has told some as an invisible God, and some as visible. - me of the wonderful results. A man enveloped tlemen have just uncorked for our especial benefit, despots of Europe, and one that the Anglo-Saxon They further told me that they do not suffer for- in a net work containing a large number of bladeigners to come among them, except the Chinese, ders filled with hydrogen gas, ran, two Sundays To abrogate this restriction, the south almost to with whom they cultivate peace; because the ago, down the Champs Elysees at the rate of thira man irrespective of parties, together with patri- Chinese empire is from their country; and also ty-five miles an hour. His leaps were enormous. otic men of the North are now making every ef- that they are so populous, that they do not believe The ascensional power of the gas was not sufficfort. The Bill, at first, met with no opposition any country in the whole world to be more popu- ient to carry him up, but it neutralized three-quarfrom Kentucky. Mr. Dixon, one of the Senators many miles, which the Chinese formerly built for experiment upon an exterior Boulevard with a litfrom that State, with a spirit which cannot be too their protection against invasion from them .highly commended, most cheerfully declared his Moreover, I heard from the angels, that the first said that with a favorable wind he could easily approval of it. We believe that the majority, nay chapters of Genesis, which treat concerning the make forty-five, and beat any locomotive without the whole body of the Southern Whigs will support creation, concerning Adam and Eve, concerning fatigue. it, if it is not made a party issue. To prevent this, their sons and posterity till the flood, and likewise concerning Noah and his sons, are also in that by man, it is evident that if he could in any way otic efforts. But we are sorry to see that its con- Word; and thus that they were copied thence by lengthen his legs, as this evident in reality does, temporaries the Union and Intelligencer have not Moses.' Swedenborg was one of the most extra- he would realize the fable of the Seven-Leagued ordinary men that ever lived. He seems to have Boots. Candler, the most agile clown of the cirdeclares it a "test of true democracy "to support had almost universal knowledge, and wrote im- cus, who was present, agreed soon, with a similar

other man. His disciples are not very numerous. but they cling to their belief in all that he has written with the most unrelaxing tenacity. Among his followers in this country are several men of of February, 1854, to make arrangements for the eminence who receive his teachings without ques.

Why Napoleon Invaded Russia, A work has been quite recently published in

France, by M. Villemain, an ex-professor and ex. minister of State, which throws a strong light on the ulterior objects of the elder Napoleon in his invasion of Russia in the year 1812. As a war between England and Russia is thought by many to greatly endanger the possessions of England in the East, the views of Napoleon, who aimed at this object, present more than usual interest, and will not be deemed out of place at this time to notice, as every idea connected with the present issue or relating to European affairs, as existing on the continent, will be read by the general reader. Among the statesmen in his confidence, to whom he unbosomed himself on that occasion, was M. Talleyrand, the Duke de Bassano and the Count de Narbonne, all of whom counselled against the invasion of Russia. M. Villemain narrates the conversations held by the latter with Bonaparte, who contended that " after all, the long Russian road is the route to India."

Count de Narbonne frankly reasoned against the invasion of Russia. He urged that it would be wiser and safer to command with the French armies the entire course of the Vistula and Niemen than to organize a Polish nation behind that rampart-a Poland able to furnish two hundred thousand soldiers. Russia would not be conquered. at Moscow, though Austria and Prussia had been at Vienna and Berlin. A conflict with civilized nations at your door was different from one with semi-barbarism at a vast distance. The Russians may have been overcome in Italy, Prussia and Germany; but who knew that they could be in the depths of their own country, armed with their climate, their rugged nature, and fanatical despe-

Napoleon listened attentively and calmly; he replied, in substance: "You think me wild, but my rashness is calculation; I must strike far off in order to control matters at home. Where should I find a king for Poland? No member of my family is fit; it would be dangerous to take one out of that circle. Barbarous nations are superstitious: a terrible blow once struck at Moscow the great. the holy-the heart of the empire-will deliver into my hands that blind, unclastic mass. I know Alexander; I have possessed an ascendancy over him that can be regained; a grand stroke of daring and power will subdue his imagination; he will then yield. That Russian barbarism of which you are afraid, is an inferiority before our tuctics and organization. As for the vast dimensions of Russia, they will

afford so many stages the more, to be marked by victories. With such force as I purpose to assemshall not dreed her deserts. After all, the long Russian road is the route to India. Alexander reached the Ganges from a point as distant as Moscow. If I had not been baffled at Saint Jean Europe. I have explored my line of march: f Ira Parks, S. P. Alexander, W. W. Elms, H. M. can get to the British possessions of Erivan and Tifflis. You have heard of the missions of Gardanne and Jaubert in Persia. Suppose Moscow For Cabarrus County .- Dr. K. P. Harris, C. | captured-Russia beaten down-Alexander won over, or a victim to some court conspiracy, and Turkey enlisted on my side, as she naturally and necessarily would be-and then tell me whether, for a grand army of French and auxiliaries, access to the Ganges would not be possible. The scuffolding of mercantile greatness when touched by a French sword would fall to the ground over all India. The expedition is gigantic I admit; but it is feasible in the nineteenth century; thus at one dash France would have conquered the independence of the West and the liberty of the seas."

European News.

The Cunard Company deny that the government has chartered their steamers, for the transportation of troops to Turkey. There is little actual news-matters remain precisely as before. No reply had been received from the Czar to the final ultimatum of France and England .-

Count Orloff left Vienna on the 8th inst. for St. Petersburg, his mission having failed. The ramifications of the Greek conspiracy were

discovered to have extended widely throughout Turkey, and had been crushed. There has been a rather severe encounter on the

Danube, at Guigero, without any result. Another attack on Kalafat was daily anticipated. Omar Pasha had recovered from his sickness. The army of the Danube was in good health and spirits,-The Emperor of Russia was sick, and had not

been seen for some time. A change is reported in the Turkish Cabinet. Mehemet Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, is said

Great Britain and France continue their armaments on a larger scale. France is making extensive financial arrangements to meet the coming

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. In the Senate to-day Mr. Cass sustained the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Cooper of Pa. opposed it. The Gadsden Treaty is not yet reported by the committee on Foreign Affairs to the Senate.

The House has fixed on Wednesday for the election of a Printer in the place of Gen. Armstrong The Supreme Court has decided the McDonough will case in favor of the cities of New Orleans and

Railroads Behind the Age. A correspondent writing from Paris says:-

Two remarkable experiments in aerostation have tle more gas. He made forty miles an hour, and

With the tremendous muscular power possessed mensely on a large number of religious and scien. apparatus, to jump over the Seine. I understand tific subjects. He had the singular good fortune that a dozen machines with improvements are now to predict and to describe discoveries that have in course of fabrication, and that the idea of annisince taken place. Many very reasonable circum- hilating space has seized upon more than one adstances are narrated of him on what appears to be venturous brain. As to the aeronauts, they all acsufficient authority, which go to show that he had knowledge that they may as well burn their bal-