North-Carolina Star.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per annum; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months; and three dollars at the end of the year.

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M'LLE RACHEL'S NOSE.

We often find very sprightly scraps of gossip in the "Echoes from Paris of the French *Courrier*. The following amusing anecdote of M'lle Rachel, we translate from that journal,

Paris, Jan. 19, 1854.

The Theatre Francais has received for its Christmasbox the resignation of M'lle Rachel. A letter from St. Petersburgh conveys to us, in reference to the great tragedienne, the following anecdote:

One day is the latter end of December last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, M'lle Rachel was passing through one of the principal streets of the city. She alighted from her sleigh and walked along on foot in order to observe the Christmas displays in the richly adorned warehouses. The snow had ceased to fall since the evening before; the air was clear and calm, but excessively cold. Enveloped in furs the tragedienne braved with her indomitable courage the rigors of the temperature, and courageously exposed her delicate visage to the sharp and biting frost. With much less indifference did she appear to endure the gaze of a gentleman who, had just met her, and who stared at her with an embarrassing attention. His fixed and continued gaze seemed naturally to her to be a most extraordinary impertinence, and already were her eyes flashing with rage when the gentleman springing towards her caught her in his arms, held her tightly to prevent resistance, then stooping he gathered upa handful of snow, and began scouring with it the celebrated lady's nose.

M'lle. Rachel screamed fearfully, a crowd gathered around, but none among the spectators exhibited the least desire to oppose a proceeding that they observed with so lively an interest. One of them even offered a second handful of snow to continue the operation. This was done very promptly, and when the gentleman had rubbed until he appeard satisfied, he restored to the lady her liberty, and saluting her with a respectful bow, said to her, "excuse me, Madame, but your nose was freezing, and it was the only means of saving it." The assistants confirmed by their voices and gestures the truth of his words, and M'lle. Rachael now comprehending that what she had taken for an offence was an important service, passed from anger to gratitude and gracefully returned her thanks to the saviour of her nose.

The above is an incident that occurs frequently in Russia during the winter.

The person whose nose begins to get frost-bitten does not himself perceive it, insensibility being the first effect of the freezing, but others perceive it for him, for the peril exhibits itself by evident and well known signs. Then, and upon the spot the homeopathic remedy is at once applied, by vigorously rubbing the place infected with snow, which, very comfortably, is always on hand in that country.

From the American Messenger.

HOW MAY A MAN BECOME RIGHTEOUS?

Every person who believes the Bible knows that before he can enter Heaven he must be a righteous man. He must have some righteousness on which to stand before the righteous Judge. How can he obtain it? I can conceive of but two ways.

First, that a man shall have always obeyed the law of God in every particular, and continued to obey it until the moment of his death. We know we have broken God's law a thousand times a day. Who has loved God with all his heart, and soul, and mind, and strength? Not one in all the world. We know that we have not. Therefore we cannot be made righteous by God's law, because we have broken it.

If one should, from this day, obey God perfectly, even that would not make him righteous, because he *has lived* in disobedience to God. If I owe a man a hundred dollars, and have no means to pay, I may be sorry for having gone in debt, and I may never go in debt again, but this will not pay my hundred dollars. So, if I should hereafter keep God's law from to-day, how am I to account to God for all the years in which I have lived without keeping it? I cannot. Therefore I cannot become a righteous man by obeying God. And if there be no other way of becoming righteous—and yet I must be righteous before I can enter heaven—then I shall certainly be lost.

But, thank God, there is another way, so plain, so easy, and so good, that every sinner in the world may become righteous, and may be saved. What way is it? The apostle Paul shall teach us: "To him that works is not, but believeth on Him that justifieth the ungodly, *his faith is counted for righteousness.*" Rom. 4: 5. Here the apostle tells us that, to become righteous, we must not "work" in the sense of preparing ourselves for salvation—we cannot become righteous by *works* of any kind—"To him that worketh not." We are to "believe in Him that justifieth the ungodly." We must believe in Christ, who died, "the just for the unjust." And our belief in Christ, God will count as if we had obeyed the law. The only righteousness which we can have is that righteousness which God *imputes* to us the moment we believe in Christ.

Now is not this very plain and simple? You have no righteousness of your own. But if you have faith in Christ, who died for us upon the cross, God will count your faith in him for righteousness; and when you stand before his throne in the day of judgment, you will be accepted as a righteous man. The great question is, whether, through the power of the Holy Spirit sought in humble prayer, you have that *faith in Christ* which he will count for righteousness. I beseech you, pray for faith; pray for a living active faith in the Son of God. Having such faith, you will be a righteous man.

AN ECCENTRIC PREACHER.—Murry's "Handbook of South Italy" is just published, and contains some curious stories respecting Fra Rocco, the celebrated Dominican preacher and the spiritual Joe Miller, of Naples.—On one occasion, it is related, he preached on the mole, a penitential sermon, and introduced so many illustrations of terror, that he soon brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition, he cried out, "Now all you who sincerely repent of your sins, hold up your hands." Every man in the vast multitude immediately stretched out his hands. "Holy Archangel Michael," exclaimed Rocco, "thou who with thine adamantine sword standest at the right of the judgment seat of God, lop me off every hand which has been raised hypocritically." In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco of course poured forth a fresh torrent of eloquent invective against their sins and their deceit. He had a great dislike to tobacco, and when once preaching to a crowd of Spanish sailors he astonished them by telling them that there were no Spanish saints in heaven. A few, he said, had been admitted, but they smoked so many cigars, that they made the holy virgins sick; and St. Peter set his wife to work to get them out. At length, he proclaimed that a bull fight was to take place outside the gate of Paradise.—Thereupon every Spanish saint without exception, ran off to see the fight, and St. Peter immediately closed the gates, and took care never to admit another Spaniard.

MEMORY.—Memory presides over the past as reason presides over the present. The first lives in a rich temple hung with glorious trophies, and lined with pomps, the other has no shrine but duty and it walks the earth like a spirit.

North Carolina Star.

VOLUME XLV. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1854. NUMBER 12.

"YOUNG AMERICA."

There is something in the cognomen which, when seen or pronounced, carries with it a sensation of pleasure—not that Senator Douglas is believed to be the man of all others more entitled to it, but for some kind of feeling which we cannot explain. Is it not that we have all read of some others who have gone before the modern "young America," whose history has left an impression on the minds and hearts of the present generation which sends out a response as soon as this soubriquet is sounded in their ears? Senator Douglas began too late. He is over forty! But here are the true original "Young Americas."

At the age of 29, Mr Jefferson was an influential member of the Legislature of Virginia. At 30 he was a member of the Virginia Convention; at 32 a member of the Continental Congress; and at 33 he wrote the declaration of Independence.

Alexander Hamilton was only 20 years of age when he was appointed a Lieut. Col. in the army of the Revolution, and Aide-de-camp to Washington. At 25 he was a member of the Continental Congress; at 30 he was one of the ablest members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; at 32 he was Secretary of the Treasury and organized that branch of the government upon so complete and comprehensive a plan that no great change or improvement has since been made upon it.

John Jay, at 26 years old, was a member of the Continental Congress, and wrote an address to the people of Great Britain, which was justly regarded as one of the most eloquent productions of the times. At 32 he prepared the Constitution of the State of New York, and in the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the State.

Washington was 27 years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Bradock's defeat; and the same year was honored by an appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces.

Joseph Warren was 29 years of age when he delivered the memorable address on the 5th of March, which roused the spirit of patriotism and liberty in this section of the country; and at 34 he gloriously fell in the cause of freedom on Bonker Hill.

Fisher Ames, at the age of 27, had excited public attention by the ability he displayed in the discussion of questions of public interest. At the age of 30 his masterly speeches in defence of the Constitution of the United States had exerted great influence, so that the youthful orator of 31 was elected to Congress from the Suffolk District over the Revolutionary hero, Samuel Adams.

Joseph Story entered public life at the age of 26.—He was elected to Congress from the Essex District when he was 29, was speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives at 32, and the same year was appointed by President Madison, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

De Witt Clinton entered public life at 28; Henry Clay at 26. The most youthful signer of the Declaration of Independence was William Hooper of North Carolina, whose age was but 24. Of the other signers, Thomas Haywood, of South Carolina, was 26; Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, and Matthew Thornton, were 33. Arthur Middleton and Thomas Stone were 31.

THE BEARD REFORM IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent at London sends the New York Tribune the following account of the anti-shaving movement in that conservative kingdom:

"England will shortly be able to beard the world in arms. Capillary attraction is increasing. The barbers recently struck against the public and half-penny shaving, and now the public strike against the barbers and intimate that they don't care one half penny for them. Altogether, our mustache movement may be denominated a barbarous proceeding. That Norman institution, the razor, is threatened; the Saxon spirit revolts against its hairs-breadth escapes, and instead of turning up the chin it turns up the nose at it. Seriously speaking, we have had no such innovation for a long time, or one that so completely alters the face of things. It might perplex an American detective to tell who is foreign and who isn't. Friends that were wont to meet you with smiling smoothness on their faces, now glower at you from behind a bush or lodge of hair. The Guards on the Knil, and Smiths in the red forge-light, and Engineers in the factories, appear like a new race of stalwart Saxons. Mr. George Dawson was the first, and for a long time sole person who durst mount the Pulpit and a mustache at the same time. Others, however, are following his example, and large numbers of our literary men may be seen 'bearded like the pard.' If the movement goes on as it has commenced, the wearing of hair round the mouth will be soon a national as well as a natural custom, and if the ladies object, their error must be kissed out of them. May we hope that this is a sign to all the world that henceforth no one whether he be Czar, Kaiser, King or Barber, will be permitted to tweak an Englishman by the nose?"

TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday, contains an interesting communication from Lieut. Maury, to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Maury states that Lieut. Berryman of the United States Navy, has recently carried a line of deep sea soundings from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland, and that his explorations demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt that the bottom of the sea between the two continents is admirably adapted to a submarine telegraph. The distance from Newfoundland to Ireland, between the nearest points, is one thousand six hundred miles, and the bottom of the sea between the two places is a plateau, which seems to have been placed there especially for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, and of keeping them out of harm's way." It is neither too deep nor too shallow, yet it is so deep that the wires being once landed, will remain forever beyond the reach of vessels, anchors, icebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so shallow that the wires may be readily lodged upon the bottom.

The depth of the *plateau* is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfoundland, from the depth of from fifteen hundred to two thousand fathoms, as you approach the other side.

Lieut. Maury states certain facts which, in his opinion, authorise the inference that there are no perceptible currents or abrading agents at work at the bottom of the sea upon this telegraphic plateau, and that a wire lodged there would remain completely beyond the reach of disturbing accidents.

The Richmond Evening Bulletin, says, this is by far the greatest scheme of the progressive age, and we trust that Mr. MAURY may succeed in enlisting the aid of the government in its behalf, and in directing the practical minds of the country, to a consideration of the difficulties that still surround the subject. We see no reason to doubt that those difficulties may be overcome, and we look to American enterprise and energy to accomplish this crowning triumph of industry, and of science over the most formidable obstacles of nature.

WATERED BY WATER.—The perilous experiment of "walking on water" was recently repeated, before a concourse of Dublin spectators, by the Hon. Mr. Swift. This gentleman's former experiment was that of "walking" by sea, from Venice to Trieste, a feat by which his life was well nigh forfeited. In repeating the attempt in Dublin harbor, between the Custom-house and the Pigeon House Fort, he encountered a rival, who thoroughly successful.—His apparatus consisted of two air-tight tin boats, twenty feet in length, tapering to a narrow point at each end, and joined together by bars of iron. Standing on the boats, Mr. Swift propelled himself by a double-headed oar, which he used with great dexterity.

OUR POSITION.

What have we done that our enemies should praise us.

The *North Carolina Standard* attempts to manufacture capital out of an unintentional omission on our part to raise at the head of our columns the name of General Alfred Dockery as the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

Our paper of the 9th instant was issued before we had seen the *Standard* of the 8th, and our readers will therefore see, that we acknowledged our negligence and corrected it, before we had been reminded of it by that very careful guardian of the State's interests (!) The *Standard* has evidently mistaken its man, if it supposes for a moment that we are off the track or that coaxing and flattering can get us off. Or, even if it supposes, that the Editorship of an organ, with the alluring prospect of a handsome fortune as a natural consequence, held out as an inducement to us, would be sufficiently tempting to weaken our fealty to the Whig party, or to prompt us to violate our conscience, and Arnold-like (or more modernly speaking *Holden-like*) desert our party, or stand aloof in the hour of battle. The *Standard* does not know what kind of stuff we are made of, and in order that the Editor may no longer permit our name to remain on his list of "doubtful," we will here satisfy him, if he is not already satisfied, that we shall give General Dockery a zealous support and use every exertion that an humble pen can use to secure his election.

It is quite true, that this paper and this county were for Gen. Barringer; that we declared it as our conviction that *he* was the strongest man in the State, but others thought differently, Gen. Barringer was absent, and the convention settled unanimously upon the gentleman who has been nominated, and, it is sufficient for us to know, that he is a true Whig, an honest man and eminently qualified for the office. But further, we *know* that it would be mortifying to Gen. Barringer's feelings to think that his friends were lukewarm in the contest, or that they withheld their support from the nominee of the convention, and especially when that nominee is a neighbor of his, one of his former colleagues in the convention of '35, and in the Legislature, and one of his constituents while he occupied a seat in congress, and subsequently his successor in the latter position, a self made man, a staunch friend to education, a christian gentleman, and *a true Whig.*

There is no purer public man, no truer patriot, no stauncher Whig than Daniel M. Barringer, and no man in the State will give Gen. Dockery a more cordial and zealous support than he. The unfortunate sickness of his children, detained him in Paris much longer than he intended remaining, but, he will be at home very shortly now, and the friends of General Dockery will have no cause to complain of any want of activity on his part, *nor shall they on the part of his friends.*

Is the *Standard* satisfied? If not we will state further, that in addition to the admiration which his firm, unflinching devotion to Whig principles has excited in us, we also admire General Dockery for his christian liberality, and his devotion to the cause of education; we admire him for having become the architect of his own fortunes, his own fame and reared a fabric so lofty, so solid to be effected by the puny shafts that fly from the Democratic Head Quarters at Raleigh.

We shall go into the contest with a determination to do our duty, and *our whole duty.*

Will the Standard now have the manliness to do us justice, and correct any erroneous impression it may have made where we are not known.

Weldon Patriot.

AN ANCIENT RELIC.—The editor of the Wheeling Times has been shown a piece of mica taken from the breast of a skeleton exhumed from a mound on the McLure farm, near Short Creek, Ohio, which bears on it an inscription dated 1587. The inscription is in English, and seems designed to commemorate some deed of an Indian named Tremendo, who died to save the lives of William Welch and his family. The editor of the Times properly remarks that "when it is remembered that this inscription bears date but 95 years after the discovery of the country by Columbus, 21 years before the first permanent settlement of the country in the East by any English of whom we have any historical knowledge, and over 150 years prior to the first known settlement of this region of country, and that this apparently is intended to commemorate a singular service to the family of the writer, it becomes a theme for speculation."

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The Liverpool *Times* says that, according to late returns of the Adjutant General, about 47,000 British troops are now employed in the British colonies, or, excluding regiments taken into the pay of the East India Company, one-third of the military force of Great Britain.

The first embarkation of 12,000 men for the Mediterranean is to be followed by a second of about the same number, so that from 24 to 25,000 of the best British soldiers will soon be engaged in defending Turkey against Russia.

The *Times* states that the *sailing* portion of the British *Navy* has diminished during the last seven years by about 181,000 tons, and now amounts to about 350,000 tons, consisting of 73 ships of the line, 79 frigates, and 122 sloops, and smaller vessels. But there has been an increase of about 94,000 tons to the *steam Navy.* This includes 24 screw ships of the line, 17 screw frigates, and 34 screw sloops, 9 paddle-wheel frigates and 110 paddle sloops. The whole British Navy amounts to 468 ships and vessels, of the aggregate burden of about 560,000 tons.

THE NEBRASKA EXCITEMENT.

We are gratified to see that the efforts of Northern fanatics to get up excitement on the Nebraska Bill proves a failure. They have fallen far short of the success we at first thought would attend their efforts. A few run mad abolition meetings have been held—contemptible in character as such gatherings always are. In some instances those from whom better things should have been expected have joined hands with the horde of slavery agitators who disgrace the Northern States. They are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from an association with the ring leaders of abolition fanaticism. They must reconcile it to themselves to be followers only of the Parkers, Beechers, and others of that stripe. They can never lead the opposition on this question. That ground is already occupied by those to whose sphere it more properly belongs. Among the great mass of the Northern people, we notice no signs of great indignation. They very sensibly seem disposed to take it quietly, and we trust it is an indication of a disposition to do justice to the the South. The manifestations of excitement have thus far been confined mostly to the Journals and strolling lecturers of the abolition party. They are striving in vain to create a *fever.* It is nothing more than was to be expected from them, and let them howl on. The South are united for the removal of the Missouri restriction, and nothing but bad faith on the part of the Administration can defeat it. There is where the danger lies.

Rich. Whig.

NEBRASKA BILL.—"Ion" of the Baltimore *Sun*, says that the Southern vote against the Nebraska bill will be larger than has been supposed. The South is opposition to it is increasing.

MR. BADGER.

It must must be a source of pride to every North Carolinian, to observe the prominent position occupied by Mr. BADGER in the Senate of the United States. He stands confessedly, a master spirit in that distinguished body, one of the very ablest, if not the first, of debaters and logicians there. Prepared at all points, no subject can be sprung upon the attention of the Senate, but on the instant, without preparation, if he shall deem the matter worthy of debate, Mr. BADGER will pronounce so clear, cogent and convincing an argument thereon, as to confound opposition, and extort admiration for its depth of knowledge, and the readiness of its disposal. We very well remember, a few years ago, in the Senate, Com. STOCKTON delivered a set speech upon Naval Affairs; and as this was a subject which and occupied the Commodore's attention during his life, it was deemed a powerful effort, and not easy of refutation. On the instant, Mr. BADGER rose, and to the astonishment of both friends and opponents, made so profound, irresistible, and complete a reply, that the gallant Commodore was driven from his positions, and his labor's fabric fell at once to the ground.

A scene something similar occurred the other day during the discussion on the Nebraska Bill.

One of the Senators from Ohio had offered an amendment to this bill, and Mr. Cass had avowed himself in favor of it. But, said he, "I must give the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badger] the credit of saying that I should have voted for that amendment at the moment, under my existing impressions, but for the fact, that, on the instant, almost without knowing anything about it, he delivered one of the most powerful and logical arguments against it which I ever heard, *which immediately changed my opinion.* The honorable Senator makes a very powerful speech, with very little preparation. *The subject, whatever it is, seems always to be in his mind.*"

Never was there a truer remark! From the vast store-house of his resources, Mr. Badger, on the instant, draws the weapons demanded by the occasion; and whether the subject calls for the exercise of the high qualities of statesmanship—the subtleties of politics—the profound learning of the jurist—the abstruse lore of the ecclesiastic or the facility of expression of the humorist, he is always prepared and equal to the emergency.

Such is the representative of North Carolina in the U. S. Senate. No abler or truer man could guard her interest, or advance her fame, in that distinguished body! His present term of service will in a few months expire. Shall he be returned to the assemblage he so dignifies and adorns? Let every Republican exert himself in the election for members of the Legislature, next summer; for should the Locos obtain the majority, however much they may estimate the services of Mr. Badger in reflecting honor upon the State, they would nevertheless pass by his superior claims, and send one of their own lesser lights, to occupy his chair in the Senate.—*Hill. Herald.*

☞ The New York papers publish a petition signed by some 150 clergymen of that city, and vicinity, against the Nebraska Bill. Those officious divines, styling themselves clergymen of various denominations in the city of New York, and vicinity, volunteer to "remonstrate against the bill for the organization of new territories, now before Congress, allowing the introduction of slavery into a region consecrated to freedom by the plighted faith of the nation, in longstanding and irrepealable enactments and by the divine and natural claims of religion and liberty"—together with usual rigmarole of hypocritical cant usually indulged in by the Abolition crew, and therefore they "feel bound in the name of religion and humanity to protest against such legislation." Of all the contemptible moves against the Nebraska Bill, we consider that of an organized effort on the part of men styling themselves clergymen the most so. From professed Abolitionists and fanatics the public have nothing better to expect. It is their trade. The clergy may exercise their pleasure about putting their signatures to such petitions along with other classes of their fellow citizens. It would be far more becoming the sacred mission to keep themselves aloof from the strife of politics however.—But a special combination of ministers of the Gospel, gotten up for the avowed purpose of intermeddling with political affairs, deserves to be treated with universal condemnation. It is not only degrading to themselves, but to the cause which they profess to espouse. We know nothing of the characters of these reverend memorialists. If there are any respectable ones among them the position they have thus placed themselves in is enough to destroy the influence they might otherwise be able to command. We dismiss the subject as unworthy of further comment, and trust that Congress will treat it with the unreserved contempt it merits.—*Richmond Whig.*

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature of Tennessee brought its session to close on the 6th instant. The Nashville Gazette gives a brief view of the principal business done, as follows:

"The subject of internal improvements has been thoroughly discussed, and, in the main, well acted upon. Numerous mining, railroad, and turnpike charters have been granted. The 'omnibus bill,' giving State aid to many important railroad projects has been passed. The election of Judges and Attorneys General has been given to the people, and the salaries of the former somewhat increased. The cause of temperance and of education has been deliberated upon, and the question of law reform canvassed. A State geologist has been elected, and a geological survey of the State been determined upon. A bill establishing an agricultural bureau, one providing for the systematic development of the agricultural resources of the State, has been passed. The lunatic asylum, the deaf and dumb institute, the blind asylum, and other charitable institutions have received 'material aid and comfort.' Out of the action of the Legislature upon many of these subjects we hope to see great good accruing unto the State, and in the future reflecting much credit upon those whose hands at the time sustained the fabric of our laws."

Mr. G. W. Kendall, the able editor of the N. O. *Picayune* is on his way to Europe with the intention of loeating for a time at Constantinople, and watching from thence the course of the war.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.—On a former occasion we expressed our doubts whether the Administration really intended to stand by the Nebraska bill with Mr. Douglas's amendment when it came to the House of Representatives;—that doubt has not been weakened by the conduct of its friends in New-Hampshire in proclaiming that the bill was not to be made a party issue in the election canvass in that State—thereby intimating that if any of the friends of the Administration thought proper to take ground against it at the elections, it would not affect their claims to Executive favor—in other words that the bill is not to be considered an Executive measure. Well, perhaps this may be right; but it should be borne in mind, if the bill becomes a law, that the South will owe but little to the Administration after all—whatever it may concede to Senator Douglass, whose influence, we shrewdly suspect, will be more potent than that of the President, in getting it through the House. A Washington letter from a respectable source represents the Administration as in a complete quandary about this matter; it says:

"The trouble about the Nebraska bill is far from being at an end. If any thing, it is getting more complicated and vexatious every day.—There is no knowing absolutely whether the Administration wish the bill to pass the House or not. Some contend that they do believe, that they do not. Knowledge upon the subject, of a positive nature, is hard to obtain. Nobody now knows, or professes to know, whether the bill will, or can, pass the House. But everybody concedes that, before it can pass that body, a stormy and most unprofitable debate must be had."

THE CASE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

This vessel, bound from Mobile to New York was seized upon while at Havana and her cargo overhauled and taken out.—The alleged excuse for this is that her cargo did not agree with her manifest. This is true—but the same course has been pursued by other vessels under similar circumstances for several years, and no objection has heretofore been made to it by the Cuban authorities.

The cotton shipped from Mobile to New York was not of course subject to duty. We learn that it was the custom to cater on the manifest only those things which the Cuban officers had the right to enquire into. The course had been acquiesced in by the Havana officer until this last instance. To gratify some petty spite he has thought proper to subject our steamship to this annoyance and inconvenience. We hope our government will take this matter in hand and teach these officious employees of the Havana Custom House that we will not submit quietly to this restriction upon our internal commerce.

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF PEOPLE.—There is a great deal said at times about the superior wealth of the Northern States in comparison with the States of the South. The following statements which we take from a memorial on the subject of popular education shows the falseness of all such pretensions. Virginia has a white population of 894,534, with real and personal property to the amount of $450,000,000. This gives an average property to each individual of $469. In the New England States the average of individual wealth is $410, in New York it is $350 and in Ohio $255. From this it does appear that our people have 17 per cent. more wealth than the New Englanders, 33 more than the New Yorkers, and 88 more than the citizens of Ohio.

THE GUANO MONOPOLY.—The Peruvian offical journal of a late date contains a letter addressed to the Peruvian Government by E. H. SULLIVAN, Esq., British Charge d'Affaires to Peru, by order of his Government, calling the attention of the Peruvian Cabinet to the high price of guano, and the evil arising from the present system of Government sales, and urging the trade in guano may be thrown open to competition. Sir. GREGORIO PAZ SOLDAN, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sends a long reply, in which he justifies the course of Peru, and declines to accede to the request.

GOOD.—Some time since, says the Rochester *American*, while a pleasure party of Ontario county boys and girls were on their way in the cars to the Falls, one of the gentlemen took the liberty of kissing a lady of the party. She brought suit for assault and battery. The matter was tried and the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.—It came before the Supreme Court and it was declared that there was no cause of action.

STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.—A friend from Chatham informs us that a few days ago a little negro girl under ten years of age committed suicide by hanging herself. No possible cause can be imagined for the act, as she was treated kindly, and had neither been punished or threatened with punishment. Whilst the family were at breakfast she went to the barn, took a rope, and went into a field and deliberately hanged herself. *Fay. Obs.*

IMPORTANT REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 14th.—Advices from Acapulco by late California arrivals, state that a revolution had broken out in that section of Mexico. The people had taken arms under Gen. Alvarez and declared themselves independent. A skirmish had taken place at Chilpantzingo, where Santa Anna has 2,000 troops. At Acapulco the commandant and other influential citizens were in custody, or had fled. A fort was in the hands of the Alvarez party. Santa Anna had despatched a large force towards Acapulco, where Alvarez was prepared to meet them. An engagement was daily expected.

The Wilmington Herald advocates the establishment of a U. S. Mail by Steamers from Wilmington to California instead of the line from New York to San Francisco as at present, and of a line from New Orleans as proposed in its place by Mr. Churchwell's Bill. The Herald says that the Wilmington route presents advantages over both the others, in point of speed, safety and economy.

Not one week during 1854 has passed without the occurrence of a murder in Cincinnati. Indeed, murder has become so common in that enlightened city as scarcely to excite a feeling of dread. At a theatre, in the same community, sympathising crowds assemble nightly to weep, big tears over the dusky miseries of Uncle Tom's Cabin!

THE MINIE RIFLE.

In the descriptions of the embarkation of the British troops for the seat of war, it is stated that the Minie rifle, from its superior facility of handling and its great effectiveness, has become quite a favorite weapon with the British troops. It will carry the bullet 1000 yards and be effective at 900.—It is stated that the greatest distance at which the old bullet was effectual was 500 yards.

MORE SUFFERING AT HAVANA.—The New Orleans Picayune learns from a passenger by the brig John S. Gittings, from Havana, that several sailing vessels had been treated as having infringed the revenue laws, under circumstances similar to those connected with the Black Warrior's case. The J. S. Gittings was herself so treated.

NEVADA.—The California Legislature has been very well employed recently in changing the names of some of the localities in that State, a reform much needed, as the California nomenclature was the most barbarous under the sun.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AT THE WEST.—Ex-President Fillmore, accompanied by Ex-Secretary J. P. Kennedy and Ex-Postmaster General N. K. Hall, are on an early spring visit to the eastern parts of the great Mississippi Valley. They spent last Saturday with Ex-Secretary Corwin at Lebanon, Ohio, and arrived in Cincinnatti about eight o'clock Saturday evening. Sunday morning and evening they attended Divine service. Monday they received calls from numerous citizens of Cincinnatti at the Burnet House. On Tuesday they were to visit North Bend, and on Wednesday or Thursday may be expected in Louisville. They contemplate visiting Ashland from this point, whence they will return and proceed to New Orleans. This, we believe, is the first visit of either of these gentlemen to the Ohio Valley.

Millard Fillmore is one to whom his country owes much. As a member of Congress, and as President of the United States, he devoted himself with great fidelity to the trusts confided to him and acquitted himself of his duties as but few have done in the same positions of recent years. At the period of the last nomination of candidates for the Presidency no man had more friends in Kentucky than Mr. Fillmore. This Commonwealth will most heartily welcome him within her borders, and warmly and cheerfully bestow upon him and his travelling companions her old-fashioned hospitality.—*Louisville Courier.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A private letter from Spezzia of the 18th ultimo to a gentleman in Washington says:

"At last accounts the *Saranac* and *Levant* were at Constantinople. The *St. Louis*, Capt. INGRAHAM, expects to leave this place on Monday next for Constantinople, to relieve the Levant. Capt. Ingraham will not return to the United States until the St. Louis returns. H. W. Morris, who was ordered relieve Capt. I., has been ordered by Commodore STRINGHAM to the *Cumberland* as flag captain. The Frigate Cumberland is here, and likely to be for the remainder of the winter. All well on board of the Cumberland and St. Louis.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH CUBA.—A surveying party, under the direction of Professor Bache, is about to run a line of deep sea soundings from Key West to Havana, with the view of ultimately carrying the telegraphic wire across from Florida to the Island of Cuba. The undertaking would not be a very hazardous one, as the soundings by way of the Keys to the Cuban coast are not perhaps deeper than by the Straits of Dover, where telegraphic communication has been established for some years.

A Small flake of marble, representing the pendent strap of the scabbard, fell from Greenough's statue of Washington, in the Capitol square, last week. A report was circulated that some one had purposely mutilated the statue. The Washington *Sentinel* says, that a short time before Mr. Grenough's death, he, with his own hand, removed the support to this strap; a work of extreme delicacy; and it may be that the marble detached was thus weakened or cracked, subjecting it to the influence of frost. It fell on the granite base and was broken into many pieces.

KURCHID PACHA AN IRISHMAN!—The "Citizen" gives a history of Kurchid Pacha, the commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic forces, and states that he is an Irishman by birth, that his original name was Quin, and that he was born in Limerick or thereabout. He is the same person, who, during the Hungarian struggle, served with such distinction under the name of Guyon, and at the close of the war accompanied Kossuth to Turkey, "embraced the Moslem faith, and donned the turban." Mr. Quin's luck surpassed that of Mr. Paddy Murphy, the individual who married the Chinese princess!

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—It is stated that the promulgation of Secretary Marcy's instructions to Mr. Clay, our Minister to Peru, with regard to the outrages on American vessels to the Chincha Islands, has aroused the representative of the latter government to the urgency of the case. He has accordingly notified the Secretary that full damages will at once be paid by Peru for the loss and injury sustained by Captain McCerran, of the Defiance.

☞ The application of guano to the Sugar growing lands of Louisiana, has been attended with much success. A correspondence appears in the papers of that region, written by planters, who have made the application of guano to their Sugar crops, showing that the increased product has been equal to fifty per cent.

POSTAGE TO HAVANA.—A House at Havana recently paid on eleven newspapers from the United States, *four dollars and twelve cents*, or 12¼ cents per ounce. This is the regular rate at present. Of course it is designed to be prohibitory, and such is its effect in most cases.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN.—Capt. Mosman, of New York, whose vessel was lately wrecked upon the coast near Vera Cruz, has been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities of Minatillan, for entering in distress a port near that place, which is not a port of entry. The owners of the vessel in New York have sent an agent to Washington to lay the facts before the President

CAN'T FIND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The newspaper report that John Van Buren recently asked John Wheeler why he didn't support the Administration? "Faith," said the Honorable member from New York, "I have been trying to find it all the winter, but hav'nt made it out yet."

National Democrat.

U. S. JUDICIAL SYSTEM.—The President, on the call of the Senate, has sent to that body the project mentioned in his message for the enlargement and modification of our judicial system, in the form of a report from Attorney General Cushing.

RAILROADS.—The Railroads in England cost the aggregate of upwards of £220,000,000 pounds sterling and the gross receipts of the past year only amount to £17,021,231. The dividends average less than three per cent.

THE ARABIA IN!!

Asia Twice Beaten.

HALIFAX, March 12.

The Arabia arrived here to-day. Her political news is not important. The Eastern question is unchanged. It is reported that Austria sides with the Western powers.

MARKETS.

Flour had declined two shillings; Corn two shillings; Wheat four pence.

Cotton had declined one-sixteenth. The sales of the week amounted to thirty thousand bales. Consols are quoted at 91.

FARTHER BY THE ARABIA.

No hostilities as yet on the Danube, or Asia, owing to the heavy snows.

France and England insist that Russia must evacuate the Principalities the 20th of April.

A despatch from Vienna states, that an Austrian Manifesto was expected in a few days, announcing that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Servia.

Great panic had ensued at Vienna Bourse. A Russian paper says the Czar's answer to Napoleon, will be nearly as follows:

If his Imperial Majesty will extend his hands to me, as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, and then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter. Let the French not prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let them send me a Plenipotentiary, to negotiate, and I will receive him as befits his character.

The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat.

A dispatch from Vienna dated on the 27th, says:—Austria has decided to join the Western Powers, and compel Russia to evacuate the Principalities.

France and England continue their armament on an immense scale.

Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command of the allied fleets in the Baltic.

Twenty ships have already assembled at Spithead.

The ice the Baltic was breaking up and the Russian fleet was ready to sail from Cronstadt.

A doubtful rumor prevailed that the Czar had laid an embargo on all British vessels in Russian ports.

The Russians were preparing to cross the Danube.

Omar Pasha was preparing to check the Russians.

The Turks occupy no place north of the Danube except Kalafat.

Several unimportant skirmishes have taken place.

Another Convoy of 10,000 men was preparing to leave Constantinople.

The Greek Insurgents had been defeated near Arta.

The Greek government apologized to Turkey, and dismissed the Minister of police.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer Philadelphia has arrived with Havana dates the 6th. She brings 50 passengers and $1,000 in specie.

Business at Havana was dull, owing to the scarcity of vessels. The weather was fine and very favorable for coffee. Tobacco in good demand at unchanged rates.

The steamer Fulton was in port waiting the arrival of the Commodore and his squadron.

The Black Warrior had sailed alongside the government wharf, where her cargo was being discharged under the superintendence of the Commandant of Customs.

Nine Ame lican seamen, who had been a long time confined at Havana, had been delivered up to the American Consul.

U. S. steamer Corwin arrived at Havana on the 6th, and the British frigate Vestal sailed same day.

The Philadelphia brought three of the liberated American seamen. The remainder are on board the Fulton.

Concord, March 15th.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in this State yesterday, was warmly contested and the result is claimed as an Anti-Nebraska triumph—a large majority of those elected to the Legislature, being opposed to the Nebraska bill.—The ward in which Gen. Pierce resided gave 70 Whig majority, and many of the Democratic towns in the State have gone Whig. The Legislature is probably Democratic by a small majority. As far as heard from, 101 Democrats and 103 Whigs and Free Soilers have been elected, showing a Democratic loss of 50 members since last year. The Democrats will probably have a majority in the Senate and Council. Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of about 2,500, a loss since last year of 3,040 votes.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

By a despatch from Louisville, dated March 14, we learn that the steamer Carolina, running to Memphis, was burnt on Sunday, the 5th, near the mouth of the White river, the fire having caught between decks, and spread rapidly among the freight.

The boat was not destroyed, but fifty-five of those on board either perished in the flames or were drowned. The flames spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty any escaped.

As soon as the fire was discovered the pilot endeavored to run her ashore. Fifteen persons seized the yawl, and attempted to reach the shore, but the boat sunk and all perished. Capt. Creighton jumped in the river and was drowned. John Brace, the pilot perished at the wheel.

The boat was turned to the water's edge, and then slipped off the hand and sunk. Only two cabin passengers were l