North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1854.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Wake County Superior Court is now in session, his Honor, *Judge Ellis, presiding.*

WHAT THE SOUTHERN WHIGS WILL DO.

The locofoco press has been needlessly troubling itself about the probable position of the Southern Whigs in reference to the sectional issues of the day, and has studiously avoided indicating the course of the "unterrified" south of Mason and Dixon's line. The Whigs, particularly the Southern Whigs, have always been conservatives, frowning down any attempt alike at the North and the South, to cause unfriendly feeling between the two sections, and cherishing a cordial and sincere attachment to the Union, so long as it can be maintained upon the basis of equal rights to all sections. They have always opposed equally the fanaticism of secession and the fanaticism of abolitionism and freesoilism, and they will oppose them to the end. They do not look to a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for the evils threatened, but only regard it as a last resort against the wrongs superinduced by the wild vagaries of locofoco scheming and misrule. They would be the last to submit to a wrong, but they would not, with fratricidal arm, strike at the Union of the States. Had the Democracy possessed one tithe of the conservatism that has always animated the Southern Whigs, and not run after strange gods in their eagerness to clutch the spoils of office, the country would not have been called on to witness one half the madness and folly that now run rampant throughout the country.

The Richmond *Whig*, in reply to its neighbor, the *Enquirer*, on this subject, thus sketches what the Southern Whigs will and will not do, and what the Southern Democrats will and will not do. It is a vivid and life like picture. We commend it to the perusal of all. It says of the Whigs:

They will *not* sustain an Administration whose Chief "hates slavery," and "loathes the Fugitive slave law;" who believes "slavery contrary to the Constitution," and whose heart "revolts at the giving up of a fugitive slave;" who proscribes national men for the purpose of rewarding Freesoilers; who ruthlessly ejects from office a tried Brunson, and puts in office an infamous Abolition traitor like William G. Brown; who supports the Nebraska bill because he considers it "a proposition in favor of freedom," and because he thinks it the best means to prevent the admission of any more slave States into the Union. They will not swear by a man holding such sentiments and animated by such purposes. They will not sacrifice the country to party. They will not consent to be held together only by the "cohesive power of the public plunder." They will not deceive the South into the support of such men for the Presidency as Van Buren, Cass and Pierce. They will not, for the simple sake of achieving a party victory, and revelling in the spoils, place the actives under the humiliating necessity of having, afterward, to denounce as faithless and traitors those whom they had before described and recommended as the brightest of the bright—the truest of the true. In short, they will not, over and over again, make the honest and generous people of the South the readers upon which to play a miserable and prodigate game for the leaves and fishes. These things, the *Enquirer* may rest assured, they will not do.

What they will do is easily told. They will continue to battle against the encroachments of the "One Man Power"—they will resent every form of Executive dictation—they will hold public officers of every grade and description to a strict accountability—they will aim to purify the government in all its departments, to purge it of the vermin that now feed upon its bounties, and degrade the country, and, in a word, struggle with the zeal of honest patriots to banish all corruption from the public service, and inaugurate a new and better era—an era of reform, of good morals, of sound policy and just principles in the administration of public affairs. This they will do, and more—they will refuse any connexion or association with any party not known to be right side up upon the vital question of Southern rights. All party ties they will sacrifice—all hope of preferment they will cheerfully surrender—office and its emoluments they will despise, when these or any of them come in conflict with the duty they owe to the South, to themselves, and to their country. This, indeed, has been, and still is, the distinguishing characteristic of Southern Whigs—the most unselfish, loyal and patriotic party of which, we honestly believe, any age or country can boast. Always in a minority, overpowered by numbers, often vituperated by treachery and desertion the basest, yet ever standing firm and fearless; braving power, facing proscription, yet nobly clinging to their principles amid all such discouragements, without the hope or the expectation of success. Surely, no more honest, patriotic and indomitable band ever enlisted in the service of any country.

We have said what the Southern Whigs will and will not do. We require now, what will Southern Democrats do? Will they still battle under the banner of a Freesoil Administration? Will they, or the most of them, still denounce Brunson and sympathize with his opponents and persecutors? Will they still continue to deceive the South, and exhibit a stronger affection for the spoils than they do for their country? This, we know, has been their want, but must patriotism always bend to the exigences of party, and die out before the lust of office?

The Whigs have true, substantial, patriotic men in all sections of the country, North and South—men who have been tried, who have passed through the fiery furnace, and who are known to be pure gold uncorrupt, and brighter than before. There is Millard Fillmore, who has been weighed in the balance, and has *not* been found wanting? Let the *Enquirer* answer.

We appeal to the Enquirer, knowing its solicitude for Southern rights and appreciating its zeal in their behalf, to give up its furious, selfish, miserable partyism. To unite with us in restoring to power a man known to be sound upon the vital question of slavery; and not trust itself to any more experiments in the way of "Northern men with Southern principles," all of whom have proved hitherto disastrous to its party and a plague to the country. Cooperate with Southern Whigs in putting down slavery agitation, Abolitionism, and all other isms, and don't disturb yourself about the office. Let party and office be banished from our thoughts, until the ship is righted, and the Union is secure. If the Enquirer will come to the aid of Southern Whigs, and not fellowship with Northern Abolitionists in support of a Freesoil administration, all may yet be well. But if it continues to be affected by the fools gold, and trolling to party, whether or no, then the Union is in danger, and the South will require expedit to fresh inroads from its enemies and traitors. We admonish the Enquirer to consider, and beware how it prepares with all that is dear to the patriot.

If the Enquirer and Southern Democrats are sincere in their wish to "uphold the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to defend the rights of the South against the assaults of Abolitionists" let them quit their Freesoil associations, and unite with the South, but heroic and independent band of Southern Whigs, who have never yet deserted or faltered when the Union was in jeopardy, or the South demanded their services! Which will prevail in this perilous contest, the Enquirer's patriotism or the Enquirer's devotion to party?

Notice is given in the Greensboro Patriot that application will be made to the next Legislature to charter the People's Bank of North Carolina, to take the place of the State and Ocean Bank.

PETERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Petersburg Express gives the following account of the opening of this institution:

On looking through the study and class rooms, we noticed that every attention had been paid to comfortable and healthful accommodation for the pupils—to instil principles of order and neatness into their minds, as well as to have the entire building well ventilated and aired in accordance with the variations of the climate. Indeed, on examining the effects of the care taken by the directors of the above College, in the thoughtful and perfect adaptation of all things connected with the building to their peculiar uses, so as to form an Institution for the education of young ladies and misses, we believe their arrangements and organizations cannot be surpassed by any seminary in the United States. That such an useful institution in our city will receive general patronage from our citizens, we do not presume to doubt, when we consider the advantages of the locality, the accommodations of the building, and the talents of the professors engaged therein.

Though yesterday was but the first day of the term, there are already about one hundred pupils' names enrolled, and many more promised; and the great number of young misses whom we observed there yesterday seemed delighted with the regulations made for the cultivation of their minds and morals. The parents and guardians also who attended, expressed high satisfaction with the whole system of arrangements, and with the faculty employed. With regard to the gentlemen whose talents are engaged for this first class institution, we are pleased to notice the Rev. George W. Carter, as President and Professors of *Belles Lettres*. Mr. R. Kerr, M. A., undertakes the department of Mathematics and Philosophical Sciences. The tuition in ancient Classic Languages and Literature will be conducted by Mr. W. T. Davis, M. A., while Mr. Joseph Wall, of Washington city, will give instruction in Modern Languages and Painting. This gentleman is a linguist of great ability and an artist of no ordinary merit; and as the branches of education which he imparts in the above College, are most attractive and necessary among the accomplishments of a young lady, we are pleased to think that the directors were able to obtain the services of the above gentleman, as well as those of Mr. J. L. Wulff, whose educational qualifications will be found most beneficial in the above College. Music and Drawing are acquirements which should be cultivated by every young lady of taste and refinement; as they induce the mind with a higher grade of perception, and weave an influence into the character, which eschews every tendency to vulgar acts or coarse ideas. The lady assistants in this institution are, Miss E. G. Taylor, who aids in the literary department generally, and Miss A. D. Armistead, whose attentions will be employed in the primary department.

We are requested to state that an erroneous impression prevails that the College is now full. Such is not the case. Only one hundred pupils have entered, and there are ample accommodations for two hundred more. The most extensive preparations have been made for boarders, and all who wish to do so may attend with this assurance.

N. C. RAILROAD.—We learn from the Greensboro Patriot that the Directors of this road met in that place, on the 29th ult. The Patriot says: We learn that the Board appointed agents at such places as will be required for running the cars on the road before their next meeting, which will be in Raleigh, on the 18th of December next.—The places at which Agents were appointed are Charlotte, Harrisburg, and Concord on the west end of the road, and Goldsboro,' Whitleys, Smithfield, Stallings and Raleigh on the East. The salaries of these officers were fixed at sums ranging from $150 to $600. The President was authorized to contract with the Post Office Department for carring the miles over such portions of the road as are completed, provided $400 per mile be allowed for this service, and the company's own schedule fix the time of running. A tariff of freights, and General Rules and regulations for the Company were adopted, and a number of copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. About 5 cents per mile was fixed as the price for carrying passengers.

It is a gratifying commencement in our Rail Road vocabulary that the directors have resolved to defy the tyranny of fashion and adopt the English word "station" as a substitute for the French "depot" so generally in use. This is not only appropriate for other reasons not necessary to name, but it will save many who feel a deep interest in the road, and perhaps assisted by their means and labor to build it, from the unpleasant operation of being criticised while they are green in railroad technicalities, by their friends who have traveled more or studied French.

Fire.—It is with regret that we have to record a very serious calamity which befell Mr. Theophilus Stallings, who resides near this place, on Saturday night last. About 9 o'clock, his kitchen was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid was the conflagration that the building with its entire contents were consumed before assistance could be obtained. To Mr. Stallings, who is just making a start in life, the loss, which is between $300 or $400 dollars, is a very serious one. *Warrenton News.*

Post Office Revenue.—The revenue received by the General Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, was, from letter postage $4,478,227; newspaper do. $511,333. Total $5,089,560. Last year the amounts were, for letters $4,226,792, and for newspapers $789,246. Total, $5,016,138. As compared with last year, there is this year an increase in the total amount, of 68,522. The excess from letters this year over last year is $246,435; while the decrease in the amount received from newspapers, is 177,913.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier thinks the signal failure of the late Democratic demonstration in Washington City proves that not all the power of the administration can protect the Democratic party against the progress of the Know Nothings even in Washington, of which so large a part of the population is directly dependent upon official employment.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—*Boston, Sept. 27.*—The St. John's papers of Tuesday have been received. In common with late Halifax papers, they devote much space to the reciprocity treaty, complaining that the ratification of the measure by one party, and not by the other, gives great present advantages to the United States. The New Brunswicker says that it is the general opinion that the Legislature ought to convene immediately, in order to give effect to the treaty, or reject it, if advisable.

Removal Dismissal of Senator Soule.—"Inspector," the reliable Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, says that "it is stated upon the authority of a foreign legation, that our Minister Soule, has been dismissed by the Spanish Government for fomenting insurrection and intriguing for a Republic.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the steam saw mill of Messrs. C. Chalmers & Co., in Moore County was destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with a very large amount of lumber. There is no doubt, we learn, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—*Fay. Ob.*

At Richmond Superior Court, last week, Julius Manly presiding, Leonard Wright, a young man about twenty years of age, was tried for the murder of Newton Pankey. He was acquitted. *Fayetteville Observer.*

Bank of Fayetteville Stock.—We learn that 20 shares of the stock of the Bank of Fayetteville were sold on Friday last at 54 per share—being an advance of 12 per cent.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF FOREIGNERS HOLDING OFFICE.

Extracts from a letter to Governeur Morris, dated "White Plains, 24th July, 1778."—(*See Washington's Writings, volume VI, page 12.*)

"The design of this is to touch, cursorily, upon a subject of very great importance to the well-being of these States; much more so than will appear at first view. I mean the appointment of so many foreigners to offices of high rank and trust in our service.

"The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed on these gentlemen will certainly be productive of one or the other of these two great evils, either to make it despicable in the eyes of Europe, or become a means of pouring them in upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present burden.

"The officers, my dear sir, on whom you must depend for the success of this cause, distinguished by length of service, their connexions, property, and in behalf of many, I may add, military merit, will not submit much if any longer to the unnatural promotion of men over them who have a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and perseverance in application not to be resisted but by uncommon firmness, to support their pretensions; men who in the first instance tell you that they wish for nothing more than the honor of serving in so glorious a cause as volunteers; the next day solicit rank with pay; the day following want money advanced to them; and in the course of a week want further promotion, and are not satisfied with anything you can do for them.

"Then the expediency and policy of the measure remain to be considered, and whether it is consistent with justice or prudence to promote those military fortune hunters, at the hazard of your army. They may be divided into three classes, namely, mere adventurers without recommendation, or recommended by persons who do not know how else to dispose of or provide for them; men of great ambition, who would sacrifice everything to promote their own personal glory; or mere spies, who are sent here to obtain a thorough knowledge of our situation and circumstances, in the execution of which I am persuaded, some of them are faithful emissaries, as I do not believe a single matter escapes unnoticed, or unadvised at a foreign court."

"Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, *I do most devoutly wish, that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest.*"

As it was in Washington's day respecting foreigners, it is now, and probably ever will be; and the objection in reference to civil offices is not less reasonable *now* than it was *then* in reference to military. The mere circumstance of naturalization has no effect in changing the principles and characters. As to Lafayette, he was truly an exception. He was not a *liege man of the Pope*; and it was he that said to Professor Morse:—*If ever the liberty of your country is destroyed, it will be done by Roman Priests.*"

A Model Politician.—Hon. Edson B. Olds, a Loco Foco member of Congress, from Ohio, is a candidate for re-election. The following extracts from his correspondence have somehow seen the light.

[No. 1.] WASHINGTON, March 4, 1854.

* * * * "I admit that the Nebraska bill is an unfortunate affair for the Democracy of the North. It may be changed so that I can vote for it. E. B. OLDS."

[No. 2.] WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

* * * * "It is now morally certain that the Nebraska bill will pass. *I am in a position to ask a favor for a friend.* How would you like a Judgeship? This is a private matter between you and I, and no one need to be the wiser. E. B. OLDS."

This is the same individual who is reported to have said two years ago on the stump—"If I did burn my drug store to get the insurance money, which the Whigs charge me with, I was a Whig when I did it. If I stole $300 out of a letter which the whigs charge me with, I was a Whig when I did it."

Yet, this brilliant specimen of the man and the politician held an important position in the last session of Congress. We wish the Loco's joy of their prize.

MEXICO—THE REVOLUTION—NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—*Acapulco, Mexico, Sept. 7, 1854.*—General Alvarez in person, at the head of two thousand five hundred men, entered the city of Yutela on the 4th instant, the government troops having evacuated on the 3d. Alvarez is pushing forward for Chilpancingo, where he will arrive in a few days without any opposition, as all the government troops have been withdrawn from the State of Guerrero for the capital, except a force of fifteen hundred left at Tixtla, to retard, if possible, his onward movements, which cannot be the case, inasmuch as Alvarez is in fine health and leading a body of men who, to a man, would die for their chieftain.

By a courier, which arrived this evening, official information has been received that Vera Cruz has pronounced for Alvarez; and from all indications it is very firmly believed that Santa Anna will very soon abdicate.

LATER FROM HAVANNA—GREAT JUBILEE.—The steamer Gov. Dudley arrived at Charleston Thursday, with Havanna dates to the 23d.

Gen. Concha, the Captain-General, has arrived at Havanna. His arrival was hailed with great pomp by the citizens and the city authorities. A grand procession was formed, and he was conducted in great splendor to the palace, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared. Concha seemed not to appreciate his reception with so good a grace as had been anticipated. There was a cast of ill-humour on his countenance apparent to all, as though trouble and uncertainty were agitating his mind. He quite unceremoniously refused to accept the horses and elegant carriage which had been purchased to present him. The jubilee, however, was kept up, with bull fighting, illuminations, and other demonstrations.

The health of Havanna was good. Business steady. Sugars firm. Coffee advancing. Freights dull.

The Iron Bridge Over the St. Lawrence.—The Montreal Pilot says the work on this bridge, called the "Victoria Bridge," is rapidly progressing, and that it knows of nothing on the continents of America or Europe which approaches it in the grandeur and greatness of its design. Its total length will be 10,284 feet, and from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north abutement there will be a solid stone embankment of rough masonry, 1,200 feet in length, raised like an artificial rock, to resist the current. The stone embankment leading from the south shore of the river to the south abutement will be half the length, or 600 feet. The first stone was laid in the bed of the river on the 24th of July last, and on the 14th inst. pier No. 1 was several feet above the water. The Pilot says:

The Colossus of Rhodes, under which the pigmy shallops of former ages could pass, was esteemed one of the wonders of the Old World. Botanian bridge, spanning a river two miles in width, giving safe passage to hundreds of tons of weight between its iron sides, and permitting ships of the largest tonnage to pass beneath its elevated arches, is an achievement still more remarkable for the New World, and is worthy of the young giant rising in the West.

How Goes the Railroad Property.—On Tuesday the 19th inst., a Railroad meeting was held in Kinston. The meeting was a very interesting one, and was well attended by the citizens of Lenoir and Greene Counties. We believe that all the influential citizens of Lenoir County, especially those who live on the north side of Neuse River, feel a great interest in this enterprise. The meeting was animated and spirited. Addresses were delivered by George S. Stevenson, Esq., and John D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Road. Books were then opened for subscription, and the sum of *sixty-two thousand dollars* were subscribed in a very short time. There will be no difficulty in raising one hundred thousand in Lenoir.

These subscriptions now put the road beyond contingencies. We see how much can be done by a very little effort.

The corps of surveyors have completed their surveys about Newbern, and have at such a "big line" for Kinston. We begrudge for them a bearable reception.—*Newbern Journal.*

(From the Richmond Whig.)

THE ENQUIRER AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

We have no hesitation in responding to the interrogatory of the Whig, but we did not suppose that any intelligent person could propound it. The course of the Enquirer in respect to "Know Nothingism" has been, from the beginning, uniformly and emphatically denunciatory, and we are surprised that the Whig should not understand our position. To relieve the Whig's perplexity, however, we assure it that, under no circumstances, will the "Enquirer support a Know Nothing for the office of Governor."

Will the Whig be equally precise and emphatic in "defining its position" touching the Know Nothings?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Enquirer has at last answered our enquiry,—and pledges itself not to support a "Know Nothing for the office of Governor." As a consequence, too natural and obvious to admit of doubt or cavil, the Enquirer is equally pledged not to support any candidate, for the office of Lieut. Governor, Attorney General, or Congress, or the Legislature, who is a Know Nothing. This is certainly by sufficient explicit. Here then we have proscription for opinion's sake, with a vengeance. No matter how faithful and true and honest a man may have been—no matter how lofty his patriotism—pure his public and private life—and unexceptionable his "political antecedents," yet all these are "as dust in the balance" in the Enquirer's estimation, if he is free to exercise the undoubted rights of an American citizen,—and differs with the Enquirer on the question of Foreign influence,—or prefers a Protestant and an American citizen, for office,—to a Catholic and a Foreigner. The Enquirer advocates "freedom of opinion," and yet proscribes the man who dissents from its views on a mere question of expediency in political organization!

We need scarcely inform the public we assume and will maintain to the end, a ground directly the opposite of that taken by the Enquirer. We will not prescribe a man who is faithful, capable and true to the Constitution; who is a good citizen, an honest man, and a trustworthy politician, merely because he is a Know Nothing. We are republicans in feeling, in faith, in action. We have implicit faith in the ground work of our republican institutions, and in the high integrity and genuine patriotism of the American people; and we have ever been taught "from our youth upward" to give full credence—in practical action—to the right of every citizen to form and express his own opinions, and to act up, in public, to his own convictions. As a consequence of this cardinal feature in our republican faith, we shall never proscribe a tried public servant merely because he, under his own honest convictions, differs with us as to how far the Naturalization laws are too lax or too stringent. How far it is expedient to exercise a restrictive policy on the millions of foreigners who are yearly emigrating to America. How far, and to what extent, it is advisable to shield Protestant rights against Catholic dominion. These are questions incident to our political organization, and are entitled to a free and full exercise of opinion by each voter.

We are of the opinion, that it would be unjust in us to prescribe a candidate, because he was a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Baptist or Presbyterian. Would this be tolerated? If men are left free to exercise their own judgments, on these questions, why, we ask, is an American citizen, born on our soil, reared under our institutions, assimilated, in every feeling, with American interests and American principles, to be proscribed, disfranchised, (politically speaking,) outlawed, because, in his opinion, it is proper to unite, quietly and peacefully, with those of his fellow citizens who happen to agree with him, for the purpose of checking the prevailing evil of the day, and thus to teach the American statesman that they are not to rely on the foreign vote as the "balance wheel" in elections?

We again repeat, we are not of this order, know nothing of their secrets, have no insight into their ulterior purposes, nor do we intend to become "one of them." We are not, nor do we design becoming their advocate. We shall maintain our known position, and we shall advocate the true principles of the Whig policy, based on what we believe to be true Republican doctrines. In choosing between rival candidates for office, we shall support those men who are known to agree with us, and to advocate those principles, and adhere to that political creed which is in accordance with our own, without the least reference to the enquiry, is he or is he not a Know Nothing? The questions which we shall ask, are, is he honest? is he capable? is he true to the constitution? Are his political antecedents such as guarantee to his constituents fidelity in office, capacity for his duties, integrity in their discharge? We will not pause to ask, is he native-born or adopted? is he Protestant or Catholic? is he Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist or Baptist? In short, is he a Know Nothing or anti-Know Nothing?

We may add, as to the secrecy of this order, the same argument applies with equal force to the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, and numerous other secret orders. Would the Enquirer proscribe them, or any of them? And yet they are secret organizations, and might combine in the secret conclave to influence public opinion, and thus control the elections. If the secrecy is the objection, the argument applies with equal force to all.

Have we been sufficiently explicit for our neighbor?—*Richmond Whig.*

CITIES OF THE PLAIN.

M. de Saulcy, a French traveller in Palestine, in his recently published volumes announced a grand discovery of the actual site of Sodom! the ruins of which, instead of being submerged in the Dead Sea, are still visible above ground. This same M. de Saulcy indulges in a sneer at the credulity of Lieutenant Lynch, who made the most perfect survey of the Dead Sea, and who alleged that he had actually seen a remarkable pillar of salt, of which Josephus had made mention as existing, and which many believed to be the identical pillar of salt into, which Lot's wife had been turned. We are not aware that Lieut. Lynch expressed his belief in this identity, but he treated the matter reverently, and that was enough to excite the ridicule of the French traveller. Now it so happens, that a Lieutenant Van de Velde of the Dutch Royal Navy, has visited these localities since de Saulcy, and using the maps of the latter, has gone over the same ground to verify the discoveries of the incredulous Frenchman, who could joke about a pillar of salt, but easily credit the actually existing remains of Sodom, not below the surface of the Dead Sea, but above ground. His testimony is:—"I have followed M. de Saulcy's track in this place with Bedouins of the same tribe, of the same check.—Bedouins accustomed to rove about in these localities. I had a copy of M. de Saulcy's manuscript map with me. It was therefore impossible for me to pass by unnoticed the ruins he mentions. With eagerness I sought for them. It was not possible to miss them; nevertheless I have not seen anything which confirms his assertions, and notwithstanding all his assurances, I must set down his discoveries of Sodom as the mere work of the imagination!" He then proceeds to show how the credulous Frenchman had been imposed on. He had employed Abu Dahi, a lying Bedouin chief, who, finding the traveller credulous, and ready to pay his piastres just in proportion as his credulity was gratified, invented the whole story, and pointing to a pile of stones which had before been seen by Robinson, pointed them as the remains of Sodom, and assured him that there were a great many more of the same kind. The imagination once excited, perceived in these stones the fire-scorched remains of the lost cities. Now, surely the sober-minded Lynch and the credulous Dutchman are much more reliable authority than the imaginative Frenchman, who certainly deserves to be laughed at in his turn.

Holloway's Pills, for Debilitated Constitutions, Disordered Liver, and Indigestion.—The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on parties suffering from disorders of the stomach, liver complaints, bile, and indigestion, would be incredible, if it were not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. The exhilarating properties of these invaluable Pills, entirely remove all nervous sensations from the system, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and thereby promote a healthy digestion.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!!

THREE DAYS LATER!!!

The steamer America arrived at Halifax at an early hour Thursday morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th inst.

Politically there is nothing of striking importance.

The harvest in England and on the continent continues most satisfactory.

Commercial intelligence is quiet with limited transactions. Milligan's circular reports cotton as being decidedly in favor of buyers, prices being barely supported. Sales of the week 4,000 bales.

The London Morning Post altogether discredits the charge made against Mr. Soule of having been connected with the last attempted revolution at Madrid.

The China mails state that the threatened attack on Canton Hill is still in abeyance. There was great confusion and trade was stagnant.

It is reported that the Baltic fleet will return to England, and that Napier will resign. Doubtful.

Austria has officially notified the Western Powers of the Czar's refusal. The powers themselves are satisfied with an armed neutrality on the part of Austria.

A French loan of four hundred million francs is proposed.

Republicanism is reported to be extremely active in Spain. Christiana had arrived at Lisbon.

David Scott, and Richmond & Co., of Manchester had failed.

THE WAR.

The Crimea expedition has sailed 74,000 strong, with seven hundreds ships, and will be before Sebastopol on the 10th. The news of the landing is expected at Varna on the 16th.

The debarkation of the troops on the Russian coast will take place at Point Buba, where there are fifteen fathoms of water. Once landed, they will entrench, and next defeat the Russians in the field. From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be the principal object of attack.

A position has been discovered from whence the Russian fleet can be enfiladed and burnt, or compelled to come out and fight. Prince Menschikoff conducts the defence of Sebastopol.

Continual reinforcements arrive at Odessa. There are 100,000 men in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. Many ships have been converted into fire-ships. A new levy of ten men in a thousand is ordered throughout the western portion of the Empire.

Rumors that the French Admiral Hamelin opposed the Sebastopol expedition; and that Admiral Amand took the whole responsibility, are affoat; also that sealed orders were on their way from France to stop the expedition. These rumors are not generally credited however.

Orders calling home the Baltic fleet to England cause apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic and commit devastation on commerce. It is rumored that Napier wishes to resign.

The Russians have evacuated Brailow and Galatz, leaving the Danube free. Fourth and Austrian entered Bucharest on the 6th inst. and were formally received by Omer Pasha. It is reported that Omer and the Austrian commander subsequently disagreed.

There is a complete rupture between Persia and the Porte.

The Independence de Belge gives the substance of the Czar's reply to the last note of Austria. The Czar expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals, unaccompanied by any concessions on the part of the powers. The Czar unconditionally rejects the proposals. He says that Russia has made every concession compatible with her honor and it only remains for the Czar to try the eventualities of war, in order to arrive at the solid basis for negotiations. He will avoid increasing the complications of war, but will repel with energy all attacks, from whatever quarter.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia informs the Germanic Diet that she never bound herself by the guarantees demanded by the Western Powers—is resolved to remain strictly neutral.

FRANCE.

Military exercises continue at Boulogne. On the 14th, a sham battle was enacted. The invading army of 40,000 advanced from St. Omer to attack Boulogne, and was met by the army of defense of 40,000. After an immense fire and smoke, Boulogne was supposed to be taken.

The French Minister is recalled from Berlin, and Ferdinand Banett appointed in his place.

The cholera was rapidly abating in Paris.

SPAIN.

The Republican party in Spain are extremely uneasy, and another outbreak is considered near. The Republicans were thoroughly organized throughout the country. A programme of the intended movement has been secretly circulated. The Marquis of Albarda, who is recognized as at the head of the movement, keeps concealed. Public opinion also connects Soule with the movement.

Queen Christina has arrived at Lisbon from whence she embarks to France.

CHINA AND INDIA.

The India mail arrived at Trieste, bringing dates from Calcutta to August 12th, Shanghai to August 15th, and Canton to July 29th. India trade was favorable. China was very dull, and great confusion existed.

The insurgents had taken several places near, and threatened Canton. The foreigners are protected by the factory ships.

LATEST BY THE AMERICA.

The Crimea Expedition is the largest in the annals of warfare. The fleet numbers 25,000 sailors and 3,000 cannon. Among the land force are 20,000 English, 36,000 Turks, and 10,000 Egyptians.

The English squadron left Varna on the 2nd. The French under General Aymad, and the Turks sailed on the 5th to join the British off the mouth of the Danube.

MARKETS.

Cotton has declined, and Breadstuffs remain unchanged.

Milligan's Circular, which is considered the most reliable, gives the following:

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Cotton—Sales of the week 51,150 bales, including 30,275 American, of which speculators took 1,100 and exporters 8,450. The market is dull and easier, but not lower. Denniston quotes a decline of 1-32 in actual value. New Orleans, fair, 6¾; Middling 5¾; Mobile, fair, 6¼; Middling 5½; Upland, fair, 6; Middling, 5¾. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, closing dull. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 887,000 bales, of which 587,300 are American.

Breadstuffs—All breadstuffs opened firm, but closed dull, fully at last week's quotations. Flour Western canal 28s 9d a 29s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 29s 6d; Ohio 32s. Wheat—White 8s 3d a 9s 4d; red mixed, 7s 6d a 8s 6d. Corn—White 33s a 35s 6d; yellow 36s.

Enter Your Names.—A lady advertising in the *Water-Cure Journal*, gives the following description of herself. She certainly has some fine "points"

"I am just twenty, but will not marry before I am two years older. I am a graduate of the Marietta Seminary. I can do, and love to do all manner of house work, from making pies and bread to washing shirts; I can do all kinds of sewing, from embroidery to linsey pantaloons; I can skate, ride, dance, sing, play on the piano or spinning wheel, or anything that may reasonably be expected of my sex. If required, I can act on the part of a decent society of the "upper ten," or the part of a woman among women. As for riding, here allow me to make a hunter; any man may bring two horses, give me choice, and ten feet, and then if he overtakes me in one mile I am his if not the horse is mine. Beward Ry fops I am styled handsome; by the young men on whom I please to smile, I am styled the height of perfection; by those I frown upon, "the devil's imp;" by the wise and sober I am called wild and foolish, by my female acquaintances "Molly," and by by uncloyed I am called "Tom."

The loss of the rice crop on the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, by the storm of the 8th instant, is stated, will be full *fifty thousand* on the Altamaha about one *thirdy* and on the 8th its nothing. On the river between Savannah and Charleston, the possible loss may be estimated at *three thousand.*

THE PORCELAIN TOWER OF NANKING.

We gather an account of an excursion, made by Mr. Lelioy, in company with Lieut. Hunter and Purser Barry to the Porcelain Tower and the interior of the city:

Finding it impossible that any permission would be given by the authorities, to enter the city, we started from the ship at 1 o'clock on the 30th of May, with the determination, if possible, to see the city and the far-famed Porcelain Tower. There was on board at the time a number of Chinese officers, two of whom, said to be generals, promised; through our interpreter, to act as guides, and take us to the officer, who granted permission to pass through the gates. We went in the boat about half a mile to the entrance of a canal which was filled with junks, and landed in the outskirts of a small village some distance from the walls. After leading us a short distance through this village our generals left us, and we saw no more of them. We then went on to the northeast gate of the city about a mile distant, and were disappointed at seeing it closed on our approach. Neither persuasion nor offers of money were of any use; and as no one was allowed to enter while we were there, so that a large crowd had collected waiting to go in, we concluded to keep on and try another gate, hoping that we might meet with more success. We then retraced our steps for some distance and took a path which we judged, from its well trodden appearance, led to another gate. Following this path for several miles having a moat filled with water between us and the walls, we came to a second gate, after passing through a very pretty country. Almost all the houses on our way were deserted and in ruins, but whenever we met any of the people we were treated politely, they showing a very friendly disposition to wards us.

This second entrance to the city consisted of three distinct gates, besides the outer gate which opened through the main wall. They were each covered by a solid arch some forty or fifty feet in depth. We walked through the first and second without interruption but were stopped as we were about going through the third. We showed the people at the gate a rough sketch of the tower, and made them understand that we wished to go through the city to see it. They told us that we could not go into the city, but that we could reach the tower by following on outside the walls. We, therefore, continued on, our path now lying at the base of the walls, between them and the water; the distance to the next entrance was about four miles. Before we reached this third entrance we met with a detachment of several hundred women, of all ages and sizes; they appeared to be employed in carrying rice, and were accompanied by only a few gray-haired old men. We were again repulsed at this gate, and still told to keep on outside. Our path now changed to the opposite side of the moat and after crossing a wide and very substantial stone bridge, we proceeded on until we came to a lookout station or watch tower, where we at first thought our further progress would be stopped. We were, however, beckoned to enter, and no one preventing, we went to the top of the tower, which was some seventy feet high, and were thus enabled to get a fine view of the city and the surrounding country. The Porcelain tower appeared to be about five miles further on. This watch tower was situated on the extreme end of the insurgent lines in this quarter, and was defended by several cannon mounted behind a stockade, through which we passed by means of a gate which was opened for us by the soldiers on guard.

Leaving this stockade we walked through an open country for at least five miles, to another stockade battery, which surrounded the suburbs, by the fourth gate, in which the Porcelain tower was situated. We were escorted into this blockade by a number of soldiers, whom we met, and who led us to the house of one of their generals.

After remaining there a short time, the general acting as our guide, took us through the fourth gate into the city, passing by the tower.

This structure is still an object of very great interest, from its age and appearance, though comparatively in ruins; for when the city was taken by the rebels the interior of the tower was burned and defaced, and the lower part was so filled with rubbish that an entrance is impossible.

After entering the city our guide led us along in a N. W. direction to the house of a still higher general, where we remained nearly two hours. The distance from the gate was three miles at least; the first part of the way was through what appeared to be the female quarter of the city, for we saw there several thousand women, and no men but those who were following after us. The streets were wider, and better paved than most Chinese cities, and the houses were in much better condition, than at either "Chinkiang-fu" or "Wu-hu." We passed at different distances, gates which were probably used to separate the male from the female quarters. At one corner we saw several human heads hung up, with Chinese characters cut on the faces, the meaning of which we could not understand.

Our detention at the general's was caused by his sending for permission for us to leave the city, for without *that*, the gates could not be opened at that hour, it being after 8 o'clock p. m. He tried to persuade us to take something to eat and also to sleep at his house, but we declined, and our guide being ready, we bade him adieu and started on our way to the ship, passing through the third gate, and then by the path which we had come in the afternoon. On our way back we were hailed, by the sentry on the walls, every few minutes, and were fortunate in having a guide to explain who we were; for otherwise they would have fired upon us. We reached the ship about half past 11 p. m., exceedingly exhausted, for we had walked, at least, twenty miles, but were at the same time well satisfied with the success which had attended our excursion.

U. S. Steamship Susquehanna, June 3, 1854.

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENDORSEMENT.

Some people are so unskillful as to believe and hold an editor responsible, personally, individually, socially, and pecuniarily, for every thing the appears in the paper with which he is connected, including as well extracted or compilated news, advertisements, communications, marriages, deaths and births, as what appears as editorial. Now we protest against this. It is more than we can bear. Our sins are sufficiently manifold, without there being added to them all those of taste, grammar, assertion, fact, etc., which are conglomerated into these departments of a journal to which the public have access by advertisements, communications, and the like, under certain rather loose rules of journalism.

To a certain degree, both in the eyes of the law, and in those of the community at large, editors are rightly responsible for all that appears in their sheets; but custom, which is the law of journalism, has conceded to the outside public a right to say, for pay, and sometimes we are sorry to say without, pretty much anything it pleases, about itself and its neighbors, save that it is not absolutely startling by its vulgarity and depravity. Editors can really govern only what appears as editorial; beyond that they are individually not responsible, nor should be held so. Thousands of things go into a newspaper in these days, at which the good taste, personal feeling, and individual sensibility of the editor revolts; but the great million would taken the paper at once which should set up to be, in every respect, the daguerreotype of the conductor's idiosyncrasies.

Where the line should be drawn in conflicts between the demands of outsiders and the taste and personal feeling of the editor is no delicate matter. It cannot will be defined or regulated, and must waive the special cases. But we protest against the habit some people have of holding the editor personally responsible to them and the community for the good taste and propriety of every line in his paper. We record a great many things that are absolutely shocking, but the people must have the news. We publish a great many marriages that perhaps turn out unhappy, but prey don't hold us responsible for the pe