North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1852.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. DRAYTON,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR,

OF CASWELL COUNTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. ALEXANDER, Esq., as a Candidate for election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

☞ We are authorized to announce F. C. DAVIDSON, Esq., as an independent Republican candidate to represent Mecklenburg and the Union part of Mecklenburg, in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

An Offer.

The "North Carolina Whig" will be furnished to subscribers until the result of the August election is known at Fifty Cents, and until the result of the Presidential election is known for One Dollar.

ERRATA.—Not being at home last week to correct our "proof sheet," some few errors appeared, especially in the editorial.

Democratic Candidates for the Legislature.

We are requested to announce the names of the following gentlemen as candidates of the Democratic Party to represent the Counties of Mecklenburg and Union in the next Legislature of North Carolina, to wit:

Hon. G. W. Caldwell for the Senate; Wm. Black, Esq., of Mecklenburg county, John M. Ingram, Esq., and Col. James A. Dunn, of Union county, for the House of Commons. These gentlemen were nominated by a Convention of the party, which assembled at the house of Wm. M. Morrison on Wednesday of last week.

Democratic Paper in Charlotte.

We are requested to state that arrangements have been made to publish a Democratic paper in Charlotte, commencing about the first of July next. The Editorial Chair will be filled by Robert P. Waring, Esq., of Charlotte, and Mr. William Hunter of the same place will act as Foreman in the office. We wish the enterprise much pecuniary success, and, from our knowledge of the character of Mr. Waring as a high-toned gentleman and scholar of varied attainments, we have no doubt, not only that his paper will be ably conducted as a party journal, but, that it will be conducted upon those high principles of honor, and true courtesy, that will ensure a reciprocity of the same spirit on our part, whenever we come in conflict upon the principles of the two great parties of the country, which we will respectively represent. The Prospectus of Mr. Waring's paper will appear in our next.

Dr. Crane's Lecture.

The lecture, delivered by Dr Crane at the Court House last night, embracing various logical views based on the science of Phrenology, was well worthy the close attention it received from the large audience present, and it subsequently elicited the most favorable remarks from many who were particularly interested in the Doctor's views on the importance of Female Education. The Phrenological examinations following the lecture, were perfectly satisfactory to the well-known subjects, and to all present. The truthful delineations of the peculiar characteristics of the members of the present examined were very surprising to, to say wonderful. Dr. Crane delivers another lecture to-night, (Tuesday,) and we bespeak for him a full and attentive hearing. The opinions of the Press and other testimonials in the possession of Dr. Crane, are overwhelming, to say sufficient to substantiate the most sceptical of his superiority as a Phrenologist.

Our Rail Roads.

It is gratifying to witness the rapid progress which is being made by the contractors on the Central road. We would not be surprised if the whole line were completed in two years from this time. This, we believe, is the determination of the managers. An enterprising gentleman, Mr. Shaver, from Salisbury, has already completed his contract on this road, and is now actively engaged on his track, which lies contiguous to Charlotte. Mr. Shaver has a force of about eighty hands, and runs about thirty cars. But would the work on this road is being prosecuted at a speedy completion by the energy, zeal and enterprize of the Company, the Charlotte and South Carolina road is no less rapidly promising a completion. The grading from this place to the Catawba river—a distance of twenty miles—is nearly finished. The bridge across the river will be completed in less than a month, and when this is done the finishing of the road will advance at the rate of eight miles per month. Mr. John Caldwell, an other enterprizing gentleman, is, at this end of the road, at work with a large force, and will have ready at an early day the ground for the Depot, the contractor for the building of which is making all necessary preparations to commence his work, and to finish it with magic speed when once commenced.

California and the Chinese.

By referring to the articles of our contributor, "W. S. T.," published in our last two issues, it will be seen he was of the opinion that it would be necessary, at some future period, to turn back the copious torrent of European emigrants, crowding upon the South "with a strong hand." This action has already been brought about in California, as we observe by the last accounts, in consequence of the two sudden pressure upon, and intrusion into, the American labor market, by the cheap working Chinamen. Several hundreds of Americans turned out, armed and equipped for the purpose, and drove off a great number of their dangerous competitors. As 10,000,000 of the Celestials can well be dispensed with, by their densely populated country, it is to be presumed they will take possession of California as soon as the interested ship owners can bring them over. For our part, we would rather see California in the possession of our Christian ports than in the grasp of the Pagan swarms from China; but, as the composition of the latter has already deprived the Southern slave owner of the Californian labor market we have but little choice left in the matter. We are now hemmed in on all sides by the "locust swarms" of pauper laborers from nearly every quarter of the globe and it only remains for the South to be united, and present a firm and bold front and barrier to those who are jealous of, and envy her, the possession of that species of labor which gives her great and peculiar advantages as an agricultural and manufacturing confederacy.

Baltimore Democratic Nominations.

By the time that this number of our paper will have reached our readers, they will have learned, generally, that the late National Democratic Convention, which assembled in the city of Baltimore on the 1st inst., after a great number of ballotings, and much stormy debate, succeeded eventually in nominating for the Presidency General FRANKLIN J. PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency. Of the life and character of the former gentleman but little is known to the common reader. He appears to be a man of modest pretentions, and moderate desires, rather shunning than courting public favor in the way of political preferment. It is understood that he is from forty to forty-five years of age; that he was elected to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States in the year 1834; that he continued in this position till the year 1838, when he was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of his State. In 1843 he resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and resumed his practice at the Bar, of which he is a distinguished and successful member. When Mr. Polk was elected President of the United States he offered Mr. Pierce the post of Attorney General in his Cabinet, which he refused to accept. He afterwards volunteered as a private in the Mexican war, and was by Mr. Polk promoted to the office of Brigadier General in the army under Gen. Scott, and continued in the campaign till the city of Mexico was taken and peace concluded between the two countries. Of the laurels which he won in this campaign, history appears to have been as modest in announcing them to the public as he himself has been in seeking notoriety. He is said to be a compromise man, but if he is, unless we have been misinformed, this fact was not known at the time of his nomination. And to strengthen this presumption, we refer to the fact that he was the only candidate upon whom the whole party, Abolitionists, Freesoilers, and all, could unite. The other candidates had all been written to by Mr. Scott, of Richmond, in relation to their views on the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, and their answers were received, and read before the Convention. Although Mr. Scott had written to Mr. Pierce along with the rest, yet it does not appear from the published proceedings of the Convention that his answer to the interrogatories put by Mr. Scott had been received. If it had been, we presume that the Abolitionists and Freesoilers would not have united with the other branches of the party so cheerfully to nominate him.

Of the nomination of Mr. King we hardly know what to say, unless we adopt the laconic description of him which we this week copy from the Charleston Mercury—good Democratic authority—namely, "that he is a good man, but not good for much." We believe that his course upon public questions has generally been conservative, and he does on his favor the prestige of a long unbroken course of success in public life. He is a native of North Carolina, and, before he went to Alabama, represented an eastern district of this State in the Congress of the United States. No doubt we shall all soon learn, from the Democratic press generally, that they are both very great men, or, to use a phrase which we heard a good honest countryman use a few days since, who had never, since the day of his birth, heard of either Mr. King or Gen. Pierce, but who, after being told by a leader of the party who the nominees were, in answer to the question what he thought of the nomination, replied at once, and without hesitation, "by gingo, its the very thing! That fellow Pierce is a plaguy smart man." This anecdote, at the same time that it expresses what the leaders of the party would gladly have the people to believe, illustrates the very high state of party drill under which the rank and file of the Democracy are placed. Upon the whole, we look upon the nomination of the Baltimore Convention as being made to heal party wounds, and without due reference to merit. That the country, being enlightened by the blunders of Mr. Polk's administration, will not suffer itself to be caught and deceived a second time by a stratagem of party leaders. But more anon.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, &c.

The Publisher of this paper has been appointed Agent for Dr. Rowand's valuable Medicines. He has now on hand his Tonic Mixture, a valuable remedy for Fever and Ague, his compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, for Cramp, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and his Purgative Telegraph Pills, which he now offers to the public for sale.

Communications.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

EDUCATION.

(THE SUBJECT APPLIED TO CHARLOTTE.)

When the writer of a newspaper article aims to condense his contribution to a suitable and convenient length for the Printer's and his paper's requirements and the necessarily fixed bounds to verbosity prescribed by the Editor, such article must of necessity seem disconnected in its several parts; and more especially is it the case when the subject, of which the writer treats, affords to the imagination a multiplicity of views, which would, if even touched upon but briefly, extend the article far beyond the allowed limits. The remarks I intend making upon the important subject of Education will partake of the inelegance in composition to which I have just alluded, but should I be so fortunate as to advance one or two ideas which would be considered valuable by the Charlotte community, I may be forgiven the sin of a failure to round my periods smoothly.

The improvement of towns, in the way of constructing rail roads, plank roads, and turnpikes, in the construction of houses, stores and public buildings, and in the way of ornamenting them by setting out shade trees and laying off public squares, &c. &c., should be the study and practice of our enterprizing community; but there should be a temple of learning commensurate, for, without intelligence we cannot hope to have *churches* erected; how then can we expect to have our *stores* conducted in a proper manner. Charlotte has lost sight of this primary consideration in her spirited efforts to secure the business custom of the surrounding country; but while she is to be applauded for her energy and liberality in a strictly pecuniary sense, she has thrown herself open to the censure of all intelligent and intelligence-loving men by her singular neglect of the first great cause of all her prosperity, present and prospective: because without her intelligence and business acumen, superinduced by education, how could she have attained to her present proud position, or have laid out her extensive plans for future excellence? It is a question in the minds of many as to whether it is, or is not, more valuable to a town, pecuniarily, to have it made the terminus of a railroad or to have within its borders an extensive and flourishing Seminary or Academy. Taking a financial view, alone, of the question, the preference might, in many cases, be given to the railroad; but, when a loftier and nobler view is taken, an intellectual survey of the fields of learning, as in the opposite picture, a scene of corn fields and broad acres of wheat is contemplated, then the institutions of learning must invariably bear away the palm.

The certainties in favor of the latter and the chances against the former, should also be borne in mind. Railroads and plank roads may or may not be roads to wealth, according as things "turn out." There are chances attending all such enterprises which it is well for a business and able community to risk, but there is a certain road to wealth, and happiness, and eminence, which should never be lost sight of by an intelligent christian and thoughtful people, and that road to wealth and all that is desirable in life, and the one more likely to lead us to a bright and happier sphere than this, is *Education*. The paths of learning and of science are the best and safest paths we can travel.

It is true, Charlotte has her little schools scattered about here and there, but she has not that noble institution to which she might point with pride and satisfaction, and which in proper hands would become celebrated abroad and be respected and beloved at home. She has not that extensive Female Seminary or Male Academy, or both, which would be a source of income to her, but is compelled to look abroad for a well conducted "first class school" wherein to deposit no inconsiderable portion of her loose capital in the form of pay for the education and board of the youth of both sexes. There is no lack of means in Charlotte; that is not the difficulty. When I remember, in this connection, the stupendous public schools erected in the city of New York and conducted by the best of principals and assistants, having high salaries paid them with "all the appliances and means to boot," on the most liberal and extensive scale, and these schools built, too, almost entirely by voluntary contributions, I cannot but experience a feeling of mortification (being nearly half a Southerner by family connection, &c.) on finding a handsome, flourishing and growing town like Charlotte, here in the South, perfectly destitute of an educational establishment which would reflect a degree of honor upon its founders and upon the town, commensurate with its noble objects, its fair proportions and its well-appointed management.

Sectarianism, I find, is one of the many draw-backs which have had the effect to throw the South far in the rear of the North in point of educational intelligence. It is greatly overstrained, and is a mill stone about the neck of the church. Ignorance retards the march of religion while education is its pioneer, marching before the church and clearing away the obstructions in its path with an all-powerful arm. Could there be a more suicidal policy pursued than that of having *no school*, because a Methodist, a Presbyterian or an Episcopal school cannot be built? "A house divided against itself cannot stand," is a scriptural axiom which applies with equal force to a town where unanimity and liberality should prevail in matters of vital interest to all parties and sects. I find many men of sound judgments opposed to the sectarian system of education. They contend that the church and home are all sufficient for the instilment of a religious education into the youthful mind, and that the peculiar doctrines and tenets of any one denomination should never be a study in the school room. Parents residing at a distance might request the Principals of a Seminary to see that their children attended any particular church regularly, and the teachers could classify their pupils on the Sabbath appointing a guide from among their number whose duty it would be to attend the young embryo members of each church to and from the favorite place of worship. There are Protestants who do not hesitate to send their children to *Catholic* schools, and the culpable extreme they go to is only equalled in an inverse ratio by the over-nicity of those who protest against the non-sectarian schools, because they do not teach some *peculiar* doctrine. While people are straining at these few gnats, they are swallowing whole caravans of camels by overlooking the main thing after all, and very many important considerations in the *legitimate line of education*. We must learn to read before we can know anything about the Bible, and our reasoning faculties and judgments must be developed and strengthened by education, before we can claim to understand its sublime depths.

There is one essential point in the selection of teachers, which appears to be, in the opinion of many parents, of no moment whatever, but, in my humble opinion, it should be one of the very first things considered. I allude to the indifference shown by many parents as to whether their children are placed under the charge of well-bred ladies and gentlemen or are left in the "care" of those persons who never practice the common civilities, and often, not even the decencies of polite society, for the very good reason that they know nothing about them. Thus are acquired in early youth those outre or perhaps "boorish" *ways* (for they cannot be called *manners*) which are retained through life, rendering their unfortunate possession objects of pity or of actual aversion in the eyes of the refined and polished of society. How often are young ladies or young gentlemen who are supposed to be "finished," "coming out" and aspiring to mingle in the "best society," but whose ways are rather better calculated to sink them to the "place" of a first-rate cook, or an excellent ostler, than to elevate them in the social scale to "a place at court," or even to those envied positions, "the belle of a ball room," or "the bright particular star" of an "evening party." I do not know if a School of Manners would be appreciated and "patronized" as it would deserve to be, but if its requirements were well understood, and the number of its patrons were in consonance with its actual necessity, and the advantages it would afford its pupils through life, there could be no better investment found for a moiety of the loose capital of speculators.

A few remarks on salaries and I will *relieve* the reader of this essay on a subject disagreeable to handle, in consequence of the "disagreeable truths" necessary to be advanced. There cannot be a more erronious policy pursued than that of fixing the salary of a good teacher at the very lowest mark bearable. A carpenter will do his work according to the pay he gets, and he must be more than human if he puts fifty dollars worth of work on a five dollar "job," and his *dissatisfaction* will make the work of a cheaper kind still. The cheap work will be known, the mark is upon it; and the marks of a cheap education are borne to the grave by many a son and daughter whose wealthy parents lavished those means upon the backs of their offsprings which should have been applied to their brains. A low, dissatisfactory salary oppresses and cramps the energies of a teacher and he preforms the task devolving upon him accordingly. Erskine Barnes has said that "*learning is cheap at any price*," and as "knowledge is power," why should parents pay out with a grudging hand a remunerating price for *power!* Fine talents must have fine pay, or it will carry its fine wares to a better market. There is no more independent man in the world than he who possesses a fine education and isgraced with "polished manners and fine sense," and instead of endeavoring to deprive such a man of that inherent pride which is his right, and that lofty independence which is one of his prerogatives, it should be the aim of a community of school patrons to place such a man, when they find him pursuing the honorable profession of teaching in a position synonimous with excellence as "a gentleman and a scholar." Such a man, or a woman of corresponding qualities, is "cheap" to any community "at any price." In the words of the Hon. Judge John Robinson, when closing his eloquent address on the recent occasion of the opening of the "Richmond Athenæum," I would exort you to remember that "knowledge is power:" "'It is better than strength'—'it is more precious than rubies'—for it is the safest guard, and the companion of virtue. Would you have your children prosper in their pursuits'—placed in a condition not merely to serve themselves, but their fellow men? *Educate them.* Would you give them a lasting resource and consolation in health or sickness, in prosperity or adversity, in society or in solitude? *Educate them.* Would you fit them to compete with the high intellects of their age and country—*to* associate hereafter, with the mighty dead—to stand foremost with those most worthy to be admitted to the presence of the Most High! the best gift you can give them is—not lands and houses, nor silver and gold—but mental and moral culture—*Education—Education.*"

W. S. T.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,—ITS PROSPECTS, ADVANTAGES, DEFECTS, &c.

MR. EDITOR: It must be conceded by all inhabitants of Western Carolina that the prosperity of a literary institution, within their borders, is a subject of incalculable importance and a consummation devoutly to be wished. Whether Davidson College has prospered more or less than other similar institutions of its age, is a question which can be readily decided in its favor. Ample reasons exist, however, for entertaining a fear that, with all the advantages it possesses, it has declined in public estimation.—Since when certain palpable effects are produced it is natural to seek a proportional and an adequate cause, we have been favored with a variety of interesting speculations and opinions on the subject. A lamentable absence of unanimity both in feeling and action has manifested itself to an extent beyond what is universally expected of Christian laymen and ministers, consulting for the general welfare of families and communities. Unhappy excitements and divisions have already commenced to develope their evil results. There is an evident want of moral intrepidity to advance like men to the important work as well as to prescribe judicious and effective remedies. A neutral position and cold indifference are more injurious, in the present case, than decided antagonism and an active resistance. If the great crisis of the institution has indeed arrived, let each one be permitted freely to express his sentiments in a mild and courteous manner. There is no imperious necessity for disputes and quarrels. There should be none among Christians in reference to this subject. Since the writer expects no favors and seeks no office from the Board or Presbyteries, he begs leave to submit a few remarks which he hopes will be received as they are certainly presented, in the most kind, fraternal and conciliatory spirit.

It is admitted that the manner of conducting the government of the College is neither convenient nor wise. Experience, the best teacher, has proved that the Trustees ought to possess the entire control of its affairs excepting that part of them which is involved in the duties of the Faculty. They should be invested by the charter with the power of electing and displacing not only the steward but all the other officers also. They should not be responsible to the Faculty but the Faculty responsible to them. Had this been the state of case from the foundation of the institution, there would have been a desirable economy of labor and time and infinitely less danger of being compelled to retain incumbents after they have become unacceptable. This ponderous and complicated machinery of government ought to be speedily simplified. If such a change be made in the provisions of the charter, a due regard should be paid to the character and quality of men elected as Trustees.—The fewer ministers, the better. *They* should be diligently engaged in building up churches, instructing the young and thus adding to the number of pious students. It is enough for them to preach the gospel well. It is quite problematical whether they are fulfilling their solemn ordination vows by imparting purely literary knowledge in Colleges.

The impression is general that the discipline of Davidson College is rather mild and exercised with a view to extend its reputation and to court the favor of wealthy and otherwise distinguished individuals. Such a method of procedure may procure for it an ephemeral popularity but, in process of time, must destroy public confidence in its pretensions and merit. A greater degree of watchfulness and more rigid discipline are imperatively demanded. It has been repeatedly asserted that impartiality is a rare virtue in that institution, if not wholly unknown, in the regard paid to students and distribution of honors. Every one knows that college honors should be regulated by merit alone. When this rule is disregarded the result exerts the whole amount of influence of which it is capable, against the reputation and standing of colleges. Many are aware that, in the face of remonstrance of the examining committee, young men have been permitted to graduate there whose character for order and morality and whose standing as scholars were, to say the least, greatly inferior to what they should be. The qualifications of the professors have been called in question by some who are as accurate and thorough scholars as they are themselves. The system of morals there taught is thought by competent judges to be defective and unsound.—Whether all these statements are true in every particular we neither affirm nor deny; but, certain it is, they are extensively believed and have materially injured the college in the estimation of persons at a distance. They have alienated its former friends. They have cooled the enthusiasm and ardor of its alumni. They have prevented many from contributing to its support. They have crippled the efforts of agents. They have filled many hearts with despair. They have rendered the professors quite unpopular. The dissatisfaction is not limited to a particular locality. It is general—the longer, the worse. The question arises, What is to be done? The foundations of this college were laid in faithful prayer, cemented with tears of gratitude and consecrated to the cause of piety and science by an eloquent address from its first President. Capital has been invested in its buildings. It holds more than thirty thousand dollars beside. Having taken so many steps forward we must not recede. The Trustees and Presbyteries are pledged, by every obligation of philanthropy and moral science, to renovate and improve the institution so that it may, in some degree, answer the end of its erection and satisfy the demands and wishes of the public; even although such a process should require a severe and desperate remedy. Rather than abandon the enterprize at this period of its advancement, let a change be effected in the administration. We candidly believe that all the professors ought to resign. If they are unpopplar or have received intimations that their services are not acceptable they should not be constrained by other motives to remain. If they are not unpopular, they will certainly be re-elected. In either case, the excitement will be allayed. Let them take which horn of the dilemma they prefer, the expectations of the public will be satisfied.

We desire that it should be remembered by all who read this paragraph that the writer has no private motive to gratify nor interest to promote. He cherishes the most kind and fraternal spirit towards the professors with whom he is acquainted. He does not know either of them personally, except one or two. He is, therefore, influenced by a regard to the institution and a profound love for the cause of sound and thorough education to offer these remarks and suggestions. Consequently, he hopes that what has been said will be received with kindness and a spirit of conciliation and forbearance. It is sometimes the duty of persons to suggest to their friends a severe and painful remedy.

A DISTANT FRIEND.

Kossuth says that he is very sorry that Mr. Cass has not received the nomination for the Presidency.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Wednesday, 16th, at Wadesborough.
Friday, 18th, at Albemarle.
Saturday, 19th, at Troy.
Tuesday, 22d, at Ashborough.
Thursday, 24th, at Pittsborough.
Saturday, 26th, at Graham.
Tuesday, 29th, at Greensborough.
Thursday, July 1st, at Salem.
Saturday, July 3d, Huntsville, (Yadkin.)
Tuesday, 6th, Wilkesborough.

Appointments have been published for Gov. Reid at the same times and places.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.

A Washington letter says that Mr. Clay is daily sinking. He has during the past week been threatened with an attack of dysentery.

THE CONDITION OF EUROPE.

According to the last accounts from Europe, the "Holy Allies," the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia, will not consent to Louis Napoleon's assumption of the Empire, or the establishment of a new dynasty. Their object is the restoration of the legitimate Bourbon dynasty in the person of Henry V, so soon as the time arrives for that extinction of Louis Napoleon and the French Republic upon which they have resolved. What will he do in such predicament? He cannot stand still. To maintain the present military despotism during his life, with no prospect beyond it but the restoration of the legitimate Bourbon branch, is entirely out of the question with him, with his army, and with the French people, even if the Holly Allies were willing to wait so long. He has not done so much without intending to do more; and if thus checked in the midst of his career, he will attempt forcibly what he may have expected, under the pretence of maintaining "order, property, religion and family," to accomplish peacefully. He may have supposed that these "Holy Allies," despairing of re-Bourbonizing France, would consent to his re-establishment of the Bonaparte dynasty, in consideration of his signal services in crushing the republic, and thus aiding to maintain their dynasties. But they have no intention of thus requiting his services. He is, in their eyes, an upstart, and must be dealt with accordingly at the proper time. Hence unable to conciliate them to his great project, the restoration of the Empire, and unable to remain long as he is, his only resource must be the destruction of their dynasties. He must resolve that since they will not allow him to become an Emperor, he will not allow them to remain Emperors or Kings; that, if France cannot be imperial, she shall not become royal, but shall remain democratic; and that, as French democracy is not safe in the midst of European royalty, the rest of Europe must be democratic also, and France must be aggrandized in the process. This then is the extremity to which the "Holy Allies" will drive him; for he will not remain quiet with no other prospect than the Presidency for the present, and the Bourbon restoration whenever the "Holy Allies" insist on it

Nor will his army permit him to remain quiet. They are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Napoleonism, of conquest, and are eager to cross the Rhine and the Alps, wipe off the stain of Waterloo, and renew the triumphs of Marengo, Jena, and Austerlitz. For this they have shouted for Louis Napoleon, and aided him in crushing the constitution and liberties of their country. The name of NAPOLEON inspired them to this. But why? Because they associated that name with war, conquest, glory; because they believed that, in elevating the nephew to the position once held by the uncle, they should renew the triumphs of the French army. If they find that their hopes cannot be realized under Louis Napoleon, they will either set up and follow some new chief to conquest, or they will turn patriotic for a season, as under Louis Phillippe, and again set up the National Assembly. They want work and WILL have it. Louis Napoleon knows this, and is eager to lead them across the Rhine and the Alps.

Nor will the French people long remain quiet under the present system. With no liberty at home, and no weight abroad, and in continual uncertainty about the future, and apprehending the control of this future by the "Holy Allies," they will soon become ungovernable, and will rise up in some new revolution. To prevent this, Louis Napoleon must give them some absorbing occupation; and nothing will afford it so amply, and so much to their taste, as a foreign war. No Europeans are so thoroughly national as the French. A foreign blow against France will at once unite all parties in defence of their common country. THIS FRANCE is a word of terrible meaning.—Louis Napoleon knows this trait of their character, and will use it to punish the "Holy Allies" for refusing their assent to the establishment of his dynasty.

If then Louis Napoleon crosses the Rhine with his army against the Emperors and Kings, he must not only do it under the present REPUBLICAN flag, but he must appeal to the democracy of all Europe, to aid him in demolishing all thrones, and establishing a fraternity of democracies. If he cannot reach a hereditary throne, he will try the next best step for himself, the demolition of all the thrones that stand in his way. The democrats of Germany, of Poland, of Hungary, of Italy, would gladly hail him as better than no deliverer, and as offering the opportunity to deliver themselves. His game is not yet played out, and he may yet be the instrument of European emancipation.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

LAUDATION.

A Paris paper, the Publique, a lacquey of the usurper, writes a "highfalutin" article on the influence which the proclamation of the Empire, in the event of its occurring, would have on Europe. The style of the article may be judged from the following extract:

"What! Europe will arm if Napoleon III should be proclaimed Emperor? What an absurdity! Why, it is to be more certain of it; it is that the fact may be better authenticated, that every power on the other side of the Rhine is sending to the review of the 10th of May her generals, her delegates, and her travellers. Stupid, that we are not to know our France better! ungrateful that we are not to love her more! Do we then no longer hold that France is the intellect, the heart, the soul of Europe? However imperious may be the wishes of France; however extravagant her will; however vast her acts; what she desires Europe asks; what she wills, Europe executes; what she accomplishes, Europe accepts upon her knees.

"God only knows what may become of the empire; but at the cry of VIVE L'EMPEREUR, uttered by Paris, do you know what will be the responding cry from the Bosphorous to the Tagus; from the Vistula to the Ebro; from the Thames to the Tiber? The cry of a hundred million of men, of one Pope, of two Emperors, of a Sultan, of twenty Kings, of a hundred Princes; GLORY TO HIM WHO HAS SAVED US! And this will be but mere justice; for the heads of empires and of kingdoms who, after the despicable revolution of February, had sufficient respect for France not even to raise against the disgraceful government which she had adopted; these nations, whose eyes are upon us, and who love us because they know that it is we who give to them all that elevates them, that instructs them, that enlightens them, and that makes them better; this Europe, regenerated by the reawakening of order, and saved by the 2d of December, expects from God this supreme crowning act of the only efficient, the only legitimate, the only holy, the last of revolutions—the Empire!"

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION PROBABLY.

The Brig Vancouver, at New York from Cuba, reports as follows:

"No date; in the Bahama Channel, saw a steamer (painted similar to the Long Island Sound boats,) round to under one of the keys near Guajaba Island, anchor and land two boat loads of men, who immediately built a fire; but we were obliged to tack off shore, as the wind was dying away, and we were in shoal water and night coming on; we saw the light of their fire all night. They did not appear like a pleasure party, the promenade deck was deserted the whole time, while the main deck was crowded with men."

There is certainly something suspicious in this, taken in connection with the recent rumors with regard to a new expedition for the invasion of Cuba.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

It will be seen by our telegraphic news that the Democratic Convention, after an intestine struggle of long and painful duration, have at length succeeded in reconciling conflicting claims, by pitching all the established candidates out of the window, and adopting a man whose name had been barely whispered beforehand. Gen. Pierce, of New Hampshire, will be recalled by those who have good memories, as formerly representing his State, with much credit, in the U. S. Senate, where he was very popular and considered a man of promise. He left the position, we believe, voluntarily. Subsequently he was one of Mr. Polk's Generals in the Mexican war, where he did good service; though his exploits were never considered seriously to endanger the reputation of Julius Cæsar and the Duke of Wellington. In politics he belongs to that respectable portion of the Democracy of New Hampshire which has never made terms with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists, and he is, we suppose, in all respects, as good a man for the South as any of those whom he has superseded.

Mr. King, the candidate for Vice President, needs no comment. In fact, he would not bear much, being formed of that flimsy, tinselly sort of stuff, that is intended rather to be admired than handled. He is a good man, but not good for much.

For the rest, the Convention, it appears, has shouldered the Cempromise bodily,—a load with which we wish them joy.

Charleston Mercury.

FROM MEXICO.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 13th, and Vera Cruz to the 16th, have been received. The news is interesting. The Tehuantepec question was occupying a large share of public attention. The *Siglio* says that all parties in Mexico desire to see the great work of inter-oceanic communciation completed; but all fear the nationality of Mexico would be jeopardized by the recognition of the Garay grant. New propositions, however, have been made which appear to present a favorable solution of the difficulty. This allusion is made, no doubt, to an application by Colonel A. G. Sloo for a right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which it seems has been favorably entertained. A bill granting him the right of way, it is stated, has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 50 to 20. It thus appears that the Chamber regards the Garay grant as annulled. Col. Sloo's application, we learn, was for an exclusive right of way for forty years, and a grant of a league of land on either side of the road, he binding himself to build within a year a plank road across the Isthmus, and, as soon as the travel will justify it, a railroad. The road at the expiration of forty years to revert to Mexico.

N. O. Bulletin.

FROM TEXAS.

Dates from Texas are as late as the 28th ult. The accounts from the interior are very favorable for the present state and future prospects of the corn and cotton crops. Refreshing rains appear to have been felt all over the country.

A Mrs. Slocum was tried at the late term of the district court, at Bastrop, for the murder of a man named Forbus, and found not guilty. She had shot Forbus on account of the ruin of her daughter.

Dates from Brownsville to the 26th represent a horrible state of insecurity for life along the Rio Grande. On the evening of the 10th forty Indians and Mexicans made an attack upon a camp of Americans, killing five men. It is, indeed, sickening to read of the murders perpetrated by miscreant Mexicans and their dissolute Indian allies.

On the evening of the 14th instant, Mr. Philip Rogers, a merchant of Rio Grande City, while standing behind his counter, was stabbed to the heart and killed by a Mexican, who had ostensibly, come in to purchase goods.

COST OF NOMINATING PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

In reference to the Democratic Convention now in session in this city, the New York Tribune, says: "One million dollars would be a very low estimate for the cost of journeys to and from Baltimore, in view of this Convention, with necessary expenses while attending it. Then another very large amount will have been expended in entertainments, festivities and creature-comforts of one sort or another, with the view of influencing the nomination." We know not how correct this estimate may be, but it is certain that these conventions are very expensive—but then the delegates and outsiders voluntarily spend their money—and of this no one should complain—especially as they are acting for the benefit of "unborn millions," and without the slightest expectation of being remunerated in the way of receiving appointments! Who will not admire the disinterestedness which induces gentlemen to travel thousands of miles, and expend hundreds of dollars from pure love of country?—*Baltimore Clipper.*

A NEW IDEA IN AGRICULTURE.

The steward on board a U. States steamer, in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation:

"He procured a common 'crockery crate,' a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potatoe, and went to work farming it on board ship! The process for cultivating them is this: Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato, commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in dept of straw and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist, and in about two months you will have about $14 worth of sound, good potatoes of the "first water."

As strange as it may seem abroad, says the Rio Bravo, this is the tenth murder which has taken place within the last three weeks. For the two last months the average has been three killed per week. No man's life is safe from these Mexican assassins for a single hour. It has become a grave question, what is to be done in this state of things? If it should continue, there will not be an American on the river in six months.

☞ The earthquake felt so sensibly at Wheeling, Pittsburg, and Washington city, was also felt at Gallipolis, Ohio, and there caused thirty feet of the river bank, extending near half a square, to slide off.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*