EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Europa has not brought much actual news, as affairs both in Europe and the East remain pretty nearly in the same position as they were at the departure of the Baltic on the 8th inst.

No reply had at the latest accounts arrived from the Czar as to his final ultimatum to France and England.

Count Orloff left Vienna on the 8th inst., direct for St Petersburg, his mission having failed.

The Turkish Government had discovered and crushed ramifications of a Greek conspiracy which had spread widely through that kingdom.

On the Danube there had been a rather severe encounter at Giurgevo, without any definite result to either party.

Accounts likewise announce positively that the Turks had also been successful between Galatz and Ibrail.

General Klapka and others have embraced Islamism.

Prince Starmza has been created Pasha.

Another attack upon Kalafat was daily anticipated.

Omer Pasha had recovered from his indisposition.

The Turkish troops on the Danube were in good health and spirits.

Mehomed Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, has been, it is reported, although the rumor is not generally credited, superseded by Reschid Pasha, who has been succeeded as Captain Pasha by Achmet Pasha.

The allied fleets were to rendezvous immediately the Black Sea. The Ambassadors, it is said, were much dissatisfied at their having returned to the Bosphorus.

No fresh intelligence had been received from Asia.

The Emperor of Russia was sick at the last accounts, and had not been seen for some days.

It is reported that a change had taken place in the Russian Ministry.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st inst., had been received in Paris, which stated that the excitement was then very great, and the war party enthusiastic. Advices, however, dated the following day stated that recent mercantile transactions indicated that there were some operators who still doubt the probability of a blockade.

Advices from Vienna state that Count Bom had notified the Turkish Ambassador that the concentration of troops on the Turkish frontier was intended only as a precautionary measure against Turkey. The notification was couched in the most friendly terms.

In the British House of Commons, on the 19th inst., Lord John Russell, stated in answer to Mr Roebuck that words sent by the Lord Chamberlain for the admission of the American Minister at the opening of Parliament by the Queen were the same as those sent to the other diplomatic representatives, and he did not think that any difficulty was likely to arise out of the question as to some from the American Minister should appear in Court Societies.

The Cunard steamship Company deny that their steamships have been chartered by the Government to convey troops to Turkey.

Great Britain and France continue to increase their armaments on an extensive scale.

Advices from London, dated the morning of the 17th inst., were received just before the departure of the Europa, states that three battalions of the Guards and six regiments of the line were under orders to embark on the 18th inst., for the Mediterranean.

The whole number of British troops to be despatched is eighty, and so many more will be held in readiness.

Twenty ships of the largest tonnage will be required to convey the troops and supplies.

The Government have already secured the Oriental Steamship Company's five steamships, the *Hindostan*, *Bijou* and *Morella*, and have advertised for seven or eight equipped ships, of from seven to eight hundred tons burthen, to be engaged for four months in the conveyance of cavalry.

The ship W. H. Davis, Captain Carling, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was totally lost on the 20th of January, on the Island of Barra, one of the outer Hebrides, off the west coast of Scotland, and all hands, except the Steward, perished.

France is making extensive financial arrangements to meet the expenses of impending war.

A democratic conspiracy had been discovered by the City guard, at Madrid, and fourteen persons arrested.

General Jose Concha had been proclaimed a rebel. He had escaped, however, into France.

The telegraph had reported in London the arrival of the Overland Indian Mail at Trieste, with advices from China to the 27th of January.

Canton and Amoy were quiet.

The insurgents had set fire to and consumed a large portion of Shanghai, and had occupied Ningpo, which is situated about ninety miles from Pekin.

Trade was dull in China.

A fleet of the Emperor of Japan, and the seizure of New Caledonia by the French, have been both confirmed.—*Charleston Courier.*

SAFE PLACE.—The New York Medical Times for February gives extracts from its contributors in Europe, a number of prominent New York physicians, and other items, the substance of which is the following:

"Q——— has lately been before the court in this city, under some questions propounded to him relative to a patient, a young lady, who, having been a doctor in trouble, gave him the permission to answer. But he still refused, saying he could not divulge his secrets [illegible] He was fined one hundred dollars. He appealed to a higher court. The sentence was modified, and he was [illegible] fined, the judge remarking that a physician has not the right, in any case, of violated very precious, to divulge the secrets of his patients.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE.—M. J. S. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel," attended by the blowing of his trumpet, another saint crowd at the corner of 13th street and 7th avenue, on Sunday afternoon, to whom he foretold the speedy destruction of the world and "all the rest of mankind." Several persons present seemed anxious for a row, but were prevented by the presence of a strong police force. A gang of rowdies, known as "Hookers," who had threatened to lay violent hands on Orr, made a rush for him, after he had left the ground, but they were driven away by the police, and the preacher succeeded in making his escape unharmed, in an Eighth avenue car.—*New York Times.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Aftern'n, March 7, 1854.

☞ 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 GOVERNOR,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

Lot Sale Postponed.

The sale of the 12 Town Lots, belonging to the heirs of the late Dr. Stephen Fox, advertised to have been sold on Saturday last, the 4th, was postponed till Saturday next, the 11th, when they will certainly be sold.

Fine Tobacco.

Mr. L. S. Williams presented us a day or too since with a plug of Sun Cultivator tobacco, manufactured by Messrs. D. H. Spencer & Co., of Henry county, Va. It is said, by the highest rival manufacturers in Yorkville, to be as fine as can be made in the United States, and we learn from the Danville Republican, that Messrs Spencer & Co., pay as high as $65 per cwt for tobacco in the "leaf," and of which the article in manufacture, Mr. Williams received a sample from the firm of Williams, Dixon & Co., and associated himself with Messrs. Spencer & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the Tobacco Business on a large scale. He will spend his winters in the South, chiefly at Charlotte, and his summers at the North, chiefly at New York.

The Wild Men of Borneo.

These very remarkable creatures have been on exhibition in this place for several days, attracting the curiosity of many of our citizens. They are apparently about 12 years of age, with small limbs and very heavy muscles. Their hair is of a dark color, long, flowing, and soft as silk. When walking, standing, or sitting, they keep their arms constantly folded on the chest. The age of the elder, who is twenty six, and that of the younger, who is twenty-three years, yet they have the appearance of having past the meridian of life. Their general physical organization resembles that of the African species, except the lower jaw and teeth, which partake in a considerable degree, of the ape conformation. They are very intelligent, the hair even is exactly white, but flexible as that of a woman, yet they are capable of performing the most laborious work, of great strength, which reminded one of the prowess of Samson, when he was shorn of his strength by the jealousy of his wife. Danville.

Mr. Britton and the Charleston STANDARD.

We hold the phrase in style two sense of meeting and shaking by the hand our friend Mr. Britton, late one of the editors of Rochester of that ably conducted Daily, the Charleston Standard. Mr. Britton was travelling in the country to restore his health, which was of a little more weight, a condition induced by excessive fever and application in the discharge of his editorial duties. He, and his associate and associate Louis L. W. Spratt, Esqrs., and the Standard will in future be conducted under the name of L. W. Spratt & Co. The following extract is from the editorial announcement of the superintendent:

It is with great regret that we part from Mr. Britton; he has produced a most decided and untiring effort to promote the interests of the Charleston Standard, and we are well assured that much of its improved condition is attributable to his exertions. The failure in his health, however, remains the sole inoperative, and he has been compelled to withdraw to the necessity.

Upon the remaining Editor will rest, for a short time, the responsibility of all the departments of our journal, and we solicit from its friends, their indulgence and support. Our efforts [illegible] to make our paper up to the mark of the times, and we are encouraged to believe, that by some valued and very kind assistance. In these efforts we will not succeed, and if complete success is in the contingent that shall attend our endeavors, it is our purpose to secure it.

The Commencement of a New Era.

On Wednesday last, a great event was opened in the history of Western North Carolina by, without a metaphor, in the Celtic, the great iron Steam Engine, Pioneer, after the admiring eyes of a large concourse of men and women. She is capable of carrying the amount of 600 passengers, and was received from the Charleston Depot, and polished for Lincolnton with grace, dignity, power, speed, and facility. At the end of two years from this meeting, we shall be able to breakfast in Charleston and take tea in Rutherfordton the same day. Thus, the two Extremes and Borders of the South, East and North, Boston upon Bunker's Hill, and where the cities and towns of Augusta and Augusta in Georgia, are well [illegible] by any other route in the Southern States. Thus North Carolina will begin to be, what she has rather continue to be, a great state.

Our Exchanges.

We have received the first number of the Daily Carolina Times published at Columbia, S. C., by Greener, Jones & Co., and edited by James H. Gilies, price $6 per annum. We have no doubt that it will fully sustain the high reputation of the Editor as an able and spirited writer. Wishing its enterprising Editors success, we cheerfully enter its name upon our list of exchanges.

Our highly valued friend, the Southern Weekly Post, has recently been enlarged, and otherwise much improved. It is now one of the handsomest and best literary papers in the United States.—William D. Cross, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.—Price $2.00.

Turkish and spotted smallpox prevail. The Old North State, comes to us now in the address Semi-Weekly form." By Stephen D. Pool, at $3.00.

The Democrat on Gen. Dockery.

The cardinal principle in the political ethics of Democracy is again brought into action. The rule is, that its party editors and stump speakers are bound by their party fealty to heap upon the candidates of their opponents, slander, vituperation, and abuse, just in proportion as they are dangerous to the success of the Democratic party. Judging by this standard, and by the alacrity with which Democratic editors already manifest their willingness to comply with its requisitions since the nomination of our champion, General Dockery, we may judge that he is the very man whose nomination they most dreaded, and prepare ourselves not to be surprised at the utmost lengths to which the tongue and pen of slander and detraction can be carried in perverting the truth, during the coming campaign. These reflections have, in part, been brought to our mind by an article which appeared in the last Democrat, breathing a most contemptuous opinion of our nominee—Speaking of the action of the convention, the article enquires, "Gentle reader, who do you suppose it nominated? *Gen. Alfred Dockery of Richmond.* Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen!—He is the acknowledged head and front of the great Whig party that was. Osborne, Barringer, Rayner, Donnell, and others did not want to take the beating, or the convention paid a poor compliment to their standing and talents. That must be a desperate cause, which its friends are willing to entrust to the leadership of such a champion."

What a fall was where countrymen? Did he fall from a seat in the Legislature of North Carolina to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States? and from the latter to a nomination to occupy the Executive Chair of North Carolina? If this be falling, then we should like to see him complete the last stage of it, by stepping suddenly down into the Executive Chair of North Carolina on the 3rd of August next, by an overwhelming vote. But what does the Editor's invidious comparison to "Osborne, Barringer, Rayner, Donnel, and others" mean? Does it mean that Gen. Dockery is only a *farmer*? and that he never obtained a license to practice in the county courts, as did his illustrious predecessor, who now occupies the Executive Chair?—But again. The latter clause of the extract above quoted from the Democrat conveys a compliment to the ability and capacity of our champion that was not intended. But the truth will out. "A desperate cause," more than any other, of course requires the greatest abilities to redeem its fortunes, and set it on foot again. It is, however, the same cause that was entrusted to his hands four years ago, last Summer, when he beat the "wind horse" of Democracy in this district for Congress by 1069 votes. It is the same cause which his constituents of the county of Richmond entrusted to his keeping for eleven years in the Legislature of North Carolina, and you will find, Mr. Editor, before the 3rd of August next that there is a "Richmond in the field," who will make his way to the Executive Chair "through more impediments, than twenty times your ship."

Again, the Editor says, "We do know that he was a bitter Federal, Scott-Whig, and during the excitement, made as ultra consolidation speeches as we ever heard." How do you know? Where did you hear him? You were not at Steelville, nor Cowan's Ford. Then, where did you hear him? and what did he say that favored consolidation? and whilst you are about it, please tell us what a Federal Scott-Whig is? Do they, in violation of public pledges, appoint Free Soilers to office? But look there now, the Wilmington Herald has gone and denominated him "the representative of the people," and the Editor of the Democrat is surprised at it, and wants to know "what he has ever done to identify himself peculiarly with the masses?" Oh! nothing; only he was born a poor boy among them, educated himself by his own hard labor, represented them in the State Legislature eleven years, one in the Congress of the United States six years, and was always found faithful to their interests, without distinction of class, caste, or party; and so they have always appreciated his merits, and never let him be beaten for any office, they think now that, as he has been faithful in small matters, they will make him a ruler over great ones. "But all personal objections aside," says the Democrat, "what are the cardinal views upon State policy and constitutional reform? In lieu, as formerly, opposed to consolidation?" We were not aware that Gen. Dockery was ever opposed to it, and we do not believe that the Editor can show that he ever was. He can probably show that he is opposed to its consolidation by legislative enactment, or rather, decisions, as every honest, enlightened Republican is, but in no other way can he show it. It is contrary to the policy of the Whig party to let issues of State policy interfere with its national organization, but when these are thrust upon it by the Democracy, it always takes the side which is based upon the rights and interests of the people, and on the subject of constitutional reform, we believe that a majority not only of the Whig party, but of the people of the State, are in favor of a convention for such purpose. This is the view which our late State convention took of the subject, and although it proved abortive by delays, and actually intimated, that our State Constitution needs not but one mode of amendment, that is by legislative enactment, yet if he will take the trouble to scan that resolution carefully, which Democracy is never calculated with, with the eye of an impartial mind, he will see in equally distinct terms that a convention of the people is also recommended and pointed out. Most Whigs, who favor an amendment upon the constitution at all, wish to see it done through the medium of a convention of the people, as the most republican mode, and the one best adapted to effect the end proposed. They are not opposed to Free Suffrage, per se, but they do not feel bound to pass by legislative enactment, as proposed by the Democrats, can never be a true index of the disposition of the people to adopt it, for the reason that Members of the Legislature are elected upon various other issues, which have no bearing whatever upon this subject. In some counties they are elected almost upon national party issues, in others, upon local questions entirely, and in others, again, upon the personal popularity of county connexions of the candidates. But let the Legislature call a convention, and let the delegates come together and propose amendments to the Constitution in whatever points they may think Democracy authorized to do, and then let the people vote upon each amendment separately, and the result be announced by the proclamation of the Governor. Let these steps be taken, and the people will see their Constitution amended within two years at perhaps a little over, at a great deal less expense than by giving the subject solely into the hands of the Legislature. To prove this, we will submit a plain estimate that every one can understand and appreciate. We will suppose that the Free Suffrage Bill, which was finally lost by a Democratic vote, occupied the deliberations of the Senate and the House of Commons consisting of one hundred and seventy members, ten days each sitting, during the three last sittings, at three dollars per day for each Member. This would be for 170 Members, five hundred and ten dollars, and, at this rate, for thirty days the cost would be fifteen thousand three hundred dollars. But suppose that the same number of delegates to amend the Constitution, and for no other purpose, at the same *per diem* allowance, should assemble at Raleigh, or any other point. They could accomplish their work in ten days, and the cost would, consequently, be only one third of what the other mode comes to, or five thousand one hundred dollars. Thus, it will be seen that two thirds of the time and cost will be saved to the people, and the work more completely and satisfactorily accomplished by calling a Convention of the people to amend the State Constitution. But our friend of the Democrat is of opinion that a Convention is not only "more expensive and circuitous," than the mode by legislative enactment, but that it is impracticable; "for the East will never consent to call an open Convention." Why not? The late Whig Convention, whose 6th resolution you published and commented on in the article from which we make these extracts, was represented mainly from the Eastern and Middle counties, and adopted, by a unanimous vote, this 6th resolution which recommends the call of a convention in the plainest possible language. This very resolution is undergoing the process of your editorial anatomy, when you declare that a Convention is impracticable, because the East will not go for it. Strange reasoning from such premises. In fine, we will repeat that the Conventional mode, also, "is the one pointed out by the constitution itself, and received the sanction of such names as Macon and Gaston.'

New Paper in Concord.

We have received the first and second numbers of the "Concord Weekly *Gazette*," edited and published at Concord, N. C., by James M. Henderson, at the usual rates of country papers. It is a handsome sheet, of imperial size, Whig in politics and conducted with considerable wit and ability.—We cordially take the editor by the ear, and wish him much success in welcoming him into the corps editorial.

Peterson's Magazine

The March number of this excellent periodical is received, and upon our table. It is a very interesting number, and embraces an unusual number of interesting contributions and original tales. Its engravings, too, are very fine. The "Fisherman's Hut" is especially worthy of note, as being one of the best pictures of the season.

☞ The attention of our agricultural friends are invited to the following Card:

TO THE AGRICULTURISTS OF THE SOUTH.—The Editors and Proprietor of The Southern Agriculturist take the liberty of presenting in a special manner the claims of this Journal to the public, and of soliciting all the friends of Agricultural Improvement to aid in promoting its extensive circulation. The editors flatter themselves, from past demonstrations, that they have given complete satisfaction to their patrons. The publisher has printed and published the work in a style unsurpassed by any similar publication in the country. He gives more matter than any periodical of a like character and subscription price. He has excluded all advertisements from the body of the work, so that on binding it no useless matter will have to be retained. With these features strictly adhered to, they can confidently point to it, as being entirely worthy of the support of a discriminating community.

With the greatest care for printing, illustrations and paper, it requires a large patronage to sustain this work. A few *hundred subscribers* will not do it, but it *will require thousands!!* Will the Southern people step forward now, and give a helping hand to the Editors and Publisher, both by contributing in the ways of communications and subscriptions? Let each subscriber induce others to take the work. By this manner its subscription list could be quadrupled in a week.

The Editors again invite communications from all who have anything to say for the cause of Rural Improvement, Agricultural practice, and Domestic Economy, as well as upon the genuine subjects of Agricultural Education, Mechanical Science, and its kindred arts. Surely the people of the South pig write, and it is time for the protection of our sectional prosperity to be up and doing. Shall it be said that *The Southern Agriculturist* must languish for want of support? The Editors can write without special remuneration, other than the satisfaction which they enjoy of promoting by their labors the welfare of the common country; but the paper and ink manufacturer must be regularly paid—the engraver and printer be at the usual requirements of civilized life, and must live by their labor. Empty promises will not remunerate these, and all we ask is a fair hold to secure our end upon. Let subscribers flow in like the descent of general rain storm, refreshing and beautiful, and we will show them that we do not stand idle in the furrow.

A. G. SUMMIE, WM SUMMER, } Editors.
R. M. STOKES, Proprietor.

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FOR THE NORTH-CAROLIN WHIG.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was pleased to see that primary steps had been taken for making arrangements to celebrate the coming anniversary of the 20th of May, the observance of which (it pains me to say) has been shamefully neglected of late.

It seems to me that this great and important event of our early history should be a sufficient incentive for us to celebrate each annual return of the day with some show of veneration, and a becoming respect to the memory of those who so heroically withstood the trials and privations of the dark-eotera in our country's history. We freely acknowledge our indebtedness to the chivalrous spirit of '76 for the liberty which we now enjoy, for a degree of prosperity which has no parallel in the annals of the world's history, and, above all, for a country which seems to have been set apart by an all-wise Providence as a refuge and "rock of safety" to the oppressed and down trodden of every land!

Can we, their descendants, basking in the sunshine of that prosperity which was purchased at the cost of so much blood and treasure, look calmly on and witness anniversary after anniversary pass by unheeded—neglected—uncared-for! Need any appeal be made to the descendants of those whose names are attached to that paper which gave the first impulse to that resolution which resulted in the overthrow of British tyranny and British oppression—the *glorious and immortal Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence of May 20th, 1775!* We hope not!

Then let the forthcoming anniversary be celebrated in a manner worthy the event it commemorates, and let there be an ingathering from every quarter of the sons of the "good old North State," with their descendants, and, especially, let the sons of "old Mecklenburg" be called, by an *irresistible* appeal, back to their old mother, and to the spot which witnessed the noblest deed of which this or any other country can boast!

Circulate the "documents" and let us have a day—a never-to-be-forgotten day—to which in after years we can look back with pride, as being worthy the *proud* event of which it was intended to commemorate!

There is another subject standing in close connection with the above, to which I wish to call the serious attention of our fellow-citizens throughout the county, and, in fact, every son of "the good old North State"—the importance of erecting a monument on the spot where the Mecklenburg Declaration was declared, in the Public Square at Charlotte.

There is, I understand, a considerable fund at interest, which was collected many years ago for that purpose, but the amount was considered entirely inadequate for such a work.

Would not the forthcoming celebration be a propitious time to call for additional contributions to carry forward the good work?

I feel satisfied that a liberal amount would be cheerfully given to an enterprise which would not only help to perpetuate the remembrance of an event, of which every Carolinian ought to be proud—but it would stand, a monument of the liberality and State pride of her citizens.

And to the ladies we would also appeal (and when were they ever appealed to in vain?) for their co-operation, and a helping hand. We have no fears as to the success of the enterprise, if we can only succeed in enlisting their efforts in our behalf. There is no such word in their vocabulary as "fail," when once their sympathies become enlisted in a noble cause like this.

"Then let all who with us, love the land they live in" make one united effort to secure the means necessary to erect a monument which will tell to the traveler for centuries yet to come, that *here* was the spot where freedom first raised its feeble voice.

OLD MECKLENBURG.

February 24, 1854.

"SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN SLAVERY."

The New York Herald, in an editorial under the above caption, remarks:

"Turning to the statistics of Mr. Kennedy, as published in the Herald, of December 7, 1852, we find that the number of paupers in the six New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut, who in 1850 were subject to charitable support, was 33,431, while, for the same year, the same class of persons in the six Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, numbered only 15,500. Of these, the native paupers of the New England States numbered, in round numbers, 13,000, while those of the six Southern States amounted to but 12,000.

RECAPITULATION.

	Population.	*Native Paupers.*
Six New England States,	2,705,895	13,000
Six Southern States,	5,319,776	12,000

That is to say, the six New England States, boasting the highest elements of Northern perfection in free schools, free labor, free speech and free men, have an average of more than three to one of native born paupers, as compared with Mr Kennedy's official returns of that class in the six Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. We select the native paupers, because the foreign are an extraneous element, affording no basis for a just comparison. And the same advantage will appear to the South in the comparative returns of the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane.

Why is this? What are the causes of these differences in these melancholy returns of wretchedness in favor of the South? They may be readily explained. The population of the South is mainly agricultural—that of the New England States is chiefly occupied in manufactures. The black slaves of the South, and the poorest of the whites have generally enough to eat, and air enough for health and wholesome ventilation. The hired laborers of the North are to a great extent crowded into close and unwholesome factories, and on leaving their work they return to still more crowded and unwholesome cellars and garrets, in towns and cities, reeking with unwholesome vapors. The plain, but substantial fare, and the wholesome cabins of the negro quarters of a Southern tobacco or cotton plantation, are, in truth, more favorable to health and longevity than the houses of our Northern working men in towns and cities, comparatively well to do in the world."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New York Sun is quite positive that the alliance with France so industriously courted by England has for its objects wider and more permanent results than the adjustment of the Russo-Turkish dispute. It believes that, when the two Powers have settled the Eastern question, they will undertake the settlement of the Western question—that is, of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, &c. The editor quotes in evidence the following remarkable passage, extracted from the speech of Lord Clarendon, the British Minister for Foriegn Affairs, made the first night of the present session of Parliament. Speaking of the alliance with France, he said:

"I will further add that the union between the two Governments has not been confined to the Eastern question. The happy accord and good understanding between France and England have been extended beyond Eastern policy, affecting all parts of the world, and I am heartily rejoiced to say that there is no portion of the two hemispheres with regard to which the policy of the two countries, however heretofore antagonistic, is now in entire harmony."

MARTIN VAN BUREN TURNING CATHOLIC.—The following paragraph is from the Freeman's Journal. It is an extract from a letter "written by a well known Catholic gentleman of New York," dated Rome, Jan 24, 1854. Reads:

"A few evenings since I attended a *soiree* at the residence of Mr. Cass, our Charge d Affaires. The party was purely American, and given as a compliment to ex President Van Buren, who has been residing in Rome for some time. Among the guests were faces that I recognized as having seen in America. I am told that the ex-President is inquiring very earnestly into the Catholic religion. He has had several conferences with Cardinal Wiseman, who is also here, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Van Buren may become a convert.

MAIL BURNED.—The Columbia *South Carolinian* learns that the stage and mail, which left that place for Edgefield, on the evening of the 25th of February, were burned during that night; the cause of the accident is supposed to be the upsetting of the stage, and the flame from the camphene lamps thus setting it on fire.

When you see a young lady so delicate that she can't make her bed, or put a couple of plates upon the table, and yet trots all over town daily with the speed of a race horse, to jamble nonsense with the Softpates and Snippers, and Jenkins, and Dazenberries, just chalk it down that she's a piece of calico you can't invest a single penny or a pulsation in.

WHO FIRST NOMINATED GEN. JACKSON—PRESIDENT TRUESDELL.—A correspondent of the Newark (New Jersey) Eagle writes to the editor as follows:

"I read in your paper of Monday last an extract from the Charleston Courier, giving an account of the whereabouts of that inveterate Hard Shell—"President David Truesdell of the Oyster Bank." About the 18th of January, 1815, I called at the oyster stand of President Truesdell, then residing in New York, and whilst eating some of his finest "Bluepointers," I asked him if he had heard the news; what news? That Gen. Jackson had defeated Sir Edward Packenham at New Orleans with great slaughter, after two or three skirmishes and one hard-fought battle, terminating in the total rout of the British on the 8th. He could not remain silent longer—flung down the oyster knife, and commenced dancing and singing. After giving vent to his feelings, occasioned by the thrilling news just heard, he stopped suddenly and exclaimed, "Three cheers for General Jackson and the American Army! Let it be remembered, that I, Dave Truesdell, this day nominate Jackson for President, and by all that's good I will live to see it!" Now, friend editor, this is the man who first nominated General Jackson for President."

It is stated that the aggregate value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts is $37,000,000, or more than that of all the other States combined, and far exceeding that of any other manufactured in the Commonwealth. Lynn is more extensively engaged in this business than any other town, making nearly 5,000,000 of pairs annually. Then come in succession Danvers, Stoneham and Grafton. In the latter town a single manufacturer uses 100 bushels of shoe pegs every year. The pegs used in this immense business are mostly made in New Hampshire; they are cut by machinery, and one firm manufactures 50 bushels per day. Machinery is also now used to a considerable extent for sewing and stitching the leather.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The cost of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, including everything, has been $3,713,958. Of the road proper the cost is stated to be $2,630,669. Its receipts for the past year were $191,627, expenses, $132,617—nett profit, $59,010. The President concludes his last report by saying: "The Directors have every confidence in the ability of the road to pay good dividends as it becomes settled and permanent, and that it will greatly more than pay interest on the whole fifteen hundred thousand dollars of bonds the next year; and that the increase in its business will be very rapid."

A NOBLE-HEARTED WIFE.—A romantic story of female devotedness has just been circulated at Valence. It is stated that a Prussian woman, named Hipson, has been working in male attire, as a navie, on the railways for more than five years. She had an infirm husband and four children, the family were starving; she disguised herself, worked hard, and had her wages advanced for her assiduity; with her earnings she supported her pretended "father" and "brothers and sisters," her husband and children. When her secret was discovered, gifts poured in upon her from the neighborhood, and work more suited to her sex had been provided.

Lewis C. Gaines, Esq., has retired from the Ocala Florida Mirror, and his former partner, Mr. W. H. Boyd, has changed its name to The Southern Sun, and engaged as editor John G. Bowman, Esq., formerly connected with the press of Columbia, and now Principal of the East Florida State Seminary at Ocala. Mr. Bowman is well known to the press of this and the adjacent State, as a well informed and eloquent writer, and under his guidence, The Southern Sun is bound to shine most brilliantly.

MISPLACEMENT OF A LETTER.—The Paris Moniteur, in announcing the presentation of the Hon. John Y. Mason, the American Minister, makes one of the most ridiculous mistakes in English ever yet committed in France. It takes the Y which stands for Mr. Mason's middle name, makes a small y of it, and tacks it on to the end of John, thus: "Johnny Mason was presented yesterday." Probably this was the first time that Johnny ever figured in a State paper or an official organ.

A SPLENDID DIAMOND.—The following paragraph in regard to a remarkable diamond found in South America appears in the money column of the London Times:

"One of the largest diamonds known was deposited yesterday at the Bank of England, by a London house, to whom it was consigned from Rio de Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value, according to the scale, $280,000. It is said to be of the finest water, and without flaw, and was found by a negro slave, who received his freedom as a reward."

The following are the ages of the principal reigning Sovereigns: Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 34; the King of Wurtemburg, 74; the King of the Belgians, 62; the King of Prussia, 57; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Sweden and Norway, 53; the King of Denmark, 44; the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Bavaria, 40; the King of Hanover, 39; the Sultan, 30; the Emperor of Austria, 28; Louis Napoleon, 44.

A CONDUCTOR'S JOKE.—A great improvement has been made upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad line, petticoating all around the car, which prevents the dust from arising and annoying the passengers. A Frenchman, travelling on the other line, by way of Brunswick, which is Uncle Sam's line, asked the conductor—

"What for you no ave ze petticoats on ze line?"

"Can't, sir," he answered, "this is a *mail* line!"

HAVE CORPORATIONS SOULS?—The stockholders of the Suffolk county (Mass.) flour mills voted to distribute among the poor of Boston flour to the value of $1,000. Such a gift, in these pinching times, is an evidence that the corporation has a soul, and that it is responsive to the claims of humanity.

DEATH OF GEN. ARMSTRONG.—Gen. Armstrong, one of the proprietors and editors of the Washington *Union*, died in that city on the 24th ult., of Congestion of the Brain.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has submitted an interesting report on the operations of that establishment:

The coinage, including gold bars, executed at the mint in Philadelphia, in 1853, has amounted to $60,111,249.72; of which $36,355,621 were in gold coins, $15,835,997.94 were in refined gold bars, $7,852,571 were in silver coin, and $67,059.78 in copper coins.

The total coinage of the mint and all its branches for the year 1853, was as follows: Gold, $55,213,9.6.31; silver, $9,677,511, copper, $67,059.78. Total, $64,858,537.72.

The entire coinage at the several mints from the time they commenced operations amounted to $381,797,299.

The Director of the Mint says: "the diminution of the standard weight of the half dollar and lower denominations of silver coins authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, has been attended with good results. Under its operations we have had a large supply of silver bullion, and the silver coinage of the new issue has reached the sum of $8,654,161, which is a larger amount than was struck during the five years preceding. Several millions of silver coins have thus been added to the currency; and if the circulation of small notes could be excluded, so as to render the supply necessary, in a short time the new coin would be in general use in every part of our country.—The appreciation of silver rendered this alteration necessary. The silver coins of the former standard were issued at the rate of 116 4-11 cents per ounce. The average price of silver of like fineness at London and Paris, for several months past, has been 121 cents per ounce.

"The three dollar gold coin authorized by the last Congress will be issued as soon as the dies now in progress are completed. From the close approximation in weight and value which this coin will have to the quarter eagle, it has been deemed expedient to make the devices upon it different from any coin heretofore issued. The device adopted for the obverse is an ideal head emblematic of America, enclosed within the national legend. The reverse will present a wreath imitating the most prominent productions of our soil, and enclosing the denomination and date of the coin.

WHY NAPOLEON INVADED RUSSIA.

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

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

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

As for the vast dimensions of Russia, they will afford so many stages the more, to be marked by victories. With such force as I purpose to assemble, and such arrangements as I have in view, I shall not dread her deserts. After all, the long Russian road is the route to India.—Alexander reached the Ganges from a point as distant as Moscow. If I had not been baffled at Saint Jean d'Acre, I should have achieved the conquest of Europe. I have explored my line of march; I can get to the British possessions of Erivan and Tiflis. You have heard of the mission of Gardanne and Jaubert in Persia. Suppose Moscow captured—Russia beaten down—Alexander won over, or a victim to some court conspiracy, and Turkey enlisted on my side, as she naturally and necessarily would be—and then tell me whether, for a grand army of French and auxiliaries, access to the Ganges would not be possible. The scaffolding of mercantile greatness when touched by a French sword would fall to the ground over all India. The expedition is gigantic I admit; but it is feasible in the nineteenth century; thus at one dash France would have conquered the independence of the west and the liberty of the seas."

CONSIGNEES PER RAILROAD,
FROM 28TH TO 6TH MARCH.

W. C. Emmett, S. C. & N. R. Waugh, H. S. Shaford & Co., R. F. Simonton, Reid G. M. Co., W. Ramsour, M. & Black, D. G. Anderson, Alex. Caldwell, E. C. & R. Grier, Jas. Kerr, Jno. R. Dinkins, Nath'l. Scales, R. E. Burch.

A Good Two Horse Waggon

FOR sale at Rhea's Livery Stable. Call and you can buy very cheap, either of Mr. Rhea, or of W. C. Dodd, who will be in the neighborhood for a week. W. C. Dodd also, has a fine bay mare, (capital saddle nag,) for sale.

March 6, 1854. 1w