CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, April 6, 1855.

W. S. LAWTON & CO., (South Atlantic Whart,) are our authorized agents in Charleston, S. C., and are duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the rates required by us, and grant receipts.

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT OFFICE,) Thursday Evening, April 5, 1855. Cotton-Coming in briskly; 500 bales changed hands since our last, at prices ranging from 5

CORN-80c. MEAL-80c. PEAS-80c. WHEAT-Commands \$1 50 per bushel. BACON-Hog round, 8 a 81. LARD-9c.

Mr We were at Union court this week, and had an opportunity to converse with the people with regard not only to the amount of money that County would subscribe to the: Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad, but of the approaching canvass for Congress.

On Tuesday a preliminary meeting was held to make county. The Chairman, Major Covington, in explain. able speech in favor of immediate and energetic action therefore, be it in the premiser, and we think satisfied every one present of the vast begefit that would accrue to the people

In obedience to a call we also submitted a few remarks; after which, T. H. Ashe, Esq., the Senator from Auson and Union, in response to a call explained the provisions of the Charter and made it clear that it was one of the most liberal ever granted by the State. Mr. A.'s speech was able and conclusive and made a deep impression.

We do not entertain a doubt but that the Road will be built, and that Union will take her full quota of the stock, Gen. A. J. Dargan was in attendance on the Court, and informed us that he was fully in the field for Congress. He is a gentleman of ability, and has served his County several years in the Legislature, and we have no doubt he is one of the strongest men in his party. Union is right side up with care, and we hear on all hands that she will give the gallant Craige over 100 increased majority. He will beat Gen. Dargan, or any other man the Whigs may start, at least 1500.

What has become of our Foundery and " Machine Shop? That enterprise should be carried through. With Rail Roads leading in every direction, and almost in sight of the banks of Iron ore, it must pay the enterprising Mechanics who embark in it.

A poor editor "out west," whose pockets are empty, but whose books are filled with long standing accounts, makes the following novel appeal to his delinquents.

We call the attention of those who owe the printer to the notice, and hope they will govern themselves accordingly.

you may pay; trust us, we are in need, and have there does not add to the supplies; on the conpockets, that you may promptly fork over. If Post adds: there be any among you, one single patron that swer: Not that we care about cash ourselves, but Lakes, whence only supplies can be had. No our creditors do. Would you rather that we go supplies of grain or flower can come from Ohio basis for the negotiations for peace. to jail, and you go free, than you pay your debts, or the interior of this State, so that the sources of and we all keep moving? As we agreed, we have supply, until after next harvest, are very limited. worked for you; as we contracted, we have fur- There are no receipts of importance via New Ornished our paper to you; as we promised, we have leans, and the supplies of Southern flour are light therefore be permitted to participate in the conwaited upon you, but, as you don't pay, we dun from a want of wheat to grind. Prices, there- ferences. you! Here are agreements for job work ; con- fore, instead of falling when navigation opens, are tracts for subscriptions; promises for long credits; likely to be fully maintained, if they do not actuand duns for deferred payment. Who is there so ally rise; long enough to make us poor, and himself rich ence in checking the prices of other meat." at our expense, if the above appeal to his conscience, don't awake him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law, and see what virtue there is in writs and constables."

Charlotte Volunteer Company.

According to previous notice the members of the Charlotte Volunteer Company met in the Court House, on Thursday Afternoon the 29th ments occupied by the Emperor and Empress are ult., at 2 o'clock. The meeting was organized by situated one on the ground and the other on the Orders have been given to prepare to transport calling Dr. H.M. PRITCHARD to the Chair, and requesting M. P. PEGRAM to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of S. J. Lowrie, Esq., the Company proceeded to the election of Officers. which resulted as follows, viz:

> Captain-JNO. A. YOUNG. 1st Lieut,-H. M. PRITCHARD. B. H. DAVIDSON. J. H. CARSON. Ensign-W. L. DAVIDSON. 1st Serg't .- J. Y. BRYCE. T. D. GILLESPIE. J. H. JONES. R. SHAW.

On motion, J. A. Young, J. F. Irwin, J. Y. Bryce, W. L. Davidson, J. H. Carson and James besides taking care of his health. He had, how- reformed his country with a hatchet in his hand Brian were appointed a Committee to report on ever, attended to it for more than a year past, and instead of a sceptre. His son Alexis, terrified at Uniform and Arms at the next meeting; and S. J. Lowrie, G. H. Spencer, Jno. Rigler, P. J. Lowrie and J. Townly a Committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for said Company.

The Officers elect were requested to write immediately for Commissions.

On motion, the Charlotte Whig and the Western Democrat were requested to publish the proceed-

The meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m. H. M. PRITCHARD, Chair'n.

M. P. PEGRAM, Sec'y.

Recruits Arrested.

PHIDADELPHIA, March 28 .- The U. S. Marshal arrested twelve men this morning on board an outside steamboat for New York, enlisted here by British authorities for loreign service. The recruiting officer is also to be arrested.

has been arrested and brought to Havana.

Rail Road Meeting in Gaston.

The citizens of Gaston County held a meeting at the Court House in Dallas, on Friday the 23d of March, 1855, for the purpose of adopting and Mesing Resolutions relative to the Charter granted by the Legislature of North Carolina at its late session, for the construction of a Rail Road from Wilmington to Charlotte and thence to Rutherfordon. On motion of Jasper Stowe, Esq., Isaac Holland, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and J. G. Lewis and Amzi Ford were appointed Secretaries. On motion of J. H. White, Esq., the Chairman appointed a Committee of nine to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following named persons said Committee: A. Hoyle, Esq., Col. Richard Runkin, Jasper Stowe, Esq., David A. Jenkins, James H. White, Isaac FLOUR-Market well supplied; sells at S a 81. H. Holland, W. T. Shipp, Esq., Dr. Wm. Sloan and Dr. James Abernathy, who, through Col. R. Rankin, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, to wit:

WHEREAS, by an act of the late General Assembly, a charter has been granted for a Railroad from Wilmington to Charlotte, and from thence to Ratherfordton, which, in anywise like a firect line must necessarily pass through or near the centre of this County. Therefore, we the citizens of Gasion County fully appreciate the importance of said Act, not only to this county but to this secarrangements for holding mass meetings, where the tion of the State; and to all those within whose people will be addressed upon the importance of building | reach and for the accomplishment of the same, the Railroad, now chartered, running through their we will use every means in our power and unite as one individual to raise our proportionate share ing the object of the meeting made an elaborate and of the amount required to secure the charter;

Resolved, That in order to secure the completion of the enterprise, we appeal to the citizens of this county to come forward to this great work, whether they be farmers, merchants, mechanics, or capitalists, we hereby say to them that here is a work of improvement worthy of your efforts, which will not only be an advantage you but to your posterily after you; and we would especially call upon those who have been heretolore satisfied of the advantages that would certainly result from a work of this kind, to come forward now and lend their aid to this great scheme as on the result of our action on this project, the prosperity of this county and of this section of the State will greatly more. depend.

Resolved. That we call upon the citizens of the different counties along the line of this Road west from Charlotte to join with us in carrying out this measure, believing that our interests are mutually Russia. Signed, combined together in this project, and we hereby pledge ourselves in good laith, to use every means in our power to accomplish the same on a fair and reasonable principle, and we further say to all those concerned on the line that if they will

will be the last to retrograde.

ings of this meeting was ordered to be published in the Western Democrat with a request that all | English market. other papers friendly to the enterprise copy.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Chairman. J. G. Lewis, Secretaries. AMZI FORD,

SCARCITY OF BREADSTUFFS AND MEAT .- The short harvest of last year is beginning to reveal "Friends, Patrons, Subscribers and Adverti- itself now very strikingly. The New York Post sers: Hear us for our debts, and get ready that says that the opening of navigation on the river acknowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your purchases of wheat in the New York market. The

"The stock of wheat is reduced to 25,000 bushdon't owe us somethin', then to him we say-step els, nearly all southern and Canadian. When the wish to know why we den them, this is our an- will be heavy, either from Canada or the Upper

mean that he don't take a paper? If any, he "The great scarcity of feed for hogs, is, we and Russian accounts of the storming of a redoubt dignation. needn't speak-we don't mean him. Who is there observe, greatly diminishing the number of hogs on the night of the 3d. The French did storm so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him in the country, especially in Illinois, and will pro- and capture two Russian redoubts, but finding slide-he aint the chap either. Who is there so duce a serious effect, by and by, in the price of them not tenable, blew up the redoubts, and retirbad that he don't pay the printer? If any, let provisons. The immediate result, however, has ed with a loss of 100 killed and wounded. him shout-for he's the man we're after. His been in sending more hogs and hog flesh to marname is Legion, and he's been owing us for one, ket. More fresh pork has been consumed this two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight years - | winter than usual, and has had considerable influ- erecting mortar balleries at Kamara, and threaten

Death of the Czar.

The Journal des Debats says: "The Emperor Nicholas has not died suddenly; he had been ill for twelve days before. We have before us letters from St. Petersburgh of the 19th ult., which state that the Emperor then kept his bed by order of his first physician, M. Mandt. The Empress was also ill, and confined to her bed, and, as the apartfirst floor of the palace, they had no direct com- from Toulou 59,000 men and 8,000 horses. munication, and did not see each other. The Emperor, however, must have called the Empress to him, as we know, from a telegraphic despatch, that before his death he had assembled round him all the members of his family present at St. Petersburgh, in order to give them his blessing.

Our correspondents attribute the illness of the Emperor to a cold. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, he continued his usual occupa- palace; the third, that of the House of Romanoff, tions; he was desirous to see everything for himself, and in the most minute details; he visited the soldiers in their barracks; he passed long and frequent reviews, forgetting the precautions which his age required in such a climate and in such a severe season. To all the observations made to him by his children and by his most devoted servants, he replied that he had something else to do tive machine known as the Russian empire, and at times felt uneasiness.

"He said that he had reached, and even exceeded, the number of years which God had allowed to others of his race, and that his end was not far distant. He had treated himself according onment, but the unfortunate prince died on the to his own ideas; he had insisted on his physician putting him on a regimen which would prevent his getting corpulent, of which he had a singular dread. What change has taken place since the 19th of January? It is said he had an attack of apoplexy, or of paralysis of the lungs. This was a thing which Dr. Mandt had not anticipated, for palace. at that time he felt no alarm, and his language was most satisfactory. The Emperor Nicholas was moreover subject to attacks of gout and at the commencement of his illness he had felt some symptoms of it."

ersonal estate of the late Samuel Milwee, in Anderson district, this week, we learn that twentyfive negroes, of all ages and sizes, were sold, averaging \$595 each-Pickens Courier.

"Ex-President" Walker, the fillibuster. Mr. Thompson, United States Consul at Lagua has been granted 52,000 acres of land by Nicaga. gua, where he is about to settle.

Foreign News.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 30th ult., and brings the following intelligence: Public attention was generally centered on the doings of the Vienna Conference, which was formally inaugurated on the 15 h of March. Hopes and fears were about equally balanced as to the probability of peace resulting from the Confer-

From the seat of war the most important state. ment is, that the Allies have re-opened their fire with Elizabeth, a daughter of Peter the Great .upon Sebastopol, and with good effect.

and consols remained steady at 935.

The Liverpool cotton market exhibited considerable animation, but at a general decline upon lingered through twenty years of suffering. the quotations advised by the Atlantic, reaching in some cases all per lb. The sales during the themselves liberally.

was quiet, at about previous rates.

Czar Alexander to the Russian army: "ST. PETERSBURG, March 5, 1855. "Valiant Warriors-faithful defenders of the drop of Muscovite blood in their veins. Church, the Throne, and the Country: It has his unwearied care, Russia's presperity and glory, of apoplexy in 1796. and Russia's aims, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most blessed father, has departed this mortal life. His last words were: "I thank the dangerous to all about him, notwithstanding all his glorious loyal guard who, in 1825 saved Russia, vigilance and precautions, Paul I. was strangled in a man of consequence. In Spain, no doubt, he and also thank the brave army and fleet, and pray his own scarf on the night of the 23-24th March, took credit to himself for masterly diplomacy in God to maintain the courage and spirit by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long us this spirit remains upheld Russia's tranquility is secured both within and withoutand woe to her enemies.'

"I loved my troops as my own children, and tion. Though not entirely successful in that 1825. respect, it was from no want of will, but because

served in your hearts as proof of his sincere tove for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be a pledge for your devotions to me and AIEXANDER."

The Emperor Nicholas' Las. Words. According to English accounts the Emperor Nicholas, when last addressing Alexander, advised him to make peace, even at the loss of Russian influence in the Black Sea-that he, (Nichojoin us in good faith to secure the charter, that we las) would take the responsibility, as he had not believed in the possibility of an Anglo-French al-Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks liance, and that Alexander's constant effort should to the Hon. John G. Bynum, for introducing the be to detach France from England, and unite Rusamendment, also to all those who aided in its sia with Austria and Prussia. Nicholas is then said to have added-" Perhaps his pride had been excessive, and God had humbled him therefor,"

The above is probably manufactured for the

The Congress of Vienna. Russian plenipotentiary was not present.

on a general basis, and that negotiations termina-

vesterday, the Plenipotentiaries exchanged powregard for our need, for you have been long trusted; trary, the dealers of Albany and Troy are making ers, and the proceedings were entered upon. The four bases and interpretations given them by the allies, having been set forth, the representative of Russia accepted them verbally. One of the representatives was thereupon deputed to draw up a aside; consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest | canals open it is not expected that the supplies | minute or protocol, which is to be signed to-morrow, (Saturday.) the first thing when the ambassadors meet. This document will constitute the

PARIS, Friday Night .- The mission of General

their firing apon the town. Letters dated March 1st, explain the discrepancy between the French

manner the valley of Inkermann. They are also Balaklava. They have sunk two more ships in

in the harbor of Sebastopol. Menschikoff has gone to Moscow, and the two from the Crimes. It is, consequently, not true that the Grand Duke Michael is killed. Gen. Ostend Sacken is now the commander of

Sebastopol and Luders at Odessa. France.—The Emperor's visit to the Crimea

Warlike preparations are as active as ever .-

The Russian Dynasty.

Russia reckons three historical dynasties-the first commencing with Rurik, a prince of Scandinavian origin; the second, that of the Grand Princes of Wolodomir, commencing in 1757 with Andrew Yourewitch, who was assassinated in his commencing in 1613 with Michael, and numbering amongst its descendants Peter the great, founder of the existing greatness of the Russian mon-

Peter the Great ascended the throne in 1682. having for his first wife a Princes of Wolfenbuttle. He organized against Europe that great destructhe cruelties of his father, fled first to Austria, and then to Naples. Peter prevailed on him to return, when Alexis was tried and condemned to death,-The sentence was commuted to perpetual imprismorrow, of poison. His mother who was soon after committed to a convent, also died suddenly. Peter the espoused Catharine Skovrousky .-Later in life he became suspicious and cruel, and grew tired of the ascendancy of his favorite Menschikoff. In 1725 he ded suddenly in his

Catharine I. succeded him. At her death, after reign of two years, Menschikoff elevated to the throne Peter II. the son of the unfortunate Alexis. This Emperor, who was governed by the Dolgorouki family, ordered Menschikoff and his family into Siberia. During this reign the old boyards ing from its New York correspondent : HIGH PRICE FOR NEGROES .- At the sale of the recovered their power, and the German and other adventurers patronized by Peter the Great and Catharine were in disfavor. Peter, too, died sud-

put to death by order of the former sovereign. - unnecessary experiments.

The Dolgarouki family, who had bestowed the crown on Anne, were sent to Siberia; and Biron. a Courland favorite of the Empress, governed Russia. He is said to have transported 25,000 men into Siberia, without trial. Anne died exhaus-

Biron placed on the throne the young Ivan the child of the Duke of Brunswick Luneburg, and a nephew of Peter the Great. General Munich, the favorite of those now in power, sent Beron into Siberia. Lestock, a French barber, conspired paration for the insult put upon the United States, They entered the chamber of the Duke of Bruns-The London money market was growing easier, wick, took the young Czar from his cot, and sent him to the fortress of Schlusselberg. His parents, who were thrown into the castle of Kolmogora,

Elizabeth, now Empress, sent for the son of her sister, the Dutchess of Holstein Gottorp, who was week reached 67.000 bales, spinners supplying married to a princess of Anhalt-Zebet. Elizabeth died of some undiscovered malady in 1762, and The market for brendstuffs was firm, and prices the Doke of Holstein-Gottorp ascended the throne had slightly advanced. Indian corn, however, under the title of Peter III. Catherine of Aphalt-Zebet, his wife, had him assassinated the same THE CZAR ALEXANDER'S MANIFESTO. year in the Peterhoff Palace. A few days after-The following is the manifesto issued by the wards Ivan suffered the same fate in his prison of Schlusselberg; and thus ends the legitimate line of the Romanoffs. The succeeding Czars have no prompt and satisfactory settlement of this matter,

Catherine and her favorite Potemkin now govpleased Almighty God to visit us with a most erned Russia. She lavished an unnatural hatred painful and grievous loss. We have all lost our on her son Paul, who betrayed a Finnish origin common father and benefactor. In the midst of by his Culmuck face and red hair. Catherine died

> Paul I. ascended the throne, and took to wife a princess of Wurtemberg. Of a fantastic temper

Alexander succeeded him. His favorite, the cruel Arakbehuff, governed in his name. Towards the end of his life this prince was infected victory. He knew that so long as Slavery existed with religious mysticism; and Russian orthodoxy suspected him of a leaning towards Catholicism. strove as much as I could to improve their condi- He died at Taganrog, on the 1st of December,

There were still alive three sons of the Emper-I was unable to devise anything better or do or Paul. Constantine abdicated in favor of his brother, receiving in exchange the viceroy-ship of " May these ever memorable words remain pre- Poland. This Prince died in 1831, after an interview with Count Alexis Orloff; and his wife soon followed him to the tomb.

Nicholas ascended the throne in 1825, and inaugurated his reign by drowning in blood the revolte of the 13th of December. After a reign of thirty years he died suddenly at St. Petersburg, on the 2d of March, 1855, from a disease of the lungs, according to the Moniteur-from a stroke of apoplexy, according to the Debats. Michael, Paul's fourth son, died suddenly at Warsaw in 1848, during the war in Hungary. This prince was opposed to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and persisted in a claim to the vicerovalty of Poland

Interesting from Havana.

The Isabel has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 25th ult. The Courier learns that much excitement prevails at Havana, as Don Ramon The Congress of Vienna formally met on the Pinto was executed in that city at seven o'clock on 15th. Present, one French, two English, two the morning of the 22d instant, and to such a pitch Austrian and two Turkish representatives. The had the feeling on the subject reached, that the Captain General had not been seen in public since Telegraphic reports say that the discussion was the event. The body, however, instead of being exposed the usual time, some twelve hours, was removed within three, the indignation evinced by VIENNA. Friday Night .- At the Conference | the populace, rendering the measure peremptorily

The state of affairs was mainly brought about we learn, in consequence of what appears to have been the vindictive conduct of the Captain General. Some informality, it seems, having taken place on the trial, the Minister of War refused to countersign the death warrant, on the ground tha the evidence convicting Pinto had not emanated from "one whose character stood as clear as the sun at mid-day," but "from one who had served two apprenticeships at the chain gang," The Captain Wedell has completely failed. Prussia refuses to General thereupon convened a council of four, accede to the treaty with the allies, and will not and, after due deliberation, two declared themselves in favor of the death penalty and two for acquittal. The casting voice was then left with From Sebastopol.-The allies had resumed the Captain General, who, instead of inclining towards the side of mercy, condemned his former secretary and friend to the garrotte-hence the in-

The trial of Estrampes and Felix was to have taken place early this week. Our Consul, however, Col. W. Robertson, had, we learn, protested most energetically against their being brought The Russians are fortifying in a formidable to trial, and insisted upon their liberation. The result of his application was not known when the Isabel sailed .- South Carolinian.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- An additional gleam of light has been cast over the probable fate Grand Dukes are on their way to St. Petersburg of the Franklin Expedition by an Esquimaux named Mastitukwin, who accompanied Dr. Rae's party, and who has been for many years a member of the Wesleyan Congregation at Roseville in Hudson's Bay. Dr. Rae has always considered this native highly efficient and trustworthy. On his return to Roseville, the Esquimaux stated that " he wintered with a party in a snow house, where they had six weeks' constant night. In March last, (1854.) they started on the ice to the north. and were 37 days on their northern journey. They were 160 miles beyond the region inhabited by the Esquimaux, but they still found the tracks of the musk ox. Sir John Franklin and his party are dead; but, perhaps, one or two of the men may still be alive, and amongst the Esquimaux.

"Sir John's watch, all in pieces, with his silver spoons, knives and forks were found. The shir was a great godsend to these people; and the now all have good sledges, spears, canoes, of oal wood. Dr. Rae and his party did not see any of the remains of Sir John and his party; but the Esquimaux informed him that Sir John was found dead with his blanket over him, and his gun by his side. The probability is, that it is not more than two or three years since the party perished

Such are the words of Mastitukwin's parrative. as detailed to the Rev. T. Hurlbut, of Roseville Mission, Hudson's Bay. They are entitled to credence because the narrator is a native of the country, acquainted with the language, and could have had no object in making a talse statement. The various implements made of oak which were Spain had in and about the island of Cuba, she seen in the Esquimax encampment prove that they must have had access to at least one of the ships of the missing expedition .- London Athenaum.

SALE OF THE MEMPHIS NAVY YARD .- The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer says the navy yard at that place was sold on the 5th inst, by the sheriff, to satisfy an execution against the Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.

DIED .- The Charleston Courier has the follow-

'The new Know Nothing paper-The American Tunes-is 'entirely dead.' It has not been published since last Saturday, the 17th. The \$100,000 subscribed, the \$30,000 paid in, the The old Russian party, by a sudden reaction, pleasant publication office in Fulton street, and the significant suggestions of the President in his seized hold of the government, and proclaimed as the extensive printing arrangements in Ann street, Empress Anne, Duchess of Courland, niece of were all in vain. After a brief and profitless ex

From the Charleston M. reury. Cuba and President Pierce's Adminis-

Fortunately, or unfortunately the Black Warrior affair took place before Mr. Soule could move at to be off from a court where so little respect all in the matter of acquiring Cuba. We remember well the blame cast upon Mr. Soule, for his tained of our weakness is a constant encourage stern course on this occasion towards Spain. He was represented as evincing utter incompetency for diplomacy, by his peremptory demand for reby a dismissal from office of the parties who had perpetrated it, and of three hundred thousand dollas indemnity to the owners of the vessel. This paper, with such facts as were then before it, united in his condemnation. We gladly hail the advent of newer and better lights to do him justice. It now appears, from the published correspondence, that in making these demands, he was only obeying the instructions of the Administration. Mr. Marcy's letters of March 11, 1854, and of March the 17th, in relation to the Black Warrior, are rigorous, explicit, and peremptory. They distinctly state the feelings and determination of the Administration, and mark out for Mr. Soule the very course he pursued. We believe that the Government would have succeeded in a but for two reasons. The first was that Mr. Calderon was the Foreign Minister in Spain, and the second was the non-action of Congress.

Mr. Calderon had been long in Washington, and knew thoroughly of what elements the Whig and Abolition parties were composed. He had seen how these elements had controlled President Fillmore's Administration, with respect to the Lopez expedition, and had made him in the eyes of Spain bringing the Administration over to her side. In reality, however, he knew that Northern jealousies and anti-Slavery prejudices had given him the in Cuba, there would be a powerful, if not controlling influence in Congress, which would make any issue about Cuba a sectional issue, and thus prostrate any strong measure for redress. How he was appreciated in Madrid, Mr. Soule states in his letter of 19th June, 1854: " Spain doubts no longer but that she has little to fear from our resentment, as long as she dares talk in loud tones to our rulers, and while she can command the services of a statesman who, like Mr. Calderon, as she supposes, not only wields a transcendant influence over a great portion of the people of the U. States, but is possessed of sufficient skill to get their very Government to rid him of what obstacles might clog his manœuvres here, or impede

the progress of his policy at Washington." To the demands of Mr. Soule for prompt and decided answers to his communications, Mr. Calderon takes his time, waiting for information from Washington, or developments in Congress. In his answer to Mr. Soule, of the 18th April, he says, in a spirit of confident insolence, " Nor does it (the Spanish Government.) fear that, having reason on its side, the considerate resolution which it may then adopt, will arrive too late." dent was Mr. Calderon in the tame quiescence of the United States-they had submitted so long and so often, to the cold indifference of the Spenish Government, to their appeals for justice, that he had no fears whatever but that their Government would meekly welcome any "resolution" which it might condescendingly adopt, in spite of their threats and the peremptory course of their Minister! And the resolution which the Spanish Government did adopt was to justify the officials in Cuba who had committed the outrage, and to refuse all compensation.

This resolution did not come "too late" for Spain, and Mr. Calderon was right. President Pierce had laid the whole matter before Congress, and asked for provisional powers to enforce the rights of the United States against Spain. We doubt not, if Congress had supported him, he would have sent a portion of the Navy to Havana, and laid that city in ashes, or obtained redress. But how did Congress respond to his message and recommendations? They were referred to the appropriate Committee, lay dormant and unnoticed for months, and finally, when Congress was about to adjourn, a resolution was offered in the Senate, doubtless by friends of the Administration, to inquire of the President whether anything had occurred to alter the aspect of our complications with Spain, with respect to the Black Warrior. He answered that no change had taken place-no reparation had been made. What then was done Nothing. Congress left the Administration utterly unsupported in any measures looking to force for redress. The Democratic Party, having an overwhelming majority in both branches of Congress, allows its Administration to be prostrated in an effort to redress and an unquestionable outrage upon our flag, and the rights of our citizens! We say unquestionable, for the flimsy pretext by which the Spanish Government attempted to sustain its officials do not amount to the dignity of reasons; and it has since, by its late settlement of the affair, vindicated the grounds assumed by the U. States, and acknowledged the falsity of its own. But this recent settlement, what is it? Not to speak of the dilatoriness with which it has been conceded-a point upon which Mr. Marcy and the Administration were stern and explicit-it falls in every respect beneath their original demands. Spain has not come up to our mark: we have

Congress-the Democratic party-failed to meet the emergency. Mr. Soule at Madrid, and President Pierce at Washington, were equally exposed to the scorn and derision of Spain and her allies. Sustained by the assurances of France and England, she gave herself no uneasiness, or anxiety. as to her relations with us, never doubting, in the language of Mr. Calderon, that her " resolution," whatever it was, would not be "too late." Mr Soule says in his letter of Dec. 23, 1853.

" England and France have succeeded in making us so odious to the people of Spain, that there is not a word or a look of insult which their officials would spare us if they but could believe that it would be borne with anything like composure or resignation. The lenity with which we have so often put up with their insults, has induced the belief that we are not as alrong and powerful as we seem to be. General Narvaes, when I was last in Paris, speaking of us with * * went so far as to boast that with the sea and land forces could whip us whenever she chose to do so. I thought, at first, that the Marshal was bragging; but subsequent discoveries have convinced me that he actually meant what he said."

So too in his letter to Mr. Marcy of the third of May, he says: "The slowness of Congress to take up and act upon the recommendations of the President's Message of the 15th March, has emboldened it, (the Spanish Government) to resist, nor can it be expected to move, till it sees some further evidence of our determination to enforce the consideration of our demands."

And again, in his letter of January 13, 1854. just before leaving Madrid, he says: "Neither paying expenses, and the committee don't spent it has their compunction been awakened by the scorching arguments I was instructed to place in their hands, nor their supineness disconcerted, by Message to Congress. They look at both with empty protestations, to full our complaints into aged about 37 years.

quiescence. My position, under such a state a things, has become unendurable, that I doubt sen ously whether it will be in my power to dela even a few weeks my return home. I long inde paid our country, and where the opinion enter ment to offer us fresh and indigestible disgusta."

Such was the position, which the proud and powerful Republic of America, held before E. rope. Heretofore, parties have not been known in our foreign relations. It mattered not when party had the ascendency in Washington, an in suit to our flag, or a wrong to our citizens, ealing ed the support of all to obtain redress. Thattim is passed. A sectional question has entered in our foreign relations. Anti-slavery paralyses the the arm of Government abroad, as it strikes it down at home. Whilst it acts the part of the in. cenduary in the Union, it plays the part of ally in foreign nations, in supporting their aggressions, or carrying on a war of extermination to the institu tions of the South.

Influence of Know-Nothingism npon the Servile Population.

It is already announced, in the papers of the Union, that the oath bound associations of Know, Nothings are being imitated by the blacks, who are forming themselves into similar societies, and banding together under solemn oaths of secrecy as to their actions and intentions. This is one of the legitimate effects of the Know-Nothing organic zation, and Southern men should look to its probable results among them, before contributing to its spread. The past history of the organization shows conclusively that hostility to Southern men and Southern institutions is the great paramount principle of the order. No where at the North has it elected a man favorable to the South; and no where at the North have its elected leaders failed to manifest their hatred to Southern institutions. Does the South desire to encourage the promotion of these secret societies within her borders-societies under the control of national councils, known to be hostile to Southern interests? Where do the great body of these Know Nothings reside? In the Free States. We have shown their feeling as manifested by all the elections in those quarters; and would the South desire to be governed by the same power, which has governed this organization in the North and West? If not let Southern men remember, that, should this new Order become triumphant in the Southern States; it is bound by its oath of membership to be gov. erned by the will of the majority-and that majority has shown itself deadly hostile to them!

But independent of this (we should deem in. sup rable) objection to encouraging Know-Nothingism in the South, its influence over the colored population in inducing them to form secret associations, is fraught with such danger as should of itself compel every true friend of the South to set his face sternly against so insidious a foe. We shall not dwell upon the evils to which we refer: they will start up like the clansmen of Rhoderick Dhu, uncalled for, before the imagination of ever man who lives surrounded by this element of discord and extreme peril. The South is a thousand fold more in danger from the organization into secret societies of its own citizens, bound by onth of membership to vote for any candidate which an abolition council of the North may select, than from any other association that has existence in our land. We have thus hastily glanced at some of the evils which threaten the South through the triumph of the secret organization. We leave the subject to the thoughtful consideration of those who are too deeply interested in it to look idly upon the march of so dangerous an enemy.

[Baltimore Argus.

Col. McClung, "THE DUELIST."-The dispatch published yesterday, stating that Col. Mc-Clung, "the duelist" had committed suicide at Jackson, Miss., referred to Cof. Alexander K. Mc-Clung, a well-known citizen of Mississippi, who served gallantly in the Mexican war, as a volunteer under General Taylor. He was the lieutenant colonel of the Mississippi regiment. It is said that he was the first to scale the walls of the Black Fort at Monterey, and for his intrepidity in placing the stars and stripes on its captured walls, was marked and pierced by the enemy with wounds under which he suffered the most agonizing pains for several months. During General Taylor's administration, he was appointed Charge d'affaires to Boliva, in South America. He was engaged in several duels many years ago, and was noted for demanding and granting the most extreme terms of the falsely styled "code of honor." His first meeting was in 1833 or 1834, with a man by the name of Allen. The weapons, pistols, to be fired at ten paces, or while advancing nearer to each other, and then the use of the bowie-knife. Allen fell. The second meeting was five years afterwards, with young Menifee, at Vicksburg, the brother of Richard H. Menifee, member of Congress from Kentucky, in 1838 '39. The weapon, the rifle; both parties excellent shots, but Menifee fell at the second fire. He was also concerned subsequently in other duels. He was a man of fine talents and much influence in Mississippi.

THE ANGEL GABRIEL AT HOME. - The Glasgow Mail of the 11th of February states that John S. Orr, nicknamed the 'Angel Gabriel,' has arrived at home, from New York, in the steamer Glasgow. It says:

'A most dissonant screeching sound from the steamer reached the ears of the loungers on the quay, and in which was soon recognized the old familiar war note of John S. Orr's (alias the Angel Gabriel's) trumpet. As the vessel neared the wharf ' the angel (of discord) was only recognized by his old acquaintances by the brazen emblems which he carried, for he appeared not only to have become a convert to the beard movement, but to allow his hair to grow until it hung over his

· He sprung upon the quay, took up his old position at the large gas lamp pillar, blew a blast of two on his trumpet, and shortly harrangued a crowd of curious onlookers, pointed to the scars on his head, which he had received in Canada and the United States in doing battle with popery, said he would talk with the people of Greenock for hours on Monday night of his adventures and hairbreadth escape among the yankees, wheeled round, and rushed up the quay, going off to Glasgow by the railway train.

Too FREQUENTLY TRUE .- Doesticks thus sums up the objects of a charity fair : * First - To give ladies an opportunity to show their new clothes, and to talk with multitude of unknown gentlemen without any preliminary introduction. Secondly -To beg as much money as possible from the gentleman aforesaid under the transparent formality of bargain and sale, which sale includes the buyer, who is really the only article really 'sold' in the whole collection. Thirdly -To give some money to the ostentatiously poor, if there is any left after in carriage hire.

DEATHS.

Died on the passenger train, between this place perfect indifference, and do not as much as trouble and Chester C. H., S. C., on the 31st ult., Dr. Peter the Great, and daughter of Ivan, who was istence, it has gone to swell the list of injudicious, themselves even with resorting to soft words and WILLIAM C. McREE, late of Marganton, N. C.