THE GARCIA CASE.

The National Intelligencer, of Monday, gives the following interesting summary of the circumstances connected with the demand by our Government, and the delivery up, by the Spanish authorities, of " the abducted" Garcia. The rule that the Spanish Government has a dopted, of refusing to permit any foreign Government to send Diplomatic Agents to Cuba. scems to us to be a very impolitic measure. It is a confession of weakness, and betrays a jealous suspicion, and spirit of timid precaution. that would rather have the effect of hastening than retarding foreign intrigue :

THE CASE OF GARCIA, THE ABDUCT.

The Spanish Government, jealous of all foreign interference in Cuba, have adopted a rule which, persevered in, might at some day cause them the loss of their Island. They refuse to permit any foreign Government to send any agent of a diplomatic character to Cuba. The Island itself, which is capable of supporting the population of an empire, is so closely connected with the United States by the ties of commerce that it is almost impossible for the Government of the United States to avoid collision with the Spanish authorities in consequence of the refusal of the Court of Madrid on all occasions to permit any kind of diplomatic intercourse with the Captain General of Ha:

In the recent case of Juan Garcia, the Pre-

sident of the U. S. did not suffer himself to be embarrassed for one moment by the established rule in Cuba refusing to hearken to the re, presentations of any Diplomatic agent. moment he was informed of the abduction of Garcia, he determined not to await the tardy action of the Court of Madrid, which might or might not respond to his demand after a lapse of some 3 or 6 months, but to proceed directly with the authorities at Havana, who were suspected by some persons of having counselled the Spanish Consul at N. O. to kidnap Garcia. Justice demanded that Garcia should appear on the trial of the Spanish Consul to testify freely, and in the absence of all intimidation or improper influence, before the Court of the United States. The question raised was one upon which the sensibility of the free citizens of the United States was excited; that is to say, the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American con- the divine, all be present. This is a life attitution and laws. That Spanish agents should be guilty of such an outrage upon us, at the very moment our Government was engaged in an anxious honest effort to detect and suppress the secret Culian expedition, was a thought not to be endured. Accordingly the President, on the 28th of July last, directed the Secretary of State to instruct General Campbell, (Consul of the United States at Havana,) in the event of the arrival of Garcia at Havana, after being abducted from New Orleans, to make an immediate demand for the return of the captive, and to send him back to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell was instructed that the issues of peace and war would depend upon the result of his application, in case Garcia had been kidknapped by Spanish authority. Mr. Campbell received the Secretary's instructions on the 16th of August, his duties. He determined, before making a formal official demand, to represent the facts and the orders which had been given, in an unofficial way, but with a firm determination, if not able to effect unofficially Garcia's return to New Orleans, to demand him in the very words of the Secretary's letter.' The result is now known. Garcia, after being imprisoned and incommunicated until the afternoon of the 18th General, being surrendered to Mr. Campbell, and sailing with a passport in the brig Salvador for New Orleans early on the morning of the 19th. Mr. Campbell deemed it advisable to place Garcia under such protection as would secure his life against the attempts of any person or persons who might be interested in his assassination; and employed Dr. F. Gage, an to his professional attainments the character of a gentleman, to accompany Garcia to New Orteans, and place him there under the protection of the United States District Attorney.

The unofficial demand for the return of Garcia proved effective. Before Mr. Campbell re. ceived his instructions from the Secretary, he had received two letters from Garcia stating the facts of his abduction. On the 28th of July, at the very moment when the President gave his order and the Secretary draughed his instruction to Mr. Campbell, the latter, having learned the charge from the New Orleans papers, went on board the 'Andrew Ring' and inquired for to stir up the dull and dreamy Rip Van Garcia. Capt. Wm. Franklin immediately produced him, Garcia, who spoke no English, could not converse with the Captain, who did not then understand his situation. The Capt. of the Port, with his guard, straightway came alongside in a felucca, and remained within hearing of all that passed between Mr. Camp. bell, through an interpreter and in the presence of two witnesses, asked Garcia if he came from N. Orleans of his own free will. The Captain of the Port immediately interrupted the inquiry: 'Senor Consul, there are some tion of life and death. That surrounded bell, however, persisted, and Capt. Franklin states that Garcia trembled with terror. He answered then that he come voluntarily. The Consul left the brig. Capt. Franklin states that Garcia was in great terror and excitement during the night after this interview, and wrote to the Consul for protection. He was soon after imprisoned and incommunicated, but wrote another letter to the American flag.

General, and requested an interview with Garcia in the presence of witnesses. This was the request. About this time the sloop of war Georgetown came into the harbor of Havana; oner. Garcia was called before the Captain General in presence of an armed guard to make a declaration of the facts denying his abduction, which he signed under oath. After this he still remained in prison. The deposition was sent to New Orleans to absolve the Spanish Consul, and Garcia's fate remained undecided until after which, to wit, on the 18th of August, by the prompt and decisive action of Mr. Campbell, (not in his official character as Consul, but in obedience to his orders and in virtue of the instructions he had received,) the captive was delivered up, and immediately sail. ed for New Orleans under the protection of the

stars and stripes. Thius, in this case, and for the time, the or 10 majority.

Spanish Government has escaped the difficulty and embarrassment of its own rule refusing diplomatic intercourse at Coba. Is it safe to continue that rule? Had the Captain General refused to hear the representations of Mr. Campbell, after he had received his instructions, the issue of this affair might have really endangered her peace; for the American Government and the People, after being convinced he Garcia had been abducted, would never have been satisfied without his return.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1849.

Central Rail Road .- It will be seen by a notice in this paper that a meeting is to be held here on Saturday, the 22d instant. for the purpose of appointing delegates from Rowan to the Rail Road Convention to be held at Greensborough about the middle of next month. It is extremely desirous that there should be a very general attendance of the friends of this great scheme at this meeting. Whoever may be appointed delegates to the Convention should go up well informed of the feelings and intentions of the community they represent. Hence the importance of the punctual attendance of the friends of the work. Let the farmer stop his plough in the furrow, or his team in the field, and come to this meeting. He can do more for himself and his children after him, in this way, than by cowardly hanging back. to throw up heaps of produce at home to waste or rot without benefitting himself or any body else. Let him come too, determined to do his duty to himself and to his country. Let the mechanic who is perishing for business, or whose operations are necessarily on so small a scale as to afford a profit barely sufficient to keep soul and body together, also leave his bench, anvil, or vat, and come to the rescue. Let the lawyer, the doctor and and death case with our country, and not only requires the advice and direction of those of the liberal professions, but their positive aid to the extent of their ability. In fine, let every one who can raise a hundred dollars, or whose body encases a heart that entitles him to the dignity of a man, be present—to help effectually if they can, or to encourage those who have the means to help.

It is not alone for the credit of the county that we urge so earnestly an attendance at this place on the 22d. We look higher and beyond that. It is for the sake and immediately proceeded to the discharge of of our State, and the prosperity and happiness of the present and rising generations. Our people can take a day at any time of the year,-even at planting or harvesting times—to go ten or twelve miles to see a clown turn somersets, and hear his vulgar wit. That costs time and money. Who of them have fallen so far of August, was then pardoned by the Captain below their just destiny as to prefer such paltry things to that of the welfare of the State-their own, and its elevation? We trust there are none such; and shall. therefore, indulge the pleasing expectation of seeing a very large meeting here at the time designated; and that every American, a physician of skill, who superadds man will come with the determination of doing his duty. Save our delegates to the Convention the exhibition of burning cheeks and down cast eyes-save the State-save yourselves.

> We will conclude what was at first intended as a mere notice of the proposed meeting, by copying the following description of a speech delivered at Hillsboro', lately, by one of our best and most learned citizens. We trust that it may serve Winkle, wherever it may find him. Read it, and think of it.

"Gov. Swain followed in a most impassioned appeal-full of stirring elequence and withering satire. He told the people that it was no longer a question of mere dollars and cents with them as to the building of the road it was a quesquestions which you cannot ask.' Mr. Camp. by other States who had gone far ahead in the matter of internal improvement, by that the cholera has ceased to be an epimeans of which their mineral, agriculturing fully developed, we would be driven they on the other hand would eventually come to our own doors and compete with The Consul (Gen. Campbell) stated the fact us successfully even there-would drive of his receipt of these letters to the Captain us, as we had done the Indians before us, from our very houses by the superior adpromptly and peremptorily refused by the Cap. vantages which they possessed. In fact lain General, who appeared to be indignant at that we could not stand still-we must either advance or sink into utter insignifibut it was soon ascertained that she came at cance and disgrace. He was listened to that time on no mission connected with the pris- throughout with interest and elicited more The books were then opened and the subscriptions to the stock considerably increased."

> Island, gives the Whigs three majority in General promised to visit the Empire Cithe House thus far, viz: Whigs elected ty at a future day. 109, Democrats 105. Seventeen members yet to be chosen, in districts which sent to the last Congress 8 Whigs and 9 ing in price. At Charleston there was an Democrats. Senate is Democratic by 8 improvement of I during the last week, mocracy," in convention at Carthage, to- Patriot.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Never since the foundation of the Government, we believe, has the President of on the 5th and nominated candidates for the Nation been so violently assailed by all the State Offices, viz: for Appeal the opposition, as General TAYLOR has Judge, Comptroller, Secretary of State. been. Not even the courtesy which is Attorney General, Treasurer, Canal Comdue from one man to another has been missioner, Prison Inspector, and State Enobserved, but without waiting to see what gineer. It will be seen from the subjoinwill be the measures recommended by the ed resolutions that this branch of the De-President, and his Cabinet, the opposition mocracy has made another attempt at reabuse them for measures which they have | conciling their differences, and if possible ration. If an office-holder is removed, What will the democrats of the slave most amazes and confounds. and his place filled by the appointment of qualified-or that the Locofocos had a lawful right to all the Offices of the Country. It either Gen. Taylor or any one of his Cabinet writes a letter in answer to one received, it is at once pounced upon. and denounced as intended to manufac. Hunkers? ture popularity for a "corrupt administration, such an one as the Country has not been cursed with since its foundation." Not content with assailing and misrepresenting wilfully and maliciously, the objects and intentions of the Administration merely, at Washington, but the President during his late tour through Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, must be followed up, as though it was done by a systematic plot, and his speeches and private conversations so horribly mutilated, as to make him appear, if possible, an object of ridicule before the American people. Now, we think such a course very unbecoming and ungenerous, to say the least,—and which the opposition will find will not meet with the approval of the People. Gen. Tay-LOR has done nothing, according to Locofoco showing, to merit all this wholesale billingsgate abuse. Before the election he "made no pledges," and of course has uments; clearly proving beyond doubt, that it is the "loaves and fishes" which they are after, and not the prosperity and happiness of the Country about which they so loudly prate. Let them go on in their unholy work. Gen. TAYLOR, will not heed their abuse, but press forward in the good work which he has already begun, until the Country has been placed in such condition as its founders designed it should be by wise and proper legislation. Every branch of business will be protected and encouraged here among us, instead of the suicidal policy of the late dynasty, which gave the preference to the

foreigner instead of our own mechanics. We verily believe when the people see the policy of Gen. TAYLOR'S Administration, that the misrepresentation and falsehood of the Locofoco press and politicians, will fall harmless to the ground or recoil upon the heads of the authors with such force as will sink them far beyond the hope of resurrection. Gen. TAYLOR never flinched from the destructive fire of the semi-barbarous squadrons of Mexico, and he will not now shrink from the perform. ance of that which he knows to be his duty, because of the squibs fired at him by Locofocoism.

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

We refer the reader to the neat farewell address of this gentleman to his constituents, in to-day's paper. No one, we are sure, will rise from its perusal, without entertaining a higher opinion of the man than ever. The sentiments of warm affection and gratitude therein contained, are from the heart. No man stood higher in the House of Representatives, and we regret that his valuable services in that body is lost to the country. As the representative of the Country at the Court of Spain, her honor and character will be maintained inviolate.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The Board of Health in New York have issued a card in which they state demic. From all parts of the country, we al, and manufacturing interests were be. have the good tidings that this dreadful scourge is fast disappearing, and we hope out of the great marts of the world, whilst soon to have the pleasure of announcing that it has entirely disappeared from the

In many parts of Europe the disease still rages with increased violence.

Gen. Taylor was at Albany on the 6th inst., and at New York on the 7th .-Thousands upon thousands assembled to welcome him wherever he has been, clearly proving that no President has enthan once the approbation of his audience. joyed to a greater extent, the affection and admiration of the People. He left New York on the same day for Philadelphia, and expected to arrive in Washington on the evening of the 8th. On ac-The gain of a Whig member in Rhode count of the shortness of his stay, the

> Cotton Market .- Cotton is still advancthe prices now ranging from 81 to 101.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The old Hunkers held their Convention States say to this attempt of their brethsay nothing about this movement of the and Monarchy is the victor!

Resolved, That a conciliatory course should be pursued by this Convention, and one which, if properly met by the Convention to assemble at Utica, would be the means of uniting the masses of people of this State, putting an end to Whig misrule, and of electing the entire Democratic ticket this fall; and with a view to accomplish this, be it further

Resolved, That the Democratic State Committee be directed to withdraw any of the nominees presented by this Convention, excepting those for Comptroller, Attorney General, Canal Commissinner, and State Prison Inspector: Provided, That the Utica Convention ratify these names, and complete the ticket by nominating well known candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Engineer; and shall impose no test upon the said candidates inconsistent with the resolu- has vengefully hurled at them. tions adopted by the Democratic Convention held in the Presbyterian Church at

A Gentleman in one of the upper not violated any. Such being the fact, Counties, a subscriber to the Watchman, all this noise shows a factious spirit, writes to us the following, which is an exprompted by the loss of office and its emol- tract from his letter. We had intended publishing it at the time it was received; but having omitted to do so then, and the reasons for its publication being as good now as at that time, we give it place .-We trust our friend will excuse the liberty we take in thus using his letter.

"There are only a few persons in my neighborhood who take a paper, and they have done so for years gone by. The others either have no taste for reading and information, or otherwise, they think they are unable to pay for a paper. Many have come to this conclusion who can spend money for things of but little value, and for things that do them much harm. It is a great misfortune with many, whose training has been such, that they did not contract a taste when young, for reading and information; and the consequence is, they live and die without them. Hence all the useful knowledge, salutary advice, and good ideas contained in well written books are unknown to them. Our great Creator has endued the human mind with powers exceedingly grand, but without instruction they must be forever dormant. I have seen children of sprightly minds whose intellectual powers never did act, because instruction, the grand spring of action was wanting. Their parents being destitute of education, they knew not how to put the young mind into action. If parents only had a little useful knowledge themselves, it would be a great benefit to their children. We have Sunday Schools where instruction is given without money and without price, but many parents pay no attention to them, and hence their children do not attend them. At such institutions, poor children might get such a degree of literary knowledge, as to enable them to learn and improve themselves. If parents and children could be aroused from that miserable state of lethargy into which they have fallen, virtue would bud and blossom, and vice by its luxuriant growth, would wither and die.

The reason, I believe, why they at the North can publish papers cheaper than printers at the South, is because they have more reading people, and consequently, a greater number of persons who subscribe and pay in advance for their papers. Herein I have enclosed two Respectfully yours." Iredell County, July 1, 1849.

THE PEACE CONGRESS, AT PARIS.

The advices just received from Europe make mention of the first meeting of the "Peace Congress," at Paris, on the 22d

About 1,500 persons were present, M. VICTOR HUGO in the chair. The flags of all nations adorned the hall. The Stars and Stripes occupied a conspicuous position, floating side by side with the tricolour of France and the English unionjack. Mr. Cobden and his party from England were received with applause, and the American gentlemen were salu- highly favorable to the schemes now urged upon public trust and our arm by anarchy. The Reted with enthusiastic cheers. The names of parties who gave in their adhesion to the princilpes of the Congress were read, and then M. Victor Hugo made his speech amidst intense applause. It is discribed as being an exquisite peace of composition and replete with the most benevolent sen-

It is understood that the French Government has expressly forbidden the speakers from making any allusion to passing politics.—Nat. Intelligencer.

ti Gazette announces the important fact that the hilt and a portion of the blade of that veritable sword that Gen. Cass broke in the stump, after Hull's surrender, has arrived in the city, and was shown to us vesterday. A portion of the belt was attacked, much cut and hacked on its edges. showing that it had seen hard service in its better days when it surrounded the great man amidst the "noise and confusion." That incorrible wag. Platt Evans, opposite whom the old Bank of the United States used to stand in all its glory, insists that this broken sword has been brought here to re-invigorate " The De-

THE NEWS FROM HUNGARY.

Disastrous, indeed, beyond all parallel, (says the New York "Express" of Thursday.) is the news we publish from the scene of European warfare; this nation which will reverbearte and respond to the quiverings of the electric telegraph, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico. The last resting place of Continental

Liberty is invaded, and the last faint gleam of Republicanism is overshadowed not had time to mature and bring in ope- bring the Free Soilers into their ranks .- and put out with a suddenness which al-

The drama is done! The last act of a Whig, a great clamor is immediately ren, to unite with the enemies of South- the European tragedy is before us, and raised as though there was not a Whig ern Institutions and Southern rights? - the curtain drops upon a scene terrible e-Will they hold them as ullies worthy of nough to alarm the friends of liberal printrust, or will they like honest men ac- ciples, in whatever part of the world they knowledge their unworthiness, and sepa. are to be found-in Great Britain or in the rate from them, or will they lie low and United States. The sword is sheathed,

Thus (continues the Express) ends the grand series of events that, following in the train of the Parisian revolution of 1848, gave birth to a hope that a mighty and combined effort was to be made for the disenthrallment of Europe. But in France, where it began, it has eventuated in a contemptable farce only-in Italy a comedy -in Hungary a tragedy!

The Magyars, however, transmit a heroic memory to after generations, who, at some future time, may unsheath again the sword, to accomplish what the present generation has failed to achieve-not from any want of determination on their part-for how fixed and consistent was that, from beginning to end, the world has witnessed with admiration-but because of the tremendous power the oppressor

Since our last Opinions have been delivered in the following cases by the Judges of the Supreme Court now sitting at Morganton :

RUFFIN, C. J. B. Hise v. Fincher and Wife, from C. C. Graham v. Wm. L. Davidson, from Lincoln .-Judgment reversed, and venire de novo.

The Buncombe Turnpike Company v. John Baxter. from Henderson. Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff for \$4 and costs, according to case agreed. State on relation of Jacob Ramsour and Peter Summey v. R. Thomas, from Henderson. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo.

Den and James Rutherford v. William and Howell Rabun, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed, and ve-Moses Trexler v. Paul Miller, from Rowan, in Equi-

ty. Bill dismissed with costs. George Allen v. Penal Gilbreath, from Henderson, decree of conveyance, and an account for plaintiff, and

Den on demise of Motris v. Allen, from McDowell Judgment affirmed with costs against the plaintiff in this

Doe on demise of Williamson and Hoke v. J. Bedford, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed. NASH, J. Zachariah Cade v. F. Jameson, Adm'r, from Macon. Judgment affirmed. P. Morrison v. John Russell, from Cabarrus. Judg-

ba. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo. J. & E. Weaver v. John and Woody Burge, from Rutherford. Judgment affirmed

State on relation of Beech and Wife, to use of Robt S Smith v. Clarke, Adm'r, from Caldwell. Judgment Harven and Wife v. Hunter and Springs, from Meck-

lenburg. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo Pearson, J., E. Bradshaw et. al. v. Ramsour and Simpson, in Equity from Lincoln-decree against Simpson for 3 notes. Bill dismissed as to Ramsour with Courrier des Etats-Unis, after comment

Thomas D. Kelley v. E. and L. Bryan, from Rutherford, in Equity. Declare that plaintiff has no right to

Hoke's Ex'rs. v. Flemming, from McDowell. Judg-State v. Shull, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed

Mel. Brown & Williams v. Childs & Co., from Mecklenburg. Judgment affirmed. Peter Ballows, Adm'r. v. Abraham Sudderth from Caldwell. Judgment affirmed.

W. W. Davis v. E. H. Cunningham, from Buncombe. Judgment reversed and venire de novo

On Tuesday the 4th instant, quite a spirited meeting of the citizens of this County was held in the Court-House, on the subject of the Central Rail Road, and upon the subject of improving the navigation of the Yadkin River. John Jarvis, Esq., was called to the Chair, and H. C. Hampton, Esq., was appointed Sec-

It was resolved that the sense of this meeting is attention for improving the condition of the State, particularly the plan of making a Rail Read from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, and of opening the Yadkin River and the other and reduced them to impethrough the extent of this County.

12th of October next, for the purpose of taking measures to effectuate the liberal policy manifested in the acts of the late General Assembly of the State; and that the following persons be appointed delegates to attend the said Convention from this County, viz: Isaac Conrad, Joseph Conrad, D. M. Cooper, Walter R. Bitting, John Jarvis, James McLean, H. C. Hampton, John M. Cloud, Thos. J. Williams, George W. Brown, " That Broken Sword."-The Cincinna. John H. Dobson, Joseph Dobson, Job Worth, Aquilla Speer, Simon Reece, Joel Reece, Jonathan Jones, W. White, V. Garland, Tyre Glenn, Isaac Jarratt, N. L. Williams, E. Banner, J. W. Brower, Wm. Walf, Josiah Cowles, A. W. Martin, R. C. Purvear, John Hamblin, Mark York, Joseph Williams, Robert Williams, Lewis Gadding, Enoch Hunt, Richard Gwyn, Charles Whitlock, Allen Denny, Robert Gilmer, Aaron Woodruff, R. M. Allison, F. K. Armstrong, S. E. Williams, Josiah Roberts, L. B. Cash, Wm. Brooks, Emanuel Craynor, H. M. Waugh, Wiley Patterson, Evan Davis, H.

John A. Gilmer, Esq., addressed the meeting at length. in a forcible and very interesting speech, and was heard with much satisfaction by the meeting, after which it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Watchman and Greensboro' JOHN JARVIS, Chairman. H. C. HAMPTON, Secretary.

TO MY LATE CONSTITUENTS

About to leave my own for a foreign and tant country, on the public service, I cannot low the separation of the ties which bare had united us together without a more formal, the brief and cordial expression of my lasting tude for the confidence and kindness you have so long and so often reposed in me. How have discharged those high trusts, so generally committed to my charge, it is not my provis to determine, except to declare my conscient tious conviction of having always honestly a deavered to do my whole duty to you to a beloved State, and our common country, It is a source of the most gratifying come

lation to feel that, amid all the vicissitudes of party politics, and the constant changes when even a brief experience in political life and often encounters, it has been my good fortune have known no abatement in your confidence and regard. Concerning the ereal ful period in which it has been my purper to make any observation. My course has been before you, and I am rejoiced to believe be received the general approval of my continu ents. Wherever I may be, or whatever me destiny in life, at home or abroad, I can never forget, or cease to be grateful for, the esteen and confidence you have so often and so sig. nally shown me. If these are the sentiments which inspire my heart towards all whom! have had the honor to represent in the Na. tional Councils, what language shall I emple towards the people of my native county, who have so warmly and so cheerfully sustained me since my early manhood and first entrance in to public life? Nothing I can say could meat. ure the depth of my gratitude for such regard from such a people. And nothing I can do public life can ever adequately reward the kindness. While I live I shall ever cherial their attachment as the happiest fortune of me life. Trusting that my constituents at large will pardon this special reference to those my native county, and also the personal alla sions to myself which I had necessarily make in this hasty note from one who with them every prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be, with grateful and sincere m gard, your friend and fellow-citizen, D. M. BARRINGER

VENICE.

The late steamer brought no news more gratifying than that which advised of the relief which Venice has received, This heroic people have shown that they are worthy of the liberty for which they are struggling. For months, closely besieged by the horde of Austrian mercenaries they actually been suffering for the ne cessaries of life. Every species of retrenchment has been resorted to-every expedient has been adopted by which a little could be made to go a long wayand still there seemed to be no hope, but that they must surrender or starve. They still, however, continued to struggle on At last, a flotilla from the lonian Isles freighted with provisions, made its appearance, beat off the Austrian squadron. and entered the half starved city.

If they should succeed in establishing their liberty, the memory of their suffer ings will induce them to preserve it. B we fear there is but little chance for them. The success of the Hungarians, by em ploying all the forces of Austria, holds out the only prospect for their deliverance. France, with her bastard chief, thinkson ly of conciliating crowned heads, by crushing freedom wherever it raises its head And England, oppressed with stoppe seems strangely indifferent to the fate of this struggling and heroic people. If there were a case, in which we should be will ing to see our Government depart from the wise policy of Washington, it would be this. But we should never forget, that foreign wars and entangling alliances would probable subvert our own institu tions, and thereby strike down liberty for ages .- Richmond Whig.

FRENCH DESTINY-A FAILURE The Conservative Correspondent of the ing on the disturbed condition of Germany and of Italy, and the war in Hungary.

"How easy would it have been for France to achieve great things, to convulse and overturn the whole of Europe with the three powerful levers of Hungary in the North, Germany in the centre and Italy in the South! What a position would we have occupied at the head ! Democratic world, of Republican Europe But it would have been decessary to that end, that our own society should not threatened to its foundation-that w should not have to fear at our own doors murder, pillage, anarchy and chaos. France fails to reach the high and income parable destinies, which would make her the arbiter of the Old World, the fault will be owing to the miserable tools, who have paralyzed the public mind by public could regenerate both France and Europe; Demagogism has ruined the out tency. Blind instrument of a blind past It was resolved further, that we approve of the sug- sion, it has rivetted the iron chains, which gestion of holding a Convention at Greensboro' on the a wise liberty would certainly have been

Rome. - According to all accounts the hideous despotism of the Priests has been fully restored in the eternal city. The Inquisition, that horrible dungeon-where 18 months ago, the bones of unknown and unnumbered victims were found, has a gain been used as a prison. Dr. Achille a distinguished Protestant, has been in carcerated there, and awaits his doom He was arrested in the name of the rep resentative of the French Republic-the no doubt exists but that it was done at the instance of the holy fathers.

Appropriate Epitaph .- A lady who has died of cholera in Sandusky City and was laid out by her friends, was found the night following standing at the cupbosrd eating cucumber pickles; whereupon the

Louisville News says: They left her "a laying" in white, Prepared for the grave's quiet slumbers; But they found her the very same night A layin' in pickled cucumbers.