burnt in their attempt to reach the Pacific coast, by reason of the excess of sulphur in the coal." They state that when it is considered that the Richmond, the Pictou and the Sydney coals have always been supposed to contain large quantities of sulphur, so as to render the use of these coals dangerous on long voyages, it becomes apparent that such a coal as this of Deep river will be sought for as the *best of all others*, if not the *only safe coal*, for long voyages. In regard to the thickness of the veins at the pits opened on the lands of the company, the Professor says, "the bed is seven feet eight inches thick, with an interposing ply of slate, eighteen inches, leaving six feet two inches of pure coal." This, he remarks, "is equal in thickness to the great Pittsburgh seam, not inferior to the main seam at Newcastle, and of the same thickness of the bed long worked at Sydney, Cape Breton." This ply of slate, when the vein was first opened, was twenty-six inches thick, but gradually diminished when the Professor left to eighteen inches. Since then the vein has been penetrated several feet further, in all eighteen feet, and the ply of slate has diminished to fourteen inches, with every prospect of soon running out, while the vein of coal has increased to nine feet in thickness. In the report of the directors already referred to, they assure the stockholders that they may count upon a bed of the best bituminous coal, three feet thicker than the Sydney bed, or the great Pittsburgh seam, or the main seam at Newcastle; enough they say, to satisfy the cupidity of most men.—Immediately following the table of analyses of the various coals found on the company's lands, the report of Professor J. proceeds thus:

"All these analyses, it must be observed, are necessarily made upon coals taken from within a few feet of the out crop of the bed, and they may therefore be regarded as by no means exceeding the true estimate of the value of coals." "The gradual inclination of the beds does not lead to the supposition that it will ever be necessary to descend to an excessive depth, and in consequence, to leave a large portion of the coal for pillows." "I may remark that the coal at the company's land is overlaid by an excellent slate roof of several feet in thickness and apparently well adapted to sustain the superincumbent rock as well as to keep out surface water. On the cost of mining the Professor says: "The thickness of six feet two inches of pure coal since he left it is three feet thereof would afford a most commodious body of coal for easy and profitable mining, and would not cost, I suppose, more than from thirty-two to forty cents per ton; but as the slate must be removed, it would be well to put the cost of mining at forty to forty-five cents per ton, and fifteen cents more per ton to put it on board the barges."

The Professor's report assumes this to be near the proper estimate, and after strict examination as to the further cost of transporting to a market (say Wilmington or Smithville,) puts it at twenty-three cents per ton, so the entire cost of raising and transporting to market will not exceed eighty-three cents per ton. Thence to New York at $5 to per ton makes the entire cost in New York

The selling price of bituminous coal at New York is usually from $ to $ per ton. Should the market ever be glutted with bituminous coal, the directors think the Company can market it all others, and yet make enormous profits. The slackwater navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep rivers will be certainly completed, and the boats can go up to the coal fields in eight or nine months at farthest. We have not stated the extent of the coal formation, because, in fact, its real limits have not yet been ascertained but it has been traced from thirty to forty miles on the Deep river and its tributary waters, and the width is probably from two to miles; and we are therefore warranted in saying that it is more extensive than the Central Coal Field of England, which Miller estimates at thirty miles long by eight wide. The company are alluded to have raised two hundred tons of bituminous coal of very superior quality, some of which has been taken to New York, and has been pronounced the very best ever exhibited in that market.

This article has already grown under our hand so much beyond the length intended, that we must forego the pleasure of giving a minute detail of the work performed by this enterprising company, who are only waiting for the completion of the navigation to convey their coal to market. We cannot, however, omit to state that their spirit and activity have infused new life into the entire population of the mid land counties of North Carolina. Purchases of coal lands are daily made, and ere long this State must export coal in such quantities as Pennsylvania now does. Her mineral wealth is believed to be equal to that of any of the States.—The last Legislature appropriated the necessary sum for a geological and mineralogical survey, and we learn Professor Emmons is to enter soon on this interesting work. The Central Railroad will pass within sixteen or eighteen miles of Haywood, which is on this Deep river, and about fifteen miles from the coal fields, and thus furnish another means of transport for this valuable mineral, as well as increase it throughout the entire line of two hundred and twenty miles, from Goldsboro' to Charlotte. N. C.

INTERVENTION—WHO'S AFRAID?

The following is a story of a scene that occurred at the Kentucky Democratic Convention last week. The heavy work having been done up during the day, the Convention assembled in the evening to taper off by a general discussion of things in general. General Pillow introduced the resolutions of the New York Democracy in favor of the United States Government entering into a general crusade for the regulation of the world's affairs, but they were not received with any favor. The general sneering at the danger that would attend such interference, exclaimed aloud in his speech, who's afraid? Mr Spring, of Shelby, who stood directly in front of him and who was in a condition for anything, exclaimed aloud in reply, "I'm afraid."

"Who's afraid?" reiterated Pillow—"I'm afraid," roared Spring. "What are you afraid of?" asked Pillow. "I'm afraid of the elephant," said Spring. Of course the roar was tremendous.—*Cin. Atlas.*

☞ The Athens (Geo.) Herald says that the gold fever has played sad havoc with the male population in upper Georgia the winter and understands that in Lumpkin county there are scarcely enough men left to take care of the women and children.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad.

The attention of our Western merchants is directed to the advertisement in another column of the Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. From this it appears that the Road will be completed to a depot within twenty-five miles of Charlotte, by the middle or latter end of March next. Our merchants will therefore be able to get their spring and summer goods at that point.

The Next Presidency.

It appears that the President makers of both parties in Washington City are busy in trying to reconcile the conflicting claims of aspirants, and selecting the most available man before the great body of the people. Of those who have their hopes and hearts fixed upon that elevated post of honor, the democratic party appear to have the greatest number, and also the most varied and antagonistic interests to reconcile. There are Cass and Douglas at the North whose feelings and opinions savor pretty strongly of intervention and war, and who therefore will command a large number of friends in the ranks of their party; but both being friends of the compromise measures they will loose the abolition wing of the party, and also the Secessionists of the South.—There is James Buchanan of Pennsylvania who has been so long bleaching his political skirts in the solaces of private life—in order to efface the stain which that unfortunate threat against a poor little drop of democratic blood that may have been lurking in his veins, left upon them—that it is difficult to tell what ground he occupies upon many of the leading questions of the day. But this very want of notoriety will be his highest recommendation to the favor and confidence of the Democratic Party. There are also Generals Butler and Houston. The claims of the former resting upon the favor which Mr. Polk manifested towards him when he placed him in command of the American army to supercede General Scott after the glorious campaign by means of which, (General Scott at the head of our army,) the Mexican Republic was conquered, and their very seat of government wrested from them by an honorable and chivalrous warfare. General Houston the hero of San Jacinto comes forward with the laurels which he culled from that immortal field, beaming freshly on his brow, and says that if the Baltimore Convention will nominate him as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, for President in the ensuing campaign he will achieve a victory more glorious even than that which immortalized his name, and gave to the Republic of Texas her independence. There are others of this party who would like to be 'considered in'; but as they have no laurels to recommend them, their claims will probably be overlooked. We would not be astonished if the Baltimore Convention would surprise its party by a *coup d'etat* similar to that which thrust upon it the name of James K. Polk in 1844; and from which ill-advised stroke the party never yet has recovered. He was recommended by the maxim that if the country could say nothing good of him, it could say nothing bad. The Convention may act upon this policy again. We shall see. Among the whigs there are but three aspirants whose claims are well founded in public favor. They are Mr Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and General Scott. The two former can command the confidence of the whole party North and South. The latter, before he can elicit the confidence of the South, must make some distinct avowal of his willingness to acquiesce in the Compromise Measures as a final settlement of the slavery agitation. Although he laboured privately to effect the passage of those Measures, the South will extract from him some public act of approbation. It is said in some quarters that he can command the support of the abolition wing of the party. If so, we presume it is because they are satisfied that they cannot elect a man of their own party, and General Scott, having occupied no public station, has not rendered himself personally obnoxious to them, as Messrs. Fillmore and Webster have done. Mr. Fillmore is anxious to retire from public office, but his friends insist that he has no right to do so, when he is doing so much good for his country, and enjoying the confidence of so large a proportion of his countrymen. We hope the question will be settled to the satisfaction of the whole party. There appears to be so little said in the various sections of the Union in regard to the Vice Presidency, that we take it to be a favorable symptom of a general disposition in the party to yield to the desire of North Carolina to place in that honorable post her distinguished son William A. Graham.

Our Sunday Department.

For the purpose of pleasing every taste, and representing every interest, we have thought proper to appropriate two columns of our paper to the promulgation of religious matter; though strictly guarding, in all cases, against the introduction of anything sectarian in its character. Our readers will therefore always find in this department choice selections, and, generally, a little original matter.

Communications.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

Church Music.

We seldom have offered so a rich a treat as was enjoyed at our *Musical Hall* on last Friday evening at the close of the first session of a juvenile class who had been under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Hank. The soft and gentle tones of thirty juvenile voices mingling in perfect concord and pouring out strains of rich melody was so transporting to a crowded audience that they were unable to restrain a deafning outburst of applause.

Besides requiring his youthful class to measure out the harmony of sweet sounds in accordence to the most approved systems, their accomplished instructor subjected them to a thorough catechistical course through which their prompt and intelligent answers clearly showed that what they sang they understood.

There is a prevalent impression that maturity of mind is necessary to obtain a sufficient knowledge of the science to be able to read music; to those who were present on this occasion it was apparent that it had been divested of every thing abstruse, if any such mantle ever obscured it, and that the minds of children had comprehended its principles. Such errors should give way, and the youthful members of our congregations should be so instructed as to enable them to participate in that part of religious service.

All who have had the opportunity of observing the effect of good church music upon the devotional exercises of a congregation, and even upon the administering Pastor himself, will bear testimony to its happy influence in prepairing the former to receive the sacred warnings and invitations of Gospel truths, and in inspiring the latter with power to enforce the divine messages he has been called to proclaim. Besides this, there are few persons, however callous in religious interests, whose souls are insensible to the pathos of rich music which floods the church whose congregation, or choir, are properly educated in the science, and who though they may attend church only with the view of indulging this refined taste are brought within the reach of more important influences. Then to have church music what it should be, is second only in importance to having the Pulpit service what it should be; and it is gratifying to perceive the disposition in our village to prepare the young as well as the mature to bear this responsibility.

A.

WHIG MEETING IN WILKES.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Wilkes assembled in the Court House at Wilkesboro, on the 3d of Feb., being Tuesday of the week of the County Court for said County, when, on motion of L. B. Carmichael, Esq., James Parks was called to the chair, and, on motion of Dr. James Calloway, W. W. Hampton and Wm. Mastin were appointed Secretaries.

At the request of the Chairman, L. B. Carmichael, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, in his usual clear and forcible manner; whereupon, the chairman, upon motion, appointed Charles A. Parks, Esq., A. M. Foster and Harden Spicer a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Which committee, after retiring a short time, reported, thro' Charles A. Parks, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The time and place have now been selected for holding the next Whig State Convention; and whereas, we consider it important that all parts of the State should be represented:

Therefore resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Resolved, That in the person of JOHN KERR, we recognize an honorable citizen and enlightened statesman—one who would fill the Gubernatorial chair with credit to himself and honor to the State.

Resolved, That we approve of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and consider them a final settlement of the exciting questions growing out of slavery.

Resolved, That we look upon the Administration of Millard Fillmore as one, which, from its boldness and energy under all the difficulties of the times, and from its peculiar conservative and national character, should give entire satisfaction, not only to his own party, but to the entire Union; and that we are ready and anxious to yield him our hearty support in the campaign of 1852.

Resolved, That we are pleased to see the increasing favor with which the name of Wm. A. Graham is regarded in connection with the next Vice Presidency, and we recommend him to the Whigs of the Union as a Whig and a Statesman tried and found worthy of his trust.

Resolved, That while it is inherent in the American character to sympathize with all efforts in favor of freedom wherever made, still we regard our loyalty to our own institutions and to the policy and tradition of the founders of our liberty, as our paramount duty, and that we believe the cause of freedom throughout the world will be better promoted by the permanent stability and increasing grandeur of our great republic than by mingling ourselves with the policy, conflicts and wars of foreign nations.

After the reading of the resolutions, C. A. Parks, Esq., in support of the resolutions, addressed the meeting in an able speech of some length, calling upon the Whigs of Wilkes to rally under the Standard of the Whig party of the country and prepare for the present contest which is approaching. Whereupon the vote of the meeting was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the first resolution, the chairman appointed the following delegates to represent the county of Wilkes in the State Convention, to wit:—Dr. C. L. Cook, Col. B. F. Petty, A. W. Finley, John P. Finley, Dr. James Calloway, C. A. Parks, Esq., L. B. Carmichael, Esq., Dr. A. A. Scroggs, A. M. Foster, James C. Horton, C. J. Cowles, S. C. Wellborn, John Martin, L. J. Bicknel, E. R. Walsh, Col. P. Eller, Addison Rousseau, Elbert Jones, David Gray and Lindolph Parks.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

Mr. E. R. Walsh then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the person of Anderson Mitchell, we recognize an upright, able and faithful Whig Statesman.

Resolved, That in the approaching highly important Session of our Legislature, he is the choice without hesitation of the Whigs of Wilkes to represent this Senatorial District, and that we recommend his name to the other Whigs of the District believing that they will cheerfully unite with us in our choice.

On motion of Joshua Pinnel, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Raleigh Register, and North Carolina Whig, with a request that the other Whig papers in the State copy.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JAMES PARKS, Chairman.

W. MASTON, W. W. HAMPTON, } Secretaries.

WHIG MEETING.

A very respectable meeting of the Whigs of Cabarrus was held in the Court House in Concord, on Saturday, the 14th instant, according to previous notice.

On motion, Robt. Kirkpatrick, Esq., was called to the Chair and L. S. Bingham appointed Secretary.

Maj. R. Barringer explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, after which he introduced the following Resolutions:

1st—That the principles of the present administration, deprecating war, except as a dire necessity, faithfully discharging every national obligation, both at home and abroad, sympathising with the friends of Freedom in every land, but avoiding all entangling alliances with foreign powers, opposing alike Secession and Abolitionism, and going for the Constitution, the Union and the Country "as it is," are sound republican principles, the principles of the Whigs of '76, of Washington in '96, and of the great masses of the Whig party of 1852.

2d—That the safety of the Union, the peace of the country, and the happy issue of all the imminent dangers so recently besetting our beloved land, afford an apt and practical illustration, after a fair trial, of the patriotism of Whig men and the wisdom of Whig measures; and we sincerely believe the best interests of the people would be essentially promoted by a continuation of the policy of that party.

3d—That the Whigs of Cabarrus, rationally judging that he who has so successfully guided the ship of State through the stormy billows of the *past*, may well be trusted for the *future*, do hereby designate MILLARD FILLMORE as their first choice for President of the United States.

4th—That WM. A. GRAHAM, a statesman whom North Carolina has long delighted to honor, is their choice for Vice President.

5th—That JOHN KERR, of the County of Caswell, a gentleman of rare talent, of bold and decided principle, of pure and elevated character, is our first choice for Governor of this State; and we believe that his nomination would unite our friends in every section of the State.

6th—That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Standing Committee of seven persons, (from different parts of the county,) whose duty it shal be to procure the attendance of two or more Delegates to the Whig State Convention, with instructions to carry out the views herein set forth; and also to confer with the Whigs of this Congressional District in the appointment of a Delegate to the National Whig Convention.

7th—That the Whigs of Cabarrus, looking to the possible recurrence of the dangers lately threatening the Union and the peace of the country, and justly regarding the success of the principles herein declared as superior to all other political considerations, do respectfully but earnestly beg our brethren throughout the State to rally in their support in the coming summer and fall elections, laying aside for the time all differences of opinon on sectional and other less important issues.

Col. John M. Long and Wm. S. Harris, Esq., made interesting speeches in advocacy of the Resolutions; and the question being put, "shall the resolutions be adopted?" it was decided in the affirmative unanimously.

In pursuance of the 6th Resolution and for the purposes therein specified, the following gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee, viz:—R. W. Allison, John Shinpock, E. R. Harris, Joseph O. Pharr, Dr. L. S. Bingham, R. Barringer and J. H. Newell.

On motion of Col. Shinpock, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Concord Mercury, and the other Whig papers in the State be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ROBT. KIRKPATRICK, Ch'm'n.

L. S. BINGHAM, Sec.

TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON BY THE POPE.

The Frederick (Md.) Examiner has perused a letter from Col. Anthony Kimmel, of Liganore, Md., dated Rome, December, 1851, to his son in Frederick. The Examiner says that the Colonel appears to be availing himself of every opportunity to examine points of interest in his European tour. On the 17th ult., he was presented to the Pope. The following is an extract from the letter of Col. Kimmel:

"The Pope has directed two large stones—the one to be taken from the Capitol, the other from the Coliseum—to be prepared in Rome and to be presented by him to the Washington Monument now being erected in the city of Washington to the memory of the Father of his Country."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring circuits in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Battle,
2. Newbern,	" Settle,
3. Raleigh,	" Dick,
4. Hillsborough,	" Caldwell,
5. Wilmington,	" Ellis,
6. Salisbury,	" Bailey,
7. Morganton,	" Manly.

Ral. Register.

The Rhode Island Senate has passed, by a majority of three, a bill for abolishing the punishment of death—substituting imprisonment for life.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.

You will notice that a bill has passed appropriating $12,500 for the renovation of the Library saloon, which was lately destroyed by fire. Thus it appears that the damage to the edifice by the late fire, to say nothing of the loss of the books, was not exaggerated. It will cost $300,000 to restore the Library and the edifice. It is now ascertained that the Capitol is not fire proof, and it is not at all improbable that it will be some day, seriously damaged by fire. The additions to the Capitol now in progress are to be really proof against fire.

I learn that the President has determined to remove Brigham Young, as Governor of Utah, and to appoint Col. Doniphan. The U. S. Marshal is to be changed, and a military force is to be sent out for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws. The Government will have trouble with these Mormons before long. It is not improbable that they will assert their independence of the United States Government as soon as they obtain sufficient strength.

On Sunday despatches were received here from our minister in Great Britain, Mr. Lawrence. They contain gratifying assurances of the speedy adjustment of all questions arising out of the interests of the two countries in Central America.

The British Government entirely disavows the attack on the U. S. mail steamer Prometheus, and promises that the difficulty shall not recur. Further, as the Clayton Bulwer treaty has been the subject of disputed construction, and as its stipulations have been, according to our understanding of them, practically neglected, instructions have been sent to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister here, to adjust and settle all questions in relation to that subject.

Sir Henry Bulwer was, it seems, appointed to return to the United States a special Minister to revive or enforce his own treaty, but the principles of the adjustment have been settled, and the forms do not require the attention of Sir Henry Bulwer.

Thus ends the last remaining chance of any difficulty between the United States and Great Britain.

STANLY UPON GIDDINGS

We learn, through a Telegraphic Despatch, received at this office on Wednesday evening, that the House of Representatives, on that day, was the scene of a terrible excoriation of Giddings, the traitor Abolitionist, at the hands of Mr. Stanly.

It seems that Giddings attempted to lecture the House for idleness, when Mr. Stanly took occasion to remark that no man wasted more of his own time, or that of the House, than *he* (Giddings) did. To this Giddings replied that "it was false.—Whereupon Mr. S. replied, "literally," states our correspondent, "flaying him alive—saying that he had falsified Reports from Committees, and associated with free negroes when not in the House—and then went on to show wherein he held worse principles and sustained a worse character than any black slave he had ever seen," &c. &c.

We ll be bound, that Giddings was painted in his true colors, and that the likeness was perfect. Mr. Stanly has an *artistic touch* in "taking off" character, as some of our Loco Foco friends can testify. We should not be much surprised, by the way, if the sympathies of *some* of them, in this instance, will be with *Giddings*—whether on account of their *peculiar* hate for Mr. S., or of the recollection of some such similar flagellations at his hands we will not say!—[Raleigh Reg., 14th inst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Reported for the Charleston Courier.

FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 11.45, A. M.

The United States mail steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on Thursday evening at five o'clock, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 27th ult.

THE MARKETS.—In Liverpool Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny and was in good demand. The sales on Saturday, the 24th ult., comprised 6000 bales, on Monday, the 26th, 10,000, on Tuesday the 27th, 10,000, and on Wednesday the 28th ult., 10,000, making a total of 36,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000, and exporters 5000. The quotations for Fair New Orleans were 5¼d, and Middling 4½d; Fair Upland 5d, and Middling 4¾d.

McHenry's Circular of the 27th ult., says that the demand for Cotton since the sailing of the *Europa* on the 24th ult., had increased, and that the sales for the three days amounted to 32,000 bales, 12,000 of which were taken by exporters and speculators.—Prices had advanced barely an eighth of a penny. The exports were of qualities below Middling. The Circular further says that the advices of the reduced crop and the gradual upward movement in prices in America, had brought about a much more hopeful feeling, which induced many to think that if no cause should exist to produce a decline in the exports from America, there would be much less reason to apprehend any decline taking place in the demand in Liverpool, inasmuch as the Manchester manufacturers were well supplied with orders at remunerating prices. Flour had advanced sixpence. Corn was dull at the last quotations. Consols closed at 96¼.

ENGLAND.—The latest intelligence, received at Liverpool by telegraph, from London, on the morning of the sailing of the *Pacific*, stated that a report was quite current in that city that Napoleon intended to invade England, and that the Government had ordered thirty thousand stand of arms from Birmingham, and sent for twenty-five thousand troops to London. The *Daily News* of that city also says that orders had been sent to recall, with all possible despatch, to the Coast of England, the three principal ships of war stationed in the Tagus.

The steam ship *City of Glasgow* had returned to Glasgow, having been unable to proceed on her voyage to Philadelphia, in consequence of having been disabled in a storm.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the names of the members of the Senate.—M. Baroche is appointed Vice President, and, in the absence of the President, is to act as President. More arrests and transportations to Cayenne have been ordered.

☞ The House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 5th instant, refused to pay the expenses of M. Kossuth while on his visit to that State. A resolution directing an appropriation for this purpose was laid on the table in that body, by a vote of 45 yeas to 29 nays.

FRANCE.

Count Turgot has addressed a circular to the ministers representing the French Republic at foreign courts. After dwelling upon the strength given to the Government by the enormous number of votes polled in the President's favor, and the consternation and defeat of the party of disorder, the Minister of Foreign Affairs speaks of the the services rendered to the whole of Europe by the triumph of Louis Napoleon. It is added that the note contains assurances that the present government has no intention of deviating from the principle of foreign policy observed by France hitherto, but I believe, says the correspondent of the Times, that these assurances are vague, and bear no positive construction.

Considerable attention has been attracted by an article published in a Vienna paper, and reprinted by the organ of the Frankfort Diet, plainly stating that in case the shadow of an Emperor of Germany would issue from Vienna, "for it is obvious that the rightful heir of Charlemagne's accidental empire is to be sought, not on the Seine, or the Spree, but on the Danube; and Austria cannot be expected to protect Germany from a warlike French Emperor for the paltry reward of a contested Presidency in a cavilling diet."

The whole of Hungary has been placed under Martial Law.

WATERFORD, Jan. 7.—The Columbus, of N. York, McGerren, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, consisting of 3,881 bales cotton and 5,000 barrels corn, went on shore last night on the rocks at the eastern side of the entrance of this harbor, and has gone to pieces. Four passengers, (two ladies and two steerage,) with eight of the crew, were drowned. The remainder, twenty in number, including the master and first and second mates, were saved. About 1,000 bales of cotton have been got on shore, and a still greater quantity will probably be saved to-morrow.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

The following words of warning are contained in a letter from James Wilson, formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire, now of California, and may prove a "word in season" to some of the many hundreds who are preparing to embark for California in quest of gold. The letter is dated December 4, 1851, and says:

"We have a rich and productive soil, easily worked, and a good market for every kind of vegetable. If people would come to California with any thing like reasonable hopes and expectations: if, they would bring with them habits of industry, economy, perseverance; if they would steadily apply themselves to farm labor and be satisfied with reasonable returns, in due season they could not fail of success. But they do not and will not come here with any such views. If they had some little sense when they left home, it is all gone when they get to California. The glitter of gold bewilders them, and nothing but a desperate adventure for a fortune will satisfy them.

"Your Eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is, that if a person can only get to California he has nothing to do but to scrape up the gold by the shovelful until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer for California starts with this opinion; his mind is all absorbed in thoughts about linen sacks, buckskin bags, and close purses to hold his gold; he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep, and safely transport his precious yellow dust. His beautiful reverie is never for a moment disturbed by a doubt of his getting it.

"It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of itself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California. The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened, and mortified: he loses his energy and fortitude; he sickens and dies.

"I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who *stand well had better stand still.*"

THE PRESIDENT AND THE IRISH EXILES.—President Fillmore, in reply to Mr. W. H. Romeyn, of Kingston, New York, who had addressed a memorial to him in behalf of the Irish exiles, says:

"Although the early and long settled policy of this Government must necessarily preclude this matter from being made the ground of any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the petitioners as it was thought were most likely to procure the desired result.—Accordingly, the Secretary of State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety. I shall continue to do what I can consistently with the honor and dignity of our country, and sincerely hope that the strong desires of their friends in this country may soon be gratified by their release."

ARE ADVERTISEMENTS READ?—On Saturday last a gentleman doing business in State street dropped a thousand dollar bill. He immediately stepped into our counting room and directed an advertisement to be inserted of his loss; with the request that the finder of the bill would bring it to the Traveller office. This morning a poor boy, who keeps in the market, brought in the bill, having picked it up in the street, and received fifty dollars for his honesty. The boy had been offered half the value of the note by some rogue who wished to speculate on the honesty and good fortune of the finder; but the lad proved too shrewd and honest for him.—Boston Traveller.

Mrs. Goldschmidt, the unfortunate name of the once angelic Lind, is to remain at the country seat at Round Hill, Massachusetts, about three months, and then she will depart for Europe. In the application for the marriage certificate, it is stated that Miss Lind is thirty-one years of age, and the happy bride-groom twenty-four. He is of a Jewish family, residing at Hamburg, and who, it is said, has been long inclined to the Christian faith. Dr. Wainwright baptized him before his marriage.

QUESTION FOR A DEBATING SOCIETY.—"If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on, or to let go?"

THE NEW MINISTER FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The information contained in a postscript in our last has been since officially confirmed, that the Hon. John F. Crampton has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, in the place of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, who has accepted the appointment of Minister at Florence.

Mr. Crampton has for several years been connected with the British Legation to this country, and a good part of the time as Charge d'Affaires. Though Sir Henry and Lady Bulwer will certainly be missed in the society of Washington, it is yet a subject of congratulation, since they do not return, that we are to have here, as the Representative of the Government of Great Britain, a gentleman of the character and experience, and thorough fitness for his high trust, of Mr. Crampton, who is already so familiar with the institutions and principles of our Government as to need no probation.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONARY SCHEMES OF SANTA ANNA.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the city of Mexico, under date of the 28th of December, thus refers to Santa Anna and his future movements:

"Santa Anna, the prince of Mexican conspirators, you know, has never relinquished his hopes of again securing the Dictatorship of his unhappy country. His banishment and disgrace simply afford him secure opportunities to mature his plans. It is well known that he is even now contemplating another revolutionary stroke at an early day; but, with more than his usual adroitness, he has succeeded in keeping from the Government the particulars of his movements. It is very probable that he will make his descent upon Mexico at Acapulco—a point furthest from the suspicions of his enemies. I know that such was his intention, although circumstances may lead him to change his plans. A house has been built there and furnished for him by one of his friends and many things useful for a campaign are landing there daily. The day I left I saw 150 to 200 camp kettles going into the warehouses of the leading Santanist there, and many bales of blankets and clothing. You need not be surprised if you hear stirring news from that quarter soon.

"All the officials in that State (Guerrero) are Santa Anna's friends. Gen. Alvarez, the Governor, is almost omnipotent, a firm friend of the great conspirator, and a bitter enemy of President Arista. He has plenty of arms, and can call into the field 17,000 Indians at any moment.

"The government is almost powerless against him, as the soldiers from the more northerly part of Mexico 'cave in' with the disentary as soon as they get into Alvarez's mountains. All the military officers of the different stations in the State are appointed by his influence, and are his creatures, and of course Santa Annaists. I suppose Santa Anna's rallying cry with the ignorant will be 'war to the North Americans!'"

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT.—Our exchanges from Cleveland and Lancester in Ohio, from Indianapolis, Ia., and from St. Louis, all notice the almost total destruction of the germ of the peach buds and the young peach trees by the late cold weather. The cherry trees have also suffered to a great extent, and it is feared the apples have not escaped.