for the three days, ending 2d May, amounted to 12,000 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts had largely declined. Consols were quoted 87¼ a 87¼.

On the 24th April Odessa was bombarded ten hours by the combined fleet. Part of the city was destroyed; four gun fortresses were dismounted; eight Russian and one Austrian merchant ship were burnt in the harbor. Three British bombarding steamers were badly injured during the bombardment.

An attempt of the English to land 1,800 men failed.

The Russian fleet sailed out of the port of Sebastopol during the fight, but without engaging in the battle, they soon retired from the scene.

The Greek insurrection is unchanged.

There is no news from Asia.

Napier's fleet, while awaiting the arrival of the French fleet, is blockading the Gulf of Finland, and was at Bothnia on the 21st April.

Fifteen ships at Stockholm have been ordered by the Russian consul to leave.

The strike at Preston is over.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 13th at midnight.

The Bremen barque Favorite, from Baltimore, was sunk with 180 passengers in the English Channel. She came in collision with the bargue Hesper, from Charleston, Antwerp. Only five persons were saved.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, May 2.—The cotton market is very dull. Prices of all qualities below middling fair are very irregular, and ¼d. lower.

LATEST.—The Greek insurgents have been defeated. Russia has imposed a heavy war tax on all classes.

The Russians are making tremendous preparations for an attack on Silistria about the 1st of May.

At Berlin, Tuesday, the ratification of the Austrian and Prussian treaty was exchanged.

The Russians have completely evacuated Lower Wallachia. The Russian right wing now rests on Afuld, with the headquarters at Bacharest; therefore the interest of the campaign again concentrates on the operations below Nicholi.

The Turks have come out of Kalafat, and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russians are besieging Silistria, and would assault that place the first of May.

Telegraphed for the Columbia Carolinian.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

SEVERAL ALLIED VICTORIES!

NEW YORK, May 2d, 1854.

The Steamer Europa, with news three days later than was brought by the Atlantic, arrived here on Friday.

The commercial news is as follows:

Dennistoun's circular says that the sales of the week amount to 34,000 bales. Fair Orleans 6¼—middling 5¾; fair uplands 6¼—middling 5½. Lower grades declined ¼ a 5-16; but better qualities are firm.—Wright and Gandy quote middling Orleans at 5¾, fair uplands 6¼. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 each.

Manchester trade remains unchanged.—Flour declined 6d. a 1s. Western Canal 36.6 a 37—Ohio 38 a 38.6. Wheat firm—white 12 a 12¼. Corn declined 2s.—[illegible] and white 38. Lard in moderate demand; holders are not pressing the article on the market, and the sales are making at 52s. Beef unchanged, and in moderate demand. Pork—demand moderate. Bacon declined 1s.

The London breadstuffs market unchanged. Sugars in moderate request. Rice flat. Coffee quiet. Pig iron 80. Money tighter. Consols closed at 87¼ a 87¾. The transactions in American securities are small, and they have mostly declined.

The war news by this steamer is important. The allied fleets had bombarded the city of Sulina Baghaz, at the mouth of the Danube. Omer Pasha also obtained a signal victory over the Russian General Luders.

The American privateer Grape Shot is reported to have captured a French brig off Land's End.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 18th and 19th Omer Pasha, with 70,000 men, gave battle to General Luders, between Silistria and Rustchuk. The engagement lasted for several hours. During the previous night Omer Pacha had sent a division towards the sea, which division, during the night of the battle, attacked the Russians in the rear, causing tremendous confusion. The Russians retreated behind Chernawoda, with the loss of many guns, stores, baggage and military chests. The Russians continued the attack on Silistria. The Turks, on the 20th, crossed the Danube, for the purpose of destroying the Russian batteries, advanced to Kalorach, and after hard fighting returned on the 23d to Silistria in good order.

Prince Paskiewitch has ordered the Russians to advance no further into the Dobrudscha.

An important battle was fought on the 23d between the Turks and Greek insurgents. Alta was taken by assault in fifty minutes by the Turks. The Greek leaders, Karaskaki and Iscolitas fled. The slaughter was considerable. The important town of Meiszo was also taken by the Turks, and pillaged by the Albanians. The Greek leader Grivas fled. Except the Peiraus all the coast of Greece is closely blockaded by the allies.

On the 19th a fight ensued between the Turks and Montenegrins at Nicksick, commanded by the chief George Petrovitch.—Hostilities have now fairly commenced, and each steamer will but enhance the interest felt in the contest in the East.

It is reported that the Austrians will occupy the Provinces.

Admiral Napier is closely blockading all the Baltic ports, and Russia is fitting out a fleet of 800 armed boats to send against him.

NAPOLEON WANTS A DIVORCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Witness writes as follows:

"The great question which occupies, at present, the court of France, is the divorce of the Emperor. He no longer hopes to have any children by his present wife, and it is said he thinks of taking another. The report is not official, but as it has appeared in several licensed papers, the truth of it can scarcely be questioned. Napoleon, is however, very fond of his wife, and the divorce will resemble in every point that of his uncle and Josephine, who were, as you know, separated for the same reason.—Whether from this motive or from any other, the Empress of the French is looking very melancholy. It is impossible to see her without being struck by her expression of sadness. As to the Emperor, he appears constantly calm and impressable."

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday Altern'n, May 23, 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.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WALLACE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce R. R. RAY, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN S. MEANS, Esq., as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the ensuing August election.

ELECTION 3d OF AUGUST.

☞ See interesting news under Foreign head.

☞ The Southern General Conference, on the 19th instant, selected Nashville, Tenn., on the 6th ballot, as the location of the Book Concern.

Drs. Early, of Va., Pierce, of Ga., and Kavanaugh, of Ky., have been elected Bishops of the Southern Church.

☞ We are requested to state, that the Mecklenburg county Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, will hold its Anniversary Meeting on Sunday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, at the Methodist church in Charlotte.

Work for the Police.

We would beg leave most respectfully to direct the attention of the olfactory nerves of the town authorities to the healthful and salubrious salutations of the most pleasant and odoriferous perfumes which arise from various hog holes in the back streets, side alleys, back yards and cellars about the town. Nothing more at present but remain yours &c.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The Odd Fellows of this county, in conjunction with a number of the Brothers of the Order from South Carolina, did the beginning, yesterday, celebrated Saturday the 20th instant, with considerable display and credit to the city and to themselves. After marching through the principal streets, they proceeded to the Court House where Mr. G. H. Spencer read to an overflowing house the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and was followed by James A. E. Fox, Esq., in a short and eloquent address, prepared for the occasion. They then repaired to the American Hotel, where Col. Rey had prepared for them a sumptuous feast and entertainment, we, as we learn, for, not having been honored with an invitation to dine, we did not enjoy the satisfaction of being able to give more direct and substantial testimony in honor of the feast. The performance of the Columbia Brass Band was a disappointment to all connoisseurs of music, and constituted the worst feature in the proceedings of the day.

The Democratic Nominations.

Our friends of the Democratic party met in solemn council on Tuesday of last week, and nominated, what they profess to believe, a very strong ticket for the Legislature. The candidates severally acknowledged the compliment paid them in appropriate speeches accepting the nominations, and pledging their devotion to all the Democratic creeds and platforms, both State and Federal, that ever were or ever will be established or constructed by the great so *dreamt* Democratic party of America. The speeches of Messrs. Walker to Black were according to the ancient and well-established forms in the book of Democratic political pleading, but Mr. Myers, having changed the venue in his case, had to make his Declaration and conform to the circumstances of his new position. When Mr. Myers commenced speaking, an old Democrat, whose animal nerves and honest sense somewhat blunted by age, siezing upon a friend of ours, asked the latter who it was rumbling forth so eloquently? He was answered that the speaker was Wm. R. Myers, Esq., whereupon, with a countenance blanching with horror, he raised his hands and exclaimed, "Why he's a Whig." Our friend simply remarked that "politics were strange, that the mind of country musicians was of change, and pleased with novelty, may be indulged." Mr. Myers set out by saying "that he had been a Whig, but his former Whig friends had left him!" By this remark we were to infer that for some years past Mr. Myers had been wandering on the waste and desolate shores of a political nonentity, and that the monster party spirit, in "passing to and fro in the earth seeking whom it may devour" had come across him, and for pity's sake had taken him up and landed him on the glorious shores of Democracy. But Mr. Myers soon explained how the Whigs had left him, by stating that he had voted for Dayton & Reid, for Governor at the last election, and for Franklin Pierce for President, and that he was now in favor of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, and opposed to the distribution of the public lands among the States, and that he would, on all occasions, during the Canvass, give General Dockery particular g—s. This is how come the Whigs to leave Mr. Myers and the Democrats to nominate him. In conclusion, we should know all more liberal or honorable men than Mr. Myers personally, but when a man commences a course of conduct either in sin or politics, he is apt to go the whole hog. We have heard many persons express their surprise that the party could not, among all the swarm of the Democracy in the county, find either a native, or at any rate a weatherbeat Democrat to represent them in the Legislature.

Discussion in Fayetteville.

The candidates of the Whig and Democratic parties, running for the Governorship of North Carolina, met in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 10th instant, and discussed the several issues which now divide the great political parties of the country. The two principal points of difference between them were the subjects of Internal Improvements and the Distribution of the Public Lands among the States. On the former of these subjects, General Dockery showed that both parties stood alike in 1851, and up to the time when the results of bad legislation on the subject in North Carolina, for which the Democratic party was equally responsible as the Whig party, made the doctrine, for a time, unpopular with the people, when the Democratic party bolted, leaving the Whigs to bear the blame for the past, and correct the prejudices of the people, and that now when the doctrine was again becoming popular, the Democrats were again coming to its support. Gen. Dockery was glad to see this, but he thought that the Whigs ought to reap the rewards of this good policy.

On the subject of Common Schools and in connection therewith Gen. Dockery discussed the doctrine of land distribution, showing that in 1836 North Carolina received from this source one million four hundred thousand dollars, and would have obtained four hundred thousand more, but was prevented by Democratic policy, profligacy, and extravagance. Of the portion received by North Carolina, over one million of dollars had been invested in State stocks and the profits added to the Literary Fund, and now employed in educating the poor children of our State. General Jackson had once recognized the principle of distribution, but when he found that Henry Clay was likely to derive popularity as the author of it, he killed it with a veto. The present Congress has recognized the justice of the principle of equal distribution on two occasions. The first was upon Mr. Kerr's amendment to give the proceeds of alternate sections of land to all the States in a Michigan Rail Road Bill, which passed the House with this amendment, but failed in the Senate. The other Bill proposed to divide ten millions of acres of the public lands among all the States, for the benefit of the Indigent Insane of the several States, which passed both Houses of Congress, and was vetoed by the President. If we had our share of the public lands we could create a fund from their sale, which would enable us to educate all of our children for all time, and build roads enough to enable us to develope all of the resources of the State, and make North Carolina the greatest State in the Confederacy.

Mr Bragg was not opposed to borrowing money to complete the works of internal improvement which North Carolina had already commenced, and was not unwilling to see them extended so far "as the means and resources of the State would prudently allow." He was opposed to the doctrine of land distribution, as a source of revenue to enable the State to complete and extend those great works, and he was not foolenough to suppose that the necessary amount of money could be raised at once, and consequently borrowing would have to be resorted to, to do what was necessary and prudent in the premises.

Gen. Dockery said that he was charged by the *Standard* and other Democratic prints with voting for Free Negro Suffrage in the Convention to amend the State Convention in 1835. Before that time all free negroes had been allowed to vote in elections. At that time he was in favor of modifying the privilege so far only as to permit those of good moral character to exercise the privilege of voting. This proposition was concurred in by many of the most prominent men of both parties of that day, and was only lost by a majority of five votes. He had always been in favor of Free Suffrage as now understood by a properly organized Convention of the people, and in 1848 wrote to his friend, Col Rowland, Senator from Richmond county, to vote for the legislative bill rather than let the measure be defeated, but still he thought the Convention plan the more republican, and the most expeditious, and the cheapest one.

He was in favor of a modified Whig tariff, by adjusting the present one to a revenue standard, but had no sympathy in favor of American manufactures and artificial [illegible]

[illegible] Governor [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Whigs.

Difficulty between Messrs. Craige and Hunt.

We find the following account of the difficulty between the representative in Congress from this district, and Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, in the Louisville Courier of the 12th instant.

THIRTY THIRD CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12th, 1854.

Mr. Richardson asked to offer a resolution to terminate the debate on the Nebraska bill on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, and that the consideration of the special order, the Pacific railroad bill, be postponed until the 24th inst.

Mr. Sage objected.

Mr. Richardson moved a suspension of the rules. Carried—yeas 137, nays 66.

Mr. Richardson moved the previous question.

Mr. Hunt. I wish to propose an amendment as to the time, which will make the resolution more acceptable to the opponents of the bill.

Mr. Sage moved the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Hunt again rose to make a proposition.

Mr. Craige objected, amid cries of "hear him!"

Mr. Hunt. The gentleman compels me to take ground which I would not otherwise have. The remainder of the sentence was lost in overbearing cries of "order, order."

Mr. Craige. I look on the gentleman as a fire-eater, and I decline listening. [Cries of "order."]

Before the result of the vote was announced on Mr. Sage's motion, Mr. Hunt wished to say a word in reply to his feelings.

The Speaker asked whether it was the unanimous wish of the House.

Mr. Craige. I object on the same ground as I took before.

Mr. Hunt. If the gentleman from North Carolina chooses to act as a Turkish bashaw, he can do so. [Loud exclamations of order and great excitement.]

Mr. Craige. I will exercise my right, and will call the gentleman to order as soon as I would any body else.

Mr. Hunt. If the gentleman says I am a Turkish bashaw, he speaks what is false before God and his country.

During the colloquy, there were deafening cries of "Order, order." The Speaker urged with his hammer, calling on the Sergeant-at-Arms to assist him in preserving order.

Mr. Boyd, of Virginia, demanded the arrest of the parties.

TUESDAY, May 16th.

HOUSE.—Immediately after coming together today the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds in the chair,) when Mr. Hunt asked leave to make a personal explanation, and said that the report of his remarks yesterday in the Globe of the morning was wrong; that found in the other papers being correct.

Mr. Craige, also rising to make a personal explanation, said that, concerning that Mr. H. has referred to the reporter of what had passed between himself and the gentleman on that occasion, he had only to reply that the Globe's report of his remarks was substantially correct.

Mr. Hunt, again rising, said: I branded the gentleman's statement yesterday. That brand still burns.

Mr. Craige. You cannot strut into a scrape, and sneak out of it in that way.

Here commotion arose in the hall, and these gentlemen took their seats.

Mr. Maxwell, who was entitled to the floor, then addressed the House at length in favor of the Nebraska bill, the subject which had been taken up for consideration on going into committee.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Standard states that it is understood in Washington that Mr. Hunt challenges Mr. Craige, and that the affair is likely to result in serious consequences. This is to be very much regretted, as harmony and concert of action in the South at this time is essential to the maintenance of her supremacy and independence. Mr. Craige's temperament, which always makes him irritable, coupled with the great excitement in Congress at the time, will go very far in excusing his part of the difficulty.

The Charleston *Standard* says, "We learn that the difficulty between Messrs. Craige, of North Carolina, and Hunt, of Louisiana, was believed to have been amicably arranged on Wednesday. At least so says our despatch of that day, and as the despatch of yesterday makes no mention of the matter we infer that the affair was settled."

Our Relations with Spain.

The unauthorized and insulting demands of Mr. Soule upon the Spanish Government to make restitution in the sum of $300,000 for the alleged outrage upon our steam ship Black Warrior in Cuba, and the immediate and unconditional removal of the Captain General of Cuba and all other officers of Government who participated in that transaction, coupled with his peremptory demand of an answer in forty-eight hours, which was unhesitatingly made, in the time required, and refusing Mr. Soule's impertinent demands, places our Government in a very dangerous and unenviable attitude towards Spain and Cuba. The appointment of Mr. Soule to fill this important mission at so critical a juncture of our relations with Spain, is, perhaps, the greatest, and certainly the most unfortunate, blunder of Mr. Pierce's administration. It is said that Mr. Soule, in making these demands, exceeded his instructions, and that he will be compelled to remain in Spain, and act upon further instructions from his Government, before he will be justified in withdrawing from his position. This situation of affairs must make his position a very unpleasant one, submitting one, if he possesses in any degree those refined and sensitive impulses, which always enter largely into the attributes of a gentleman of honor. The death of the illustrious Mr. Pierce to the Presidency gave a new impulse to that wild and reckless spirit of conquest which always forms the most dangerous element in the aspirations of a free people, and every act of his administration has only been calculated too strongly to inflame and aggravate this unfortunate tendency of our people. If our public men, and Executive officers do not lend their positions and their influence to check this infuriated spirit, we shall very shortly find our Government upon the borders of dangerous times.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish briefly to notice a few things contained in a reply in your issue of the 16th instant, over the signature of "John Walker." My friend takes rather a short way of getting out of a difficulty. He complains of my having labored "to set him in a wrong light before the public." I confess that he appears (so far as my humble judgment is capable of understanding) in a wrong light, but I set him in no other light, than that in which he placed himself in his address. For, in examining his sentiments and opinions expressed on that occasion, I have used his own expressions and very nearly, if not altogether, his own words. But if I set him before the public, in a wrong light, why did he not in his reply, set himself in that light in which he wishes to appear? To whatever extent I set him wrong through the paper, to the same extent, through the same medium, he could have set himself right. But let his own confession be my witness, that I have set him just in that position where he places himself. I tried to hold him up, not as an "intemperate raving—," but as a steady and pretty [illegible] citizen and christian; but at the same time, as one who appears [illegible] Now, after charging me with setting him in a wrong light, he comes out and acknowledges that there is what he did. For he says in his reply, that when called on to address the meeting, he responded in a short address in favor of temperance, but *in opposition to it rage [illegible] moral and religious questions and mixing it with party politics.*" This is the very thing I charged him with, viz: trying to exclude from politics and legislation a matter which involves the moral, social and civil interests of individuals and communities. And now while he holds on to the same ground, he merely adds another reason for so doing, because it is a "*moral and religious question.*" What a strange position! Can it be that our friend would oppose blending with politics anything because it belongs to morals or religion? Does not morality belong to morals and religion to reality, and how has it then claimed such a large share of attention in the politics of nations? Theft and gambling and such like evils and vices are moral and religious questions; why have they then claimed the attention of politicians? Why does not our friend oppose blending them with politics? Why, in reference to them, are there found laws enacted in the Old North State, if such moral and religious questions do not belong to politics? "That strange inconsistency." If it has resulted in good to blend with politics these "*moral and religious questions,*" we cannot see why it would not be wise and beneficial to blend with politics the Temperance Reform.

He complains of my retreating behind a "paper battery." Surely, if my friend tho't his sentiments sound, and his positions tenable, he would not have backed out from a "paper battery." And if he abandons his sentiments and opinions, when thus assailed by a "*paper battery*," I fear he would make a bad defence of them before an audience of sound heads and gray beards.

AMICUS LIBERTATIS.

Rail Road Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County assembled in the Court House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, 17th of May, 1854, to express their views in regard to building the "Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Rail Road," and to respond to the invitation from the citizens of Wilmington, N. C., to meet them in Convention on the 25th instant, in Wilmington; when, on motion of Dr. C. J. Fox, Jos. H. Wilson, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robt. P. Warring and A. C. Williamson, were appointed Secretaries.

Dr. Fox explained the object of the meeting, and read letters from citizens of Tennessee and Wilmington, and Resolutions adopted by a recent meeting of the latter, expressing the interest felt by the people of those sections in this great enterprize, and inviting the co-operation of the citizens of this portion of the State.

After Dr. Fox concluded, V. C. Barringer, Esq., introduced the following Resolutions, which he prefaced with a few appropriate remarks, and was followed in the same strain and to the same purport by William Johnston, Esq., both setting forth in a strong light the advantages which the accomplishment of such a work would develope for the whole State, and denying that the objects of this work would conflict with the interests of the Central Road. Dr. Fox followed, pressing the same views, and read extracts from Mr. Lenoir's Pamphlet on this subject.

The following are the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Barringer:

WHEREAS, we have heard, on the one hand, the cheering intelligence of the intention of the people of Wilmington and the surrounding country to hold a Convention on the 25th instant, to take into consideration the objects of the Cape Fear Bar and to adopt such measures as may most effectively secure that object; and hearing furthermore, with pleasure, of their desire to co-operate with us in the construction of a Rail Road to Charlotte; and whereas, on the other hand, we are informed that the people of East Tennessee are desirous of forming a similar connection with us and are making at this time an experimental survey of a Rail Road within the bounds of that State; in view of these gratifying indications of co-operation in the work of improvement towards the East and towards the West of us: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we approve of the objects of the Convention to be holden in Wilmington on the 25th instant, and that the people of that public-spirited city have our cordial sympathies and good will in their efforts to improve the Cape Fear Bar.

Resolved, That we are in favor of "The Ohio, Tennessee and Atlantic Rail Road," connecting Wilmington by the most direct route with the valley of the Mississippi; that we regard this scheme as entirely practicable; and that, believing it to be fraught with incalculable benefits to the State of North Carolina, we will not cease to urge it upon the attention of her people and her Legislature until its consummation.

Resolved, That we deem it advisable for all interested in this enterprise and especially for the several counties along the line of its probable route, to hold a Convention of the friends of "the Ohio, Tennessee and Atlantic Rail Road," at Charlotte, or some other convenient point, during the Fall months, before the assembling of our next Legislature.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Wilmington on the 25th, viz: W. W. Elms, J. W. Osborne, Gen. John A. Young, Thomas H. Brem, Dr. C. J. Fox, Dr. D. Asbury, S. J. Lowrie, John F. Irwin, Moses N. Hartt, John M. Potts, Col. Wm. M. Grier, Col. Thos. I. Grier, John B. Peoples, Wm. M. Matthews, M. L. Wallace, Col. R. M. Cochran, B. W. Alexander, A. B. Davidson, Andrew Springs and S. W. Davis.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the N. C. Whig and Western Democrat for publication.

JOS. H. WILSON, *Chair'n.*

R. P. WARRING, A. C. WILLIAMSON, } *Secretaries.*

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

"X," of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

"Our relations with Spain, though somewhat out of joint will, doubtless, receive an amicable solution by the transferring negotiations from Madrid to Washington. If the new Spanish Minister to the United States, now in Paris, is a reasonable man, Gov. Marcy will get along with him, and things may yet be settled in an amicable manner. Meanwhile, it cannot be denied that things are pretty bad; and that Mr. Soule is by no means in an enviable position in Madrid. No man is who has the door slammed in his face. Had Mr. Soule demanded nothing but what he was asked to demand by the instructions from his government, there might be a good reason on his part to demand his passports; situated as he is, he will have to wait for fresh instructions from his government. The delay may serve a good purpose; there is more than one reason why we should not be in a hurry as to Cuban affairs, why a little masterly inactivity is not out of place. An effort will certainly be made to change Cuba into a friendly neighbor; if it is the intention of Spain to make it a nuisance at our door, we shall be obliged to abate it. Meanwhile mere resolutions will not mend the matter.—Spain knows sufficiently what we want without reading the debates of Congress."

NEBRASKA BILL.—The Journal of Commerce has the following statements concerning the progress of opinion at the South upon the pending question between the two great divisions of the Union:

"A very intelligent and unprejudiced gentleman, who has recently spent several weeks in Georgia and Alabama, tells us that the Nebraska question is fast transferring the Union men of those State to the ultra Southern party, lately called secessionists. He says the opinion is gaining ground there, and has become quite prevalent, that the only way they can live in peace with the North is to have as little to do with them as possible. They say that very many of those at the North who appeared to be their friends in 1850 and 1851 have deserted them on the Nebraska question, and that those who are with them on that may desert them at the next time of trial. In short, they are convinced that they have nothing to hope from the North—not even a faithful performance of the stipulations of the Constitution, but must rely upon themselves."

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

The New York Tribune thinks that in the European war the Russian possessions on the north eastern shores of the Pacific will very likely become a point of attack for the English cruisers. From an article in the Tribune, giving a sketch of Russian America, we make the following extract:

"These possessions are administered by a Russo-American Company, chartered by the Imperial Government. This is under the special direction of the Emperor, and has its principal seat at Sitka, one among the islands of the sea." A chipelago extending along the northwestern coast of the American continent. Having come into possession of private information concerning the present condition of this colony and of its trade from a perfectly authentic source, we proceed to lay it before the public.

"The native population in those regions is composed partly of Aleutians, Kuriles, of Mongolian and Kamschatkian stock, but the principal bulk consists of the Kalashes, a tribe differing in type from the others.—The Kalashes, are a fair and blue-eyed race, with oval features and light hair, and speak a language peculiar to themselves.—They are easily managed with just treatment, but are brave and quickly roused to anger. For the most part they have preserved their independence, since out of nearly fifty thousand the greater part have not submitted to Russian domination. However they all trade with the colony, bringing thither beaver-skins and potatoes. They are very fond of wheaten groats, and next to gunpowder, prefer that article in exchange for their produce. Like many other native American tribes they are subdivided into smaller clans, living in continual feud with each other. They are all armed with rifles.

NEW WHEAT.—We have just been shown a sample of wheat, which was harvested yesterday, (Thursday,) on the farm of Seaborn Jones, near this city, which will compare favorably with the best Genesee. This is very early.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

A CURIOUS DINING HALL.—We learn from a London paper, that Professor Owen was recently entertained at dinner in the garden of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, in the model of an Iguanodon. The animal in whose mould the dinner was given was one of the former inhabitants of Sussex, several of his bones having been found near Horsham. His dimensions have been kept strictly within the limits of anatomical knowledge. The length from the snout to the end of the tail was 35 feet; he was 12 feet high; the circumference of his body was 25 feet; and the girth of his fore leg 6 feet 6 inches. Twenty-one gentlemen dined comfortably within the interior of the creature, and Professor Owen sat in his head as a substitute for brains. The Iguanadon, it will be remembered, was a huge vegetarian monster, living upon the coarse rank herbage of the epoch which witnessed his existence, when no human beings existed on this fair globe.

The Philadelphia Ledger says a similar scene was once witnessed in that city—it occurred on the 10th of February, 1803—of which an account is given in one of the newspapers of that period. Mr. Rembandt Peale, having put together the skeleton of the famous Mammoth or Mastadon, which was to be exhibited in his Museum, gave an entertainment within the breast of the skeleton, at which twelve gentlemen sat down with him around a small table. A piano was also within the enclosure. Among the toasts drank on the occasion were the following:

"The Constitution of the United States: May its ribs be as ribs of brass, and its back-bones as molten iron." Job 40. [Hail Columbia.]

"The Ladies of Philadelphia: Ere their *naked beauties* prove as horrible as *bare bones*, may virtue behold them clothed with the garments of modesty."

"The Present Company: May their *second birth*, although from the womb of the beast, be followed by every blessing of peace."

"Volunteer: Success to the *Bony parts* of Europe."

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—A Frenchman, newly arrived in London, impatient to see the town, but fearful of not finding his way back to the hotel carefully copied upon a card the name painted upon the wall at the corner of the street in which it was situated. This done, he felt himself safe, and set out upon a ramble much upon the principle vulgarly known as "following one's nose." The whole day long he strolled and stared to his heart's content, wearried at last he jumped into a cab, and with the easy confident air, of a man who felt at home, he read from the card he had prudently preserved the name of the street he dwelt in. The cabman grinded horribly.—"This English pronunciation is sadly difficult," said the Frenchman to himself "he does not understand me." And he placed the card before the man's eye. Cabby grinned more than ever, gazed in his fare's astonished face, and ended by sticking his hands in his pockets, and roaring with laughter.

Indignation on the part of the foreigner, he appealed to the passers-by, who gravely listened to him at first, but upon beholding his card, joined one and all in chorus with the coachman. The Frenchman now got furious, swore, stamped, gesticulated like a candidate for Bedlam. He went so far as to threaten the laughers, a crowd assembled; every body sympathized with him till they learned the circumstances of the case, when they joined in the infectious hilarity. Up came the police, those guardian angels of bewildered foreigners in London's labyrinth. The aggrieved Gaul felt sure of sympathy, succor and revenge.—He was never more mistaken.

The gentlemen in blue roared like the rest, they evidently could not help it. Compunction mingled with their mirth, but they nevertheless guffawed exceedingly. To what extremities the desperate Frenchman might have proceeded it is impossible to say, had not a gentleman acquainted with his language, appeared upon the scene.—He too laughed violently on beholding the card, and when he had spoken a few words to the Frenchman, the Frenchman laughed likewise, which was a signal for a recommencement of the general hilarity. The address so carefully copied by the foreigner at the corner of the street was the following—"Commit no nuisance!"—*Blackwood.*

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May 23, 1854. 15tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1854.

William S. Griffin vs. James Brigman. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Brigman is not a resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: *It is therefore Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Whig, for the said James Brigman to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Union, at the Court-House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against him.

Witness, James M. Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday in April, A. D. 1854, and in the 78th year of American Independence.

J. M. STEWART, c. c. c.

Printer's Fee $5½. 12p

OMISSION,—*Inadvertant, of course.*—Mr. Bragg in his late speech in this City, denounced the Indigent Insane Bill very lustily, and applauded the veto of the President very rapturously, but, like the Convention which nominated him, *failed to say a word about the Homestead Bill!* Is he with Douglass, for whom he expressed such intense admiration, on this question?

Mr. Bragg also forgot, while speaking of Whig opposition to the Nebraska Bill, to allude to those *Southern* Democratic members of Congress, who have spoken against it, both in the Senate and House of Representatives. Purely accidental!—*Raleigh Register.*

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