

From the Salisbury Watchman.

POSITION OF BISHOP IVES.

The last Southern Churchman, an Episcopal paper, has a brief review of a late pamphlet issued by the Diocesan of N. Carolina, entitled, "A Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese." The Southern Churchman promises further notice hereafter. It says: Bishop Ives now candidly discloses what we conjectured from the first, that the proceedings of the late Convention at Salisbury, which have excited so much attention, had reference to himself. In speaking of the Committee which reported on that occasion, he says: "It was still less his business to pass an implied, but not on that account, the less oppressive censure upon that portion of the clergy, with the Bishop at their head. I say the Bishop—since it is notorious that, both in the Convention and the Committee, he was named as the chief offender." And thus reviewing the subject, the Bishop re-asserts the doctrine he has hitherto taught, and defends it against the censures of the Convention, protesting at the same time against the right of the Convention to act in the premises. Bishop Ives in this letter avows his approbation of the Oxford Tracts for the Times, and declares that it has been his purpose to employ all his influence in bringing his Diocese to a conformity with the system which they set forth. The circumstances which led to the formation of "the Holy Cross," under Bishop Ives at its head, are detailed in the Pastoral Letter, and its objects are explained. These, among other things, were "to incite upon all within their influence the sacramental system of the Church, particularly the Eucharist, the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and Sacramental Absolution," &c. "The Society" was to "consist of three orders." "1st Perpetual members, who must be unmarried men. 2. Other persons living in the institution. 3. Persons not residing at Valle Crucis."—Very much to our astonishment, as we presume it will be to the surprise of a large majority of readers, there is not a word respecting the dissolution of this Society.—The fact was affirmed in connexion with the proceedings of the late Convention, but has not, we believe, been formerly announced by the Society itself or any of its late officers.

SWEDISH LAWS WITH RESPECT TO INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with great rigor in Sweden. Whoever is seen drunk, is fined, for the first offence, three dollars; for the second, six; for the third and fourth, a still further sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in the house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; if he is again guilty, to a twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, an auction, &c., the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance at a church, the punishment is still more severe. Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the person is a minor. An ecclesiastic who falls into this offence loses his benefice; if he is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended, and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies when drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, or private soldiers. Whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison and detained still sober; without, being on that account exempted from the fines. One half of these fines goes to the informers (who are generally police officers), the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until some one pays for him, or until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern-keeper is bound, under a penalty of a heavy fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house. These Swedish laws are far in advance of those of any other nation. If Great Britain would enact the like, she would be much happier in every respect, and we might well take the example ourselves.—*Scientific American.*

OUR HOTELS.

Major Kerr who keeps the first on the left hand entering on the North East, side of Town, has put his house in the last two years in thorough repair and made new and convenient additions. Mr Sadler who comes next, has recently fitted up the interior of his house in a style of comfort and convenience we know to be surpassed by none in the State. Sadler is always at his post, and his efforts to please are well known to the community. CHARLOTTE.—Dr. J. D. Boyd, the old Landlord of the same hotel, has recently fitted up in excellent style the lower hotel on the same side as the others, and opened on the 20th inst. The Dr's reputation in this line is too well and extensively known, to require comment from us. Take it all in all, Charlotte, can boast three as good hotels, and as accommodating Landlords as will be met with in the State, and for the matter of real substantial, creature comforts, we may safely add, out of it.—*Charlotte Hornet's Nest.*

HOME AGAIN.—Over a hundred Irish immigrants left this port yesterday for their native land. They did not meet with the success they had expected here, and after some six months sojourn bade adieu to the Republic and went back to Royalty.—*New York Tribune.*

SWEET POTATOES.

As most of our readers are cultivators of the sweet root we give them the benefit of the following remarks without knowing who they are from, or what truth is in them: As this is the digging time of potatoes, it may not be amiss to give some simple directions for their preservation. Many people lose their potatoes by being over careful in housing and banking them up. Some go to the expense of building a permanent house for them, and after all their trouble, frequently lose their potatoes. I have seen as great a variety of methods practiced, and have practiced a great variety myself, and I never have seen, or heard of any plan, which for safety, economy and simplicity, compares with the following. My own experience teaches me that sweet potatoes dug before the frost has bitten the vines, keep the best. I am satisfied that the frost bitten vines have more or less influence on the tuber, frequently injuring the flavor, as well as predisposing the root to decay. Whenever the potatoes are dug, which makes but little difference whether it be in clear, cloudy or rainy weather, the hills are obliged to go through a sweat under any circumstances, dig a circular trench as large as the hill you wish to make. And here I would suggest that small hills of about thirty or forty bushels, are much the safest. Elevate the ground inside the circle about six inches, and pile on sound potatoes, as long as they will lay on; then lay on pine bark next to the potatoe, covering up the entire hill. Now over the pine bark, place a good covering of pine straw, and then cover the whole with earth, at least six inches thick, leaving an ear hole at the top, which may be covered with a half circle of pine bark, to keep the rains from washing down the air hole. Care must be taken that water does not get in at the top for that will jeopardize the whole hill. Two or three planks sloped over the hill, will probably be the safest, but with a little care, the pine bark answers every purpose. Potatoes, put up in this manner, will keep sound and good, until new potatoes come again.

THE RISE AND FALL OF SAP IN TREES.

What curious hallucination is that which supposes the sap of trees to fall or settle in the winter into the roots! One would have thought that the notorious difficulty of cramming a quart of water into a pint measure might have suggested the improbability of such a phenomenon. For it certainly does require a very large amount of credulity to believe that the fluids of the trunk and head of a tree, can by any natural force of compression, be compelled to enter so narrow a lodging as the root. We shall assume the word sap to signify the fluids, of whatever nature, which are contained in the interior of a tree. In the spring the sap runs out of the trunk when it is wounded; in the summer, autumn, and winter it does not, unless exceptionally, make its appearance.—But in truth the sap is always in motion at all seasons and under all circumstances, except in the presence of intense cold. The difference is, that there is a great deal of it in the spring and much less at other seasons.—*Scientific American.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

How to subdue a vicious Horse.—The following fact occurred yesterday. A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterward thrown down and fettered; at another time one of our most experienced horse shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of as many hands as could approach. By mere accident, an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process:—

He took a cord about the size of common bed cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of his head and commanded him to follow, and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string, thus tied, made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimates that it is practised in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—The condition of the British West Indies is at this moment interesting and instructive. These colonies had formerly two great sources of consequence to the mother country. They enriched it by the great amount of valuable products poured into the stream of British commerce, and they afforded many a fat and lazy office for those sons of nobility who had no suitable lounging place at home. They helped to adorn the palaces of the merchant nobles of London, and furnished not a few elegant palaces of their own for the nobles who lacked that convenience. All is changed now. The stream of commerce has long flowed on without carrying any memorial of the famed fertility of the British West Indies. The sugar of Jamaica has become as historical as the pottery and figs of Athens. The British Merchants have quietly submitted to the necessity, and sought elsewhere for the loading of their ships and the admitted that for the present and future, British philanthropy has consigned these colonies to poverty and insignificance. It is a sufficient hint to the merchants to forget their existence.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The following *Tragic Affair*, related in the N. York Courier des Etats Unis, affords another proof that truth is stranger than fiction:

Among the strangers of distinction who for many years came to spend the winter in Paris, were M. and Madam Arcos, Spaniards of immense wealth. Failing to make their usual visit last winter, it was thought their Castilian pride could not accommodate itself to republican rule; but it afterwards appeared their absence arose from a far different cause. M. Arcos, like his countryman Aguado, had made his own fortune. He began life as a pedlar and small retail trader; and having thus accumulated some funds, he engaged in stock speculations; then became contractor for the salt tax in Spain, and finally, while still young, retired from business a millionaire. He might have enjoyed his fortune long and happily; but in endeavoring to indulge a pardonable vanity, he lost both fortune and life. It appears that M. Arcos, while yet poor, had made a voyage to Chili, and there became smitten with a young lady of respectable family, who were proud of their rank, her uncle being no less a personage than the Bishop of Santiago. So that, it being thought a great piece of presumption in a poor, unknown man to expect a Bishop's niece, he met with a rude rebuff on demanding her in marriage. But as the young lady was willing to give her consent, that of the Bishop was not again asked; and having married in secret, the young couple departed for Europe.

After becoming wealthy, M. Arcos wished by displaying it with his wife, to triumph over the family that had once disdained him. Instead then of going to Paris last winter, M. and Madam Arcos departed for Chili in a vessel which they purchased and furnished at great expense. They carried with them all the appliances of luxury and show: diamonds, plate, splendid furniture, carriages and servants in rich liveries; nothing was forgotten that might serve to dazzle their disdained relations. After a pleasant voyage, they arrived in Chili, but they had still before them a land journey of 300 miles, before they could arrive at the city where the family of madame Arcos resided. They were informed that the road was infested by bands of robbers, so ferocious that they even fed on the flesh of their victims!—and were advised to wait until those bands had been dispersed.

But M. Arcos, impatient to enjoy the triumph of his self-love, procured an escort of one hundred well armed men, and set out on his journey with all his train. Letters recently received from Valparaiso contain most melancholy intelligence concerning the unfortunate travellers. About half way the caravan was attacked; part were killed; part escaped by flight, and the rest, with M. Arcos and his wife, were made prisoners, and after being robbed of all their property, were put to death on the spot!

COMMUNICATED FOR THE AUGUSTA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

HAWKINSVILLE, Oct. 23.

Mr Editor.—I drop you these few lines to inform you of one of the most atrocious murders committed in this country; it was on the person of Mr John G. Ponder, a speculator. He passed through this place on Saturday night, on his way from Richmond, Va. to Florida, with a drove of negroes, and camped about 10 miles below. During Sunday night two men were seen by a negro girl; she supposing they were some of their own people, as the fire had burnt down and could not distinctly see them, she paid no attention to them. They killed him by a blow with an axe, which the girl heard.

His head was completely split open, and he never spoke or made the least noise after the blow. They carried his trunk off half a mile and broke it open and got 50 dollars, we believe, and a cloth coat—his paper money was under his head and they did not find it. It is not thought that his negroes committed the murder, as they show no signs of guilt. The Coroner has taken charge of the body, and every effort will be made to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty perpetrators of the deed.

Yours, with respect.

EARLY RISING.—"He who will thrive must rise at five." So says the proverb, though there is more of rhyme than reason in it; for if

He that will thrive must rise at five, it must follow, a fortiori,

He who would thrive more must rise a fourth; and it would ensue, a fortissimo.

He who'd more thriving be, must always rise at three;

He who'd the former outdo, must rise as early as two;

and by way of climax, it should always hold good that

He who'd ne'er be outdone, must always rise at one;

while, as a clincher to the whole, it should be added as a sort of grand climacteric, that

He who'd be thriving quite, must set up all the night.

Talking with Fingers.—The female operatives in some of the mills "down east" being prevented by the unceasing noise and clatter of the machinery from indulging in the indispensable amusement of the sex, have resorted to a new mode of telegraphing. Fingers have been substituted for tongues, and, through the instrumentality of the alphabet of signs, invented for the use of the deaf and dumb, while away their "ten hours" with discussions upon matters and things in general.

ALLITERATION.—An Austrian Army awfully arrayed, is entirely put to rout by the following from a Western paper:—

James Johnson, of Jonesboro, Jefferson county, jewed Jarred Jacobs out of that julep which Jackson Jenkins jawed Jerry Jilston about, when old Jupiter Joe, Jake Jewison's jigger, jerked Juba Jehial's jaw out of joint.

APPARATUS FOR SAVING LIVES IN CASE OF SHIPWRECK.

Lieut. McGowan, as we learn from the Philadelphia Ledger, left that city on last Saturday with his life car and surf boat and apparatus to save life in cases of shipwreck. There are six stations to be established, for each of which Lieut. McGowan has with him a life car, surf boat, an iron Epprovette mortar for throwing shot, with a cord attached, 350 yards; there are also iron cased rockets, capable of carrying a line 275 yards, and smaller ones to be used when the stranded vessel is not more than 175 yards distant. The stations are also furnished with a boat, wagon, and every other article that can be needed in carrying out the intentions of Congress, in making the appropriation of \$10,000.—*Scientific American.*

BED COOLER.—The Reveille, of St. Louis, says that a Mr Ruder of that place has invented a machine for fanning bed rooms, which it describes as follows:—

"The principal feature in the invention is a couple of fans, which may be placed under a bed tester, immediately over the sleeper or patient, (nothing would suit the wants of an invalid better,) and which after the winding up of certain weights, will keep in motion during six hours, they are made of any weight or size to work on a cradle of French bedstead."

[We believe that Com. Barron took out a patent for a machine of this kind, in 1828.—*Scientific American.*]

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—We recommend the following recipe, which will be found upon trial to be a simple, still an invaluable remedy for rheumatism.—*Wright's Casket.*

RECIPE.—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved, then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never failing of success. We can vouch for its efficiency in rheumatic affection.

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This school shortly to open in this place, must commend itself to the patronage of the community. An excellent and highly flattering reputation precedes Miss Dayton the principal Instructress. And Miss Josephine Kerr, enjoys in this community a reputation for accomplishments, eminently fitting her for the post she is to assume of Assistant. The valuable services of Miss Davidson as Instructress in Music, complete the high claims this School has upon the public for a liberal support.—*Charlotte Herald's Nest.*

When Mr Jefferson was asked respecting his religion, his memorable answer was: "It is known to God and myself alone. Its evidence before the world is to be sought in my life; if that has been honest and dutiful to society, the religion which has regulated it cannot be a bad one."

At the examination of the children of the Windsor Infant School, a little boy was asked to explain his idea of "bearing false witness against your neighbor." After hesitating, he said, it was "telling tales." On which the worthy and reverend examiner said, "That is not exactly an answer. What do you say?" addressing a little girl who stood next; when she immediately replied:—"It was when nobody did nothing, and somebody went and told of it."

A gentleman passing through one of the public offices, was affronted by some clerks, and was advised to complain to the principal which he did thus:—"I have been abused here by some of the rascals of this place, and I come to acquaint you of it, as I understand you are the principal."

It is asserted in an Episcopalian paper, that Dr. Woods, Jr., the President of Bowdoin College, in New England, has arrived at the conclusion that Christianity is a failure.

Another Buried City Revealed.—Mr Squier's Researches.—At a meeting of the Ethnological Society in N. Y. on Wednesday evening, Hon. Geo. Folsom presiding, an interesting paper was read by Mr John R. Bartlett, on the Hon. E. G. Squier, our Charge des Affaires at Guatemala. Mr Squier has already commenced his antiquarian researches, and forwarded several curious relics to Washington; He gives an account of the recent discovery of an ancient city, buried beneath the forest, about 150 miles from Leon, which far surpasses the architectural wonders of Palenque. There are evidently hidden cities upon the western continent far exceeding in size and the grandeur of their monuments the revelations of Herculaneum and Pompeii. We anticipate the most astounding discoveries from the ethnological enthusiasm of Mr Squier. The Indians everywhere receive him with the utmost kindness, and their chiefs regard him as a heaven sent minister to protect them from their Spanish oppressors. They are glad to render him every possible assistance in his investigations, on the condition that he will bring no Spaniard into their villages, nor communicate to the priests the secrets they disclose.

Mr Bartlett also read a curious letter addressed to the President of the U. S., from the last of the Peruvian Incas, accompanied by a letter from Samuel G. Arnold, of Providence. Mr Arnold, who has recently returned from South America, met with the venerable Inca, who is ninety years of age. He gives a very graphic account of his appearance; and relates the affecting story of the wrongs of his priest race. He found the princely old royal sitting in the shadow of the Temple of the Sun, engaged in reading Tasso, a scene for a painter and a theme for a novelist.—*N. Y. Eve. Mirror.*

FEDERAL-WHIG CORRUPTION, IN THE PROCUREMENT AND IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES—AGENTS AND BROKERS FOR THE SALE OF APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The abominable corruption that has been carried on since the 4th of March last, by the use of means and appliances to obtain public office, and in the dispensation of the official patronage of the federal government, if it could all be detected and exposed, would shock the moral sense of every honest man in the country—even some prominent in the whig party. We have heretofore yielded our columns to the making public of alleged improper conduct of Mr Thomas Ewing, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior; which conduct, if the facts stated on evidence of unquestioned credibility are not explained fully, should cause General Taylor to dismiss that functionary from office with disgrace. We allude not only to the Douglas house-rent case, but to his course in reference to other alleged speculations for his private and personal emolument, or that of his kith or kindred, in his official influence, derived from his position as a member of the cabinet, was the principal portion of the capital invested by him.

We have heretofore also referred to the conduct of Mr Truman Smith, senator from Connecticut, whose most important occupation, since Congress adjourned, has chiefly been that of travelling, like a tin pedlar vending his wares in different States, and to and from Washington, attending to the profitable dispensation of official patronage to good customers and in judicious lots. Besides incidental profits, the wooden-nutmeg Senator, it has been said, and not denied, has received eight dollars per day and mileage for his services, from a whig fund, in past times.

We presume the Senate of the United States will not sanction the violation of the written and published pledges and promises of General Taylor, and of members of his cabinet, made before, and to effect his election, and confirmed in his inaugural, in relation to the rules by which he would be governed in the bestowal of office.

We have made these remarks in consequence of the exhibition to us (it is now on the table before us) of an original letter addressed by a whig applicant for office to a gentleman who, when the letter was written, was in this city, and who received it by mail from the writer. The letter is genuine, and was written for the purpose of procuring office for the writer. The gentleman to whom it was addressed it was supposed by the writer, had "influence" with the powers that be; and the writer uses in serious earnest the following significant language:

"If you will be kind enough to use your influence in procuring this appointment for me, you will confer a favor that will be gratefully remembered." "Write me your charge for attending to this matter, and I will remit you a draft for the amount immediately." The houses of H\*\*\* & Co., D\*\*\* & Co., &c. of \*\*\* city, are well acquainted with me." "Hoping you will pardon me for the liberty I have taken with you, and have the kindness to attend to the procuring this appointment for me, I remain, &c., &c., &c."

We are without information whether or not the appointment sought has been conferred on this worthy whig candidate. If the circumstances attending this case would allow us with propriety to publish the names, we should do so at this time; and we may, perhaps, hereafter. If the original letter is demanded by a committee of Congress, it will be forthcoming, and the whole transaction exposed. It is now submitted as an example of letters written and means used by whig applicants for office under this pledge violating and promise-breaking dynasty.

The astounding disclosures that were so artlessly and unintentionally made some time since in a speech reported in the Philadelphia newspapers as delivered at a public meeting by a member of Congress elect coalescing with the whigs, as to the manner in which the federal offices in that city were huckstered out, we learn are but a title of the developments that may be made at the next session of Congress, if a searching investigation is instituted.

AN INCIDENT.—During the trial of Cogzell, for kidnapping, which took place a few days since in Hillsborough, an incident occurred which created considerable fun at an expense of big wigs and counsel. A Miss Sloan was testifying and was requested to state all she knew about a certain transaction.

"Fitness—I was in the sitting room when Mary came from the kitchen hurriedly and Cogzell after her. He caught hold of her at the setting room door, and said Mary you have been here long enough; come and go home now."

Attorney for defendant—What did Mary say?

Attorney for the State—Stop there—I object to the question!"

Here a discussion of nearly 2 hours took place, in which four or five lawyers participated. After which the three judges held a long, serious and excited discussion on the subject, and finally, in a very formal and pompous manner, stated that it was the opinion of a majority of the court that the question must be answered. The court room was crowded almost to suffocation, and the most intense interest was manifested at this stage of the proceedings. The question was repeated—"What did Mary say?" and the witness answered—

"She didn't say a word!"

Mrs Partington don't understand the military phrases for designating regiments of infantry: Mr Editor: For mussy's sake, do tell me how many feet has Queen Victoria got? The newspapers are talking about "Her Majesty's 72d Foot!"—Yours, Ann Partington.—*Boston Post.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The newspapers by the Europe bring nothing very important, beyond what will be found under the foreign news head on the first page; but here and there occurs an item; for instance, it is stated in some of the papers that Kossuth has embraced the faith of Mahomet, to secure his personal safety. Other accusers contradict this. We believe no one believes the report; but it is said that some others who fled to Turkey, very readily embraced the offer to become Musselmans. The account says:

"Some of the refugees at Widdin have adopted the Mahomedan faith, in order to secure themselves against any danger of being delivered to the Russian government. A letter, dated the 25th ult., states that, before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given by the Turks to Kossuth that he and his fellow-refugees were welcome guests, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world. The refugees were subsequently alarmed by intelligence that the Russian and Austrian envoys had demanded the delivery of the Poles and Hungarians, and that a council had decided in favor of granting the demand, though the Turkish ministers strongly opposed it; but that all admitted that none who should embrace the Moslem faith could possibly be delivered to infidels. The ministry despatched a reverend mollah to examine the refugees separately, and expose to them the state of the case, whilst timorous friends in Constantinople recommended the adoption of the suggestion as the only means of salvation. No words can express the consternation of the community at this intelligence. Many of the Hungarians exclaimed, "Better the Russians than the Austrians—better Mahomedanism than the Russians;" and there appeared some prospect of the whole camp embracing Islamism. A council of the chiefs was immediately held at Kossuth's, where Bem at once declared that his life was devoted to hostility to the Russians, and that he eagerly accepted the suggestion. The mollah promised at the same time the maintenance of their rank, and the liberal allowance customary in the Turkish armies. Generals Kmetzet and Steen came to the same resolution; and several personages were for temporising. When Kossuth's term came to speak, he briefly reminded his companions, in his expressive language, that now, in a strange land, where all authoritative bonds were sundered, each one was at liberty to act according to his own views; but that, for his part, welcome, if needs be the axe or gibbet, but curses on the tongue that dares to make him so infamous a proposition. Guyon (the Irish general) followed, declaring that no human power should induce him to swallow even a bunch of grapes upon compulsion. General Dembinski and Count Zamoyiski were equally determined. The example of their chiefs was so effective, that of about 200 soldiers and 39 officers who had expressed their willingness to abandon Christianity, the soldiers, to a man, changed their intention; and there remained only three generals and some twenty officers firm in their resolve. Bem took immediately a public stand; and, it is said, assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed pasha with the Turks, who have an exalted opinion of his military genius."

The Greeks who have been subdued by the Turks, and who no doubt receive rough treatment at their hands, are rejoiced at a prospect of a war upon Turkey by Russia, and openly give to their feelings of triumph. The Greek settlements under the control of Turkey are almost in open rebellion.

Kossuth wrote a letter from Widdin, in Turkey, to Lord Palmerston at London, in which he declares that Hungary was not crushed by force of arms, but by the treason of her own sons (referring to Georgey and those who sided with him.) He also makes mention of what he styles "a most revolting condition which the Turkish government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon its poor homeless exiles;" by which he means the proposition to abjure Christianity; but he is probably mistaken in charging Russia with suggesting it to the Sultan. He says he and his fellow refugees entered the Turkish territory under the welcome of the Sultan, and was kindly treated, and he would rather have surrendered to his deadliest enemy than to have been the cause of difficulties between the Sultan and the Russians. But he expected to be allowed to pass through Turkey to England. The letter is very affecting where it conjures Lord Palmerston to intercede for his mother, wife and children, and to endeavor to protect them from the cruelties which he fears the Austrians will impose upon them. He supposed at the time that they were wandering about Hungary; but it appears by the last news that they are in confinement.

SHOE DEALERS CONVENTION.—A convention assembled in New York on Monday, composed principally of dealers in boots and shoes, who come together once a year, to consult the mutual interests of the trade. Some important facts were stated by the chairman worth repeating. One house in Connecticut makes \$250,000 worth of pegged shoes every year; another \$500,000 worth, and in Massachusetts the aggregate value of this kind of manufacture was stated to be \$18,000,000. Still the demand was greater than the supply, thus offering a tempting field to enterprise and capital in this line of business.

A lady, who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher, to renege with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not, madam," said the butcher; "you would not eat them alive, would you?"

We learn from the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, that a delegation of Seminole Indians, from that frontier, under the charge of an agent, has been ordered to Florida, for the purpose, it is said, of aiding in forming a treaty to remove the Florida Indians to the West.