

North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 8.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 4, 1854.

NUMBER 8.

HOLTON & WILLIAMSON,
Editors.
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor.

TERMS:
The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months, and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this size) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at 15 cents per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

All letters on business must be directed to the Editors. Letters must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.
If Payment can be made by either.
If Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

CAROLINA INN.
BY JENNINGS B. KERR,
Charlotte, N. C.
February 15, 1853.

TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Broadway, (Corner of Franklin Street)
NEW YORK.

It is completed and opened for travellers who desire agreeable and healthy accommodations. It is conducted upon the principle of the best European Hotels, the most being served in the several apartments, or at the tables in the saloon, at the option of guests. The Hotel and Furniture combine elegance with comfort, and is designed as well for the convenient reception of travellers by the life train.

Hagler's Hotel.
Furnish travellers with the best accommodations in the city. The building on Magalloway street, at the corner of St. Ann, owned by G. H. Wm. Hagler, of the City of New York. The proprietor has spared no expense to make the accommodations in all respects comfortable and agreeable. Particular attention is given to the cleaning and repairing of travellers' baggage, and to the most comfortable and healthy mode of travelling in the city.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE proprietor has long and successfully conducted this Hotel in Charleston, S. C. It is a first-class establishment and well known throughout the South. It has been recently renovated and furnished with the most comfortable and healthy accommodations in the city. It is a first-class establishment and well known throughout the South. It has been recently renovated and furnished with the most comfortable and healthy accommodations in the city.

Attorney at Law,
W. L. FRISVOLD, in the building between Ker's Hotel and the Post Office, up stairs.
January 19, 1853.

Dissolution.
THE partnership of Fox & Caldwell in this city dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, who is authorized to settle the same.
C. J. FOX,
September 1, 1853.

JAMES MOORHEAD,
No. 26, ARCHDALE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Headache's Premium Wine Bitters,
As much recommended by Physicians, and all who have used them, as the best tonic and stomachic now before the public, wholesale and retail.
October 25, 1853.

DRY GOODS,
No. 131, Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Just Received,
AT GILBER'S DRUG STORE,
MED. AND MUSTANG LIME, PAINT, PUTTY, GLASS, &c.
DR. PERRY'S EXTRACT OF YELLOW BARK, AND SASSAPILLA.
WESTER'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY,
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,
DR. HOBBS' GERMAN BITTERS.

Lauder's Warranted Garden Seeds.
FISHER & BEHN'S, Dressing and Chemicals, beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now open and ready for sale, a large and well selected stock of Land's GARDEN SEEDS, embracing every variety usually planted in the Carolina. The reputation of Mr. Land's is extensively known, and well sustained from year to year. They take pleasure in stating that every packet of seed from their Store may be relied upon for genuineness.
February 14, 1854.

For Sale,
BELVOIR, NEAR LENOIR,
CALDWELL COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.
THIS place, late the residence of the undersigned, is offered for sale on the 1st of Monday of July next ensuing, when, if not previously disposed of, it will be put up at the highest bid at public auction. The tract of Land comprises **250 Acres**, 50 to 60 of which is first rate bottom under the plow. From 70 to 80 acres of good upland is also in cultivation. The remainder of the tract is woodland. The dwelling House, a Cottage orner, contains 100 1/2 and convenient rooms on the ground floor, with dining room, store room, pantry and library attached by a covered way. There are also on the place a barn 20 by 25, two stables and very convenient arrangements for stables for milk cows and horses; all other necessary out buildings, such as kitchen, negro houses, &c.; a growing and thriving orchard, containing about 100 trees of different kinds of fruit just beginning to bear.

The situation is one of the most pleasant and profitable in the State, commanding a full view of the finest mountain scenery and falling off beautifully in every direction from the house. To any gentleman in the low country desiring a cool, healthy and pleasant summer residence it presents all the advantages which could be desired. Full particulars of the undersigned, by addressing him at Charlotte or Lincolnton.

T. S. W. MOTT,
February 14, 1854.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
No. 53, Opposite the Jail.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures of the best materials, and by the best workmen, every kind of Carriages and Buggies.

And he furthermore warrants every article made by him, to be just what he represents it. He devotes all his time, talents and means to his trade, and he is confident that he can give general satisfaction to all who may call on him.

Ho! for South Troy and Eagle Mills
A MINE OF WEALTH—
A little more help and its riches shall be developed to the astonishment of the world and the enrichment of the South.

THE proprietors of Eagle Mills and South Troy, (the most important and valuable in the South, and comprising water powers of incalculable value), nothing wanting by a degree of public neglect, are pushing forward their motto is "ONWARD, ONWARD," and so far, their labors have not been unprofitable. A few hundred dollars, if invested in this locality, will secure a large and profitable interest in one of the most valuable mines in the South. It is situated in a healthy and beautiful section of the State, and is surrounded by a large and fertile tract of land. The water is pure and soft, and the soil is rich and fertile. It is a most desirable locality for a family, and is well adapted for a school or college. The proprietors are anxious to secure a large number of subscribers, and will make every effort to give satisfaction to all who may call on them.

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Law Copartnership.
W. M. JOHNSTON AND A. F. BREVARD having formed an association for the Practice of Law, will hereafter attend the Courts of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Lincoln and Gaston counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.
Office opposite American Hotel.
January 17, 1854.

Celebrated Schiedum Schapps,
OR PURE HOLLAND GIN. This medicinal beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at Schiedum in Holland, and is warranted not only pure and free from every injurious property, but of the best possible quality. Its extraordinary medicinal properties are acknowledged by the whole medical faculty, and attested by them as a superior Tonic, Diuretic, Anti-Pyretic, and invigorating cordial. For sale at
FISHER & BEHN'S,
February 14, 1854.

Poetry.
Address to Wealth Gatherers.

Why dost thou heap up wealth, which thou must quit,
Or, what is worse, be left by it?
Why dost thou load thyself, when thou'rt to fly,
O man, ordained to die?
Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high,
Then who art under ground to lie?
Thou sowest and plantest, but no fruit to see,
For death's axe is sowing thee.
Thou dost thyself with idle industry deem,
A mighty husband, thou would'st seem;
For a growing and thriving orchard,
Dost but for others sweat and toil.
O foolish fool! thou needs must merrily be
In business that concerns not thee!
For when to future years thou extend'st thy care,
Thou dost act in other men's affairs.
Even aged men, as if they truly were
Children again, for age prepare:
Provisions for long travel they design,
In the last part of their short life.
Wisely the snt against poor winter horde,
The stock which summer's wealth affords,
In grasshoppers, who must in autumn die,
How vain was such an industry!

O, scene of fortune, which dost fair appear
Only to men that stand not near!
Proud poverty, that tinsel bravely wears,
And, like a rainbow, painted tears.
Be prudent, and the shore in prospect keep,
In a weak boat trust not the sea;
Placed beneath eaves, above every eye;
Pity great men, great things despise.
The wise example of the heavenly light,
Thy follow post, O earth, work;
Above the clouds let thy music sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground.

Miscellaneous.
MABEL.
A DOMESTIC STORY.

It was the morning of the day succeeding the interview between Mrs. Ellis and her son, which we have described in our last chapter, when the quiet of the stately farmhouse was disturbed by an arrival. Lucius and Mabel had been tempted by the beauty of the sunny morning to a sleigh-ride to the village; hence, with the exception of the "hired man" at work in the corn-house in the rear of the house, and the old housekeeper busied about her domestic duties in the long kitchen, Mrs. Ellis was quite alone, and in person answered the summons of the huge brass knocker on the front door.

A tall, dark man stood before her, a stranger to the widow, but whom she immediately recognized as the returned wanderer, George Ellis.
"Is this the residence of the late Squire Ellis?" he asked.
"Yes," was the reply.
"Do I address his widow?" again queried the stranger.
"I am that person," responded the lady, with an invitation to walk in, which was immediately complied with, and he followed her to the parlor.

After handing the visitor a chair beside the crackling fire, Mrs. Ellis also seated herself, awaiting his errand.
The stranger began:
"Madam!—had I spoken but one word, when his eyes fell upon a portrait on the wall—a likeness of the deceased Squire, painted in his early manhood—and starting from his chair, he went and stood before it."
"My brother—John, my brother!" he exclaimed.
Mrs. Ellis looked surprised. She had heard of that condemned man, who had fled his country to escape punishment for a crime, of which, long years afterwards he was proved to have been innocent; and in an agitated voice she said—
"Then you are the brother of my deceased husband whom all had thought dead. Thank heaven you have lived to return and know that your innocence has been proved!"

"Yes, I am George Ellis—the brother of your late husband, though his junior, by many, many years. When I was a boy he had grown to be a man—a man in the prime of life, who had left the home of his youth, had married, and settled here. You, they tell me, are his second wife?" and he looked inquiringly toward the widow.
She nodded her head affirmatively.
"My brother left no child?" again he asked.
"He had no children," replied Mrs. Ellis.
"How the family has all died out!" said Mr. Ellis, sadly. "Father, mother, brother and sisters, all gone—none left but myself, who has returned as one from the dead—Alas, what a change will time produce!" and he paced the floor gloomily.

Mrs. Ellis sat silent, respecting his sorrows too much to interrupt him.
Again the newcomer resumed—
"Pardon me, madam, my allusion to my lot. You can imagine, in some degree, the feelings of him who returns after six years' unjust banishment from his native land, to find himself an alien, a waf on the great ocean of existence—unless—unless—"

That hope which Jerry Alcott's words awakened, be true. Heaven grant his words and my own heart may not have deceived me."
Still Mrs. Ellis sat silent, not knowing how to answer these latter words.
"I am told," he continued, stopping short in his walk, with great agitation imprinted on his countenance, "I am told that my brother received into his family a child, deserted by its parents, and found upon his doorstep; and I have come to look upon this findling—a child now no longer; for my heart tells me who her parents were—"

"Certainly, sir, Mabel—"
"Mabel! Is she called thus? Her name!" and he grew very pale.
"Her name is Mabel—Mabel Ellis—she will soon return from—side where she has gone, and then you can make those revelations of which you spoke," replied Mrs. Ellis; only wondering if the mystery which had shrouded her birth was to be solved.
"Mabel Ellis is the name she should have borne. Providence was more just to her, than her father was!" murmured George Ellis, pacing the floor anew.

Just then, sleigh-bells jingled merrily under the windows.
"They have returned," said Mrs. Ellis, starting up; and in another moment, her cheek flushed by the exhilarating and bracing winter air, the young girl bounded into the room.
"It is enough! It is here—how like my lost Mabel!" and with one bound forward with outstretched arms toward her, the strong man fell fainting to the floor.

Then followed a scene of wild confusion. In a few words Mrs. Ellis explained that the stranger was the returned brother of her late husband, whom all had supposed dead; and then Lucius, who at that moment entered, with the assistance of the hired man who was instantly summoned, conveyed him to his own chamber, where Mrs. Ellis and Mabel chafed his temples, and adopted every method for his recovery.
After a little while they had the satisfaction of seeing him revive; and then, faintly motioning all others away, Mr. Ellis grasped Mabel's hand, and exclaimed—
"Then it is not all a dream! You are so like her that I thought she had come back from her grave to mock me!"

Poor Mabel, who had not understood the cause of his agitation and swoon, now stared wildly in his face. Yet now she comprehended it all; and her face grew pale as death, while her breath came in short gasps. At last, was the mystery of her birth to be revealed? At last was she to know her parents—her mother?
Then in a brief words Mrs. Ellis told of the little foundling of the note, and the locket.
"Go, bring them to me! I must see them!" cried Mrs. Ellis.
Mabel darted away, and instantly returned with them in her hand. How carefully had she cherished these only mementoes of her birth!

"They were eagerly clutched by the impatient man."
"Oh God! her writing; and the lock of hair I gave her, braided with her own!" and the strong man wept.
"I should know this locket well!" and then turning it over, he touched a tiny hidden spring, litherto concealed beneath the exquisite workmanship of the casing, revealing beneath the now opened lid, a miniature of a fair and lovely girl—the counterpart of her whosoof trembling before him.
He pressed countless kisses upon it, he rained tears all over it, then drew Mabel close to his side, and said—
"Mabel, look upon your mother!"

"My mother!" cried the young girl, gazing on the miniature with sobs and tears, "my mother! And Oh, tell me, was she fair, and good, and gentle, as she was beautiful?"
"She was good and fair—but Oh, her youth and loveliness are now mouldering in the earth! God forgive me who brought her there!" was the solemn reply.
"And you? you, who knew her so well?"
"You are?"—Mabel could speak no further.

"Father, father! Motherless, but thank God, no more wholly an orphan!" and the poor girl, to whom had come an excess of joy, fell fainting into her father's arms.
An hour later—all explanations given—a happy group sat around the parlor-fire; happy in the present, and the bright plans they were weaving for the future, but alas, looking back into the past with tearful eyes.
Poor Mabel Ross, there was asking herself: *For what then?* In that hour that work vainly went, and luncheon was ordered for "one, whose life dated from earth too early!"
The sequel is soon told; and it needs but few more words, reader mine, to end the tale.
In his own land—a sadder, yet wiser man than when he fled his country—Mr. Ellis passed many useful years as the remnant of his life.

Blest with the love of his new-found daughter, whom he immediately carried to a luxurious home, and provided with every advantage of mental improvement and physical gratification which the almost princely fortune he had amassed in the Indies enabled him to bestow, he needed no other charm to gladden his life's journey; and though he never ceased to mourn for his lost love, yet thenceforth his life was not wicily desolate and discontented.
And you may be very sure, kind reader, that he sanctioned the choice of his daughter, and smiled upon the betrothed; and when, two years from that time, Lucius Sewall came to her-ney home to claim her for his bride, he did not withhold his consent; nor did the formerly proud widow speak aught but words of endearment and motherly love.
Oh no! What tho' her little being had been ushered in with tears—what tho' the dreary winter-time had frowned upon her birth—what tho' alas! one life went out to sorrow almost as soon as hers began! For her, life was thenceforth very fair; and the

sunshine of joy and warm summer of love bloomed evermore.
Peace, joy, love, had folded their white wings around the "Little Foundling" at last!

From the Charleston Courier.
THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.
From the interest generally manifested as regards the Commercial Convention, which will meet in our city on the 16th proximo, we feel fully justified in predicting that it will present one of the largest, most imposing and influential assemblages ever held in our city. We are pleased to perceive that our exchanges generally of the South West are favorably disposed towards the convention, and are urging its importance, and are increased by the large attendance of the appointment of delegates. Southern cities are regarded by many we know, under two aspects of classification—those having cognate and those having vital interests. It has unfortunately been too common in many quarters to regard the prosperity and advancement of one as detrimental to another, and some have talked and written as if the welfare of their own favorite port or mart depended on the killing off a rival town or city by the speediest and most effectual process.

We heartily trust that the time for such views and such thoughts, is fast passing away, and giving place to more enlightened and liberal considerations, and in this hope we are confirmed cheerily by our exchanges. Our esteemed and able contemporary the N. O. Delta, presents the only instance we have seen of a Southern journal, taking a position adverse to the convention expected here, and has expressed the opinion that it would be neither "expedient nor dignified," that New Orleans should be represented. We regard the existence and expression of this spirit, and with all due deference, we think the Delta has assumed conclusions, not warranted by its premises. These premises are briefly: that the Charleston Convention will be an adjourned session of that held at Memphis; that the Memphis Convention was actuated by hostility to New Orleans, and was in fact a "mere assemblage of theorists and Rail Road enthusiasts, bent on the thwarting and opposing the natural laws of progress," ergo the Charleston Convention will be ditto.

We cannot assume of course to prescribe standards or tests of expediency or dignity to our contemporaries of New Orleans, but we think even admitting the Delta's premises, it by no means follows that New Orleans should not be represented in our midst. If there is, as the Delta supposes, a settled policy on the part of those composing the Memphis Convention, to ignore or overlook the claims of New Orleans, we know of no more effectual way to remove such prejudices, than a frequent and familiar intercourse between different sections, and a full representation of New Orleans in any convention embracing the Southern States, or a number of them. The very assumption and assertion of hostility and antagonistic interests, may bring about the evils complained of.

We have not received the pamphlet proceedings and address of the Memphis Convention, which are assumed as a text for the Delta's anti-convention discourse, and therefore we shall not trace its arguments minutely. We cannot see, however, that the mere refusal to adjourn in favor of New Orleans argues any hostility to that important entrepot, and yet this forms an important item in the charge. We submit, also, that the Charleston Convention, although called as an adjourned session of that at Memphis, does not necessarily imply that continuity of existence and consistency of purpose indicated by the term "adjourned" in its technical and parliamentary sense; even admitting, therefore, that hostility to New Orleans prevailed at Memphis, we could deny the charge as applied to our city, and protest against fulminations and condemnations hurled in advance against the proceedings of a body not yet constituted, and not to assemble for some weeks.

We are rather surprised that the Delta should object to the generality and vagueness of the Memphis resolutions, and to the rejection, as it alleges, of every distinct and practicable proposition offered. We think that conventions constituted like those referred to chiefly to general propositions, and to indications of desiderata that can be accomplished only by individual exertions or the efforts of corporations. What would such a body do in determining the route of a local road, or even in deciding on the minutiae and details of a great public enterprise?

These are matters deserving more patient and protracted investigations than can be expected in a convention representing a vast extent of country, having diversified interests, and limited in session to a few days. Whatever the Delta may honestly think as to the propositions rejected at Memphis, its candor will compel the admission, that however important commercially, they yet involved matters of grave political considerations, which could not have been discussed without transforming the assembly into a political body.

Far better even a "mere assemblage of theorists and rail-road enthusiasts" than a wholesale political *Tattersall*, to which every farmer and breeder of the country would bring his hilly horses for market. Not having before us, however, as above stated, the full report referred to, and quoted by the Delta, we forbear further comments, and proceed to give some intimation of the features that may be expected to mark our approaching convention of the 16th April.

We have stated already our convictions, based on the most reasonable expectations, and the most promising indications, that there will be a very large attendance. For the gratification and assurance of all who may desire to come, either as delegates or visitors; so that interesting occasion, we are pleased to state that arrangements are now in progress, and will be made, to receive and accommodate the largest number expected. In addition to the ordinary facilities present-

ed by our hotels and private boarding houses, the enterprising conductors and proprietors of these traveller's houses are making extra preparations. The large and commodious hotel at Mt. Pleasant is now open, and if necessary or desired, we learn that Mr. NICKERSON, the accommodating lessee of the Moultrie House, will open and prepare that spacious resort for this occasion, although it anticipates the period contemplated for the regular Summer opening. These places can easily and conveniently be reached at any hour, should the over-crowded state of the city render it necessary. We feel assured also, that our citizens generally will do all in their power to accommodate the visitors to our convention, and none need fear having to "camp outside."

As to other features of interest and enjoyment, we can also offer strong inducements. The *Convention Ball* will take place at the Military Hall on Wednesday, 12th April, and in addition to the full attendance of the fair on the part of the home delegation, it will, in the number and variety of fair representatives from different States and sections, be the most brilliant assemblage ever witnessed in our city.

We feel assured, where the ladies are concerned, on such an occasion of general interest, that all must be well. On Thursday the 13th there will be an excursion around our bay, the evening closing with a fine pyrotechnic display. On this day also the South Carolina Press Association will meet, the members of which we feel assured will cheerfully endorse the invitation officially given to all members from other States. Cannot our New Orleans friends strain expediency and dignity so far as to give us the pleasure of cementing acquaintance on that occasion with something more palatable than *Proust's Ink*, the medium through which so many editorial acquaintances are formed?

On Friday or Saturday, according as the state of business may determine, there will be a public dinner given to the Convention, and from the state of our markets, and the skill and practice of our principal purveyors and caterers, we can promise there will be enough for all. So much we may safely say as to the social and festive features of the expected Convention—a point of view of no mean importance, and those who rightly estimate the reciprocal influence of social and commercial relations and who know that the misunderstandings and jealousies that exist between two towns, cities or neighborhoods, are frequently created by, and always aggravated by, a want of intercourse. Let us add a few words more particularly directed to the business aspects of the case. Cincinnati and Baltimore, with other cities, we believe, have appointed special deputations from Chambers of Commerce, Industrial Institutes, &c. Our own Chamber of Commerce, and our South Carolina Institute, Mechanics' Association, &c., will no doubt make suitable arrangements for the proper reception of such deputations, and for such special conferences and discussions as may be deemed advisable in addition to the common deliberations of the Convention.

The Rail Roads leading towards this point have very generally offered facilities—some affording free passages entirely, and others passing for half fare—the usual charge coming, with privilege of return free. We take the liberty of suggesting that delegates attending provide themselves severally and individually with evidences of appointment, as this course will not only be of great convenience to Rail Road officers, &c., but to the committee of reception and arrangement here.

The South Carolina Rail Road Company are making ample preparations to accommodate speedily and comfortably the unusual influx of passengers expected at each of its interior termini on the occasion. We feel confident, in short, that the Charleston Convention will be a most agreeable event to all concerned, and that every exertion will be made to sustain and confirm the reputation of our ancient metropolis for hospitality and courtesies.

We cannot better conclude, than by annexing the following extract of a letter with which we have been favored. It is from a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati to a gentleman of our city, in relation to this Convention, dated

CINCINNATI, March 15th 1854.
Permit me, however, to say that I regard with deep interest this, and all like efforts, to bring our citizens together for social intercourse, and for discussing matters of common interest—while too many at the North, "fast from the South, are starting in their ears, as it were, the objection that I am in constant concert for the common good. There is much need of the sage councils and kind feelings which such meetings will occasion."
Surely, the great project of uniting our two cities by rail road which is now projected on both several years ago, is now fast approaching its accomplishment, and we of Cincinnati are beginning to cherish the expectation of such a great enterprise. We shall soon have many local interests in common and much occasion for interchange of counsel.

REQUEST OF THE HON. KER BOYCE.—We learn that the will of the Hon. Ker Boyce has been opened, and some magnificent bequests are found to have been made to public and charitable institutions in this city. It is stated that the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars has been given to the Orphan House. Ten Thousand for establishing a school for the poor at Graniteville, and Thirty Thousand and Dollars to the Charleston College. The bequest to the Charleston College is for the education of poor young men, to be appointed by his son, Rev. J. P. Boyce, and, at his death, by the Trustees of the Charleston College. It is provided, we understand, that in case the school at Graniteville should ever be discontinued, the bequest to that institution is to be used to the benefit of the Charleston Orphan House. The will of Mr. Boyce had been in the keeping of Mr. Fanning, and by him was deposited yesterday with the Ordinary of this city. The persons appointed to execute the will are, Judge O'Neal, the Rev. J. P. Boyce, A. G. Rose and Col. Whitesides, of Chattanooga, and it is estimated that the property left by the deceased will be a little less than a million and a half.—*Charleston Standard.*



FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CAESAR'S REPLY TO LOUIS NAPOLEON.
The Paris Monitor, in its non-official part, gives the following as the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the recent letter of the Emperor Napoleon:
St. Petersburg, Jan. 25, (Feb. 9), 1854.
SIR: I cannot better reply to your majesty than by repeating, as they belong to me, the words with which your letter terminates: "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable, and should be based upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." Your majesty, in accepting this programme as I had traced it, says that you remain faithful to it. I dare believe, and my conscience tells me so, that I have not exceeded its limits; for in the affair which has excited division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed to me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavored to avoid anything which might clash with the religion professed by your majesty. I have made for the maintenance of peace all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honor, and in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by treaties. If the Porte had been left to herself, the difference which has so long kept Europe in suspense would have been solved. A fatal influence has thrown everything into confusion. By provoking gratuitous suspicions, by exciting the fanaticism of the Turks, and by deceiving their government as to my intention, and the real scope of my demands, it has so exaggerated the extent of the question, that the probable result seems to be war.

Your majesty must allow me not to enter too much into detail in the circumstances as they present themselves to you in your letter, which circumstances are marked out. Several acts on my part, appreciated with little accuracy, according to my opinion, and more than one fact perverted, would require, in order to be properly rectified, at least an I conceive, long developments, into which it would not be proper to enter in a correspondence between sovereign and sovereign. For instance, your majesty attributes to the occupation of the principalities the evil of having suddenly transported that question from the region of discussion to that of fact; but your majesty leaves out of view the circumstance that this occupation, still purely conditional, was preceded, and in a great measure caused, by a very important previous fact, the appearance of the combined fleet in the vicinity of the Dardanelles; and beside this, much before that period, when England hesitated to assume a hostile attitude, your majesty took the initiative in sending your fleet as far as Salamis. This wounding demonstration certainly exhibited little cordiality in me. It was calculated to encourage the Turks, and to paralyze before-hand the success of negotiations, by giving them the idea that France and England were ready to support their cause under all circumstances. In the same way your majesty makes it appear that the explanatory commentaries of my cabinet upon the Vienna note rendered it impossible for France and England to recommend its adoption by the Porte; but your majesty may recollect that our commentaries followed and did not precede the note, and your majesty may recollect that the note, and I believe the powers were so little seriously desirous of peace, that they confined themselves to the claims of the pure and simple adoption of that note, instead of allowing the Porte to modify what it had previously adopted without condition.

Besides, if any point of our commentaries had given rise to difficulties, I offered satisfactory solution to them at Olmutz, and such was it considered by Austria and Prussia. Unfortunately, in this interval, a part of the Anglo-French fleet had already entered the Dardanelles, under the pretext of there protecting the lives and properties of English and French subjects; and in order to allow the whole to enter, without violating the treaty of 1841, it was necessary that the Ottoman government should declare war against us. My opinion is, that if France and England had desired peace as much as I, they would at any cost have prevented that declaration of war; or, when war was once declared, have taken care that it should have been restrained within the narrow limits to which I wished to confine it, by the Danube; so that I might not be compelled by force to abandon the purely defensive system which I wished to adopt. But from the moment when the Turks were allowed to attack our Asiatic territory, to carry away one of our frontier posts, (even before the term fixed for the commencement of hostilities), to blockade Akhaltsik, and to ravage the province of Armenia—from the moment when the Turkish fleet were allowed to transport troops, arms, and munitions of war to our coast, could it be reasonably hoped that we should wait patiently the result of such an attempt? Was it not to be supposed that we should do all we could to prevent it? The affair of Sinope was the result of it. That was the forced consequence of the attitude adopted by the two powers, and the result certainly could not have been unexpected. I had declared my wish to remain upon the defensive, but before war broke out, as far as my honor and my interest could permit me to do so, and so long as the war was constrained within certain limits. Has all been done to prevent these limits being exceeded?

If the character of spectators, or even that of mediator, was not sufficient for your majesty, and if your majesty wished to become the armed auxiliary of my enemies, then, sire, it would have been more honorable and more worthy of you to have told me so frankly beforehand, and by declaring war to my ally.

The just and fear not.