

Democratic State Nomination

FOR GOVERNOR,

Andrew Johnson,

OF GREENE COUNTY.

The Memphis Convention.

One thousand delegates were in attendance, representing fifteen States. Judge Dawson, of Ga., was elected President, supported by twenty Vice Presidents. Action was had, through committees, on the subject of Direct Trade, the Pacific Railroad, the Te-huantepec Route, Manufactures, Education, Steamers from Southern Ports, Cotton Interests, &c.

It was resolved to address Congress on the trade with the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the La Plata rivers.

The resolutions regarding the Pacific Railroad are as follows:

Resolved, That a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean is not only demanded by commercial and individual interests, but by national interests.

Second, That as soon as the survey recently ordered by Congress be completed, the General Government ought to adopt such measures as will insure the completion of the main trunk at the earliest possible period.

Third, As the general government is expected to construct only one trunk, it should be located on that route which the scientific explorations shall show to possess the greatest advantages with regard to climate, fertility of soil, cheapness of construction, and accessibility at all seasons from all parts of the Union.

Fourth, That it is expedient and proper that the general government should make liberal donations of public lands to the different States bordering on either side of the Mississippi, to enable all sections of the Union, however remote, to connect themselves with the enterprise.

The first and second resolutions passed unanimously. On the third a warm discussion sprang up. Mr. Keyser moved an amendment, giving a central location, which was lost by a vote of ten yeas to one nay. It was then moved to insert the word temperate before climate, which was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, passed unanimously.

It was moved that when the Convention adjourns it will be to meet in Charleston, S. C. on the second Monday in April, 1854. The motion was carried. After some further business of little importance, the Convention adjourned to meet in Charleston at the time above stated.

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION EXPECTS IN REGARD TO MEXICO.—We find the following in the last number of the New York Courier and Enquirer:

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Some trouble is evidently expected on the boundary question. It is understood that additional troops have been ordered from Texas to New Mexico. Among them are six companies of the Eighth Infantry. The two companies of light artillery already in New Mexico are to be equipped with fresh horses. Three hundred recruits are to march from Leavenworth on the 20th inst. with Gen. Meriwether and Gen. Garland. By high authority I am informed that the Administration expects no war with Mexico on the present question, but nevertheless, is resolved to have plenty of men and guns on the frontier. It is clear that a high tone is to be adopted in the negotiations.

THE RAINBOW (N. C.) Republican published at Halifax, referring to the recent hail storm which took place in that section, says:

Mr. Benj. Johnson, who was one of the principal sufferers by the hail storm alluded to, informs us that the hail was at least three feet deep on his premises. This he says he is willing to testify to, and that others who saw it will testify to the same.—Mr. Johnson is a respectable farmer and we believe his statement to be "true."

DEAR FRIEND—The next object of importance in the place are the shops. Of these, the most important is the Carriage Manufactory.

A very large shop has been put up for this business, a little north of the square, in which nine hands are constantly employed, and do every part of the work attached to their business. In the lower story all the wood work is done, and the cushions, harness, &c., are made up stairs—the painting is also done on the second story. Back of this is a blacksmith shop belonging to the concern. The owners seem to be enterprising business men and are well sustained. They have turned out some new work, and done a great deal of repairing. Their yard is sometimes nearly full of old vehicles, and is never entirely empty. There is another shop working three hands in another part of the town. There is no surer sign of the wealth and prosperity of place, than to see establishments of this kind growing up. A place must become highly cultivated and improved, before such a business would thrive. This shows probably as well as anything else, the rapid increase of the town. So short a time as four or five years ago, vehicles were very scarce, and drives unknown; but now—there are not enough "wheels" to accommodate the people. Another new establishment here is the furniture store. This occupies part of the new brick building on the N. E. corner of the square, and employs three or four hands. Their working room is on the second story, and their salesroom below. They import much furniture, and their room is very full—some of it is very fine. A new feature in the trade is the Clothing Store, kept in the large brick building on the N. W. corner of the square, which the proprietors built. It keeps several Tailors constantly employed, and brings on a large amount of clothing every year. A Livery Stable has been erected on the street leading west from the town. It is very large, and keeps many horses and conveyances.

Since my first visit, a new paper called the "Fayetteville Observer" has commenced its career, making two for the town. It is printed with large plain type, and makes a very neat appearance. It shows too much better advantage than any county newspaper that I ever saw. Its job work will compare favorably with any. The "Lincoln Journal" still keeps the even tenor of its way. It is edited by my old friend, C. A. French, who has been rewarded by the Executive with the appointment of Postmaster, for his service in the democratic cause. It is seldom we see a town or county with a population no larger than this supporting two newspapers. This is a sufficient guarantee for the intelligence of the people.

Yours truly,

EDEN.

PARIES IN CALIFORNIA.—Crying children in church are usually considered as nuisances, and taken out; but this is not always the case, as the following anecdote from the Ladies' Repository for April, will show: "A brother just returned from California, says he was present in the congregation of brother Owen when a babe in the arms of its mother began to cry. A thing so unusual in California, attracted not a little attention, and the mother rose to retire. 'Don't leave,' said the preacher, 'the sound of that babe's voice is more interesting to many in this congregation than my own. It is perhaps the sweetest music many a man has heard since a long time ago he took leave of his distant home. The effect was instantaneous and powerful, and a large portion of the congregation melted into tears.'

WEAR OF LOCOMOTIVES.—The Railway Times says the annual deterioration of American locomotive engines is from eight to twelve per cent upon their first cost, while five cents per mile are required for repairs, so that generally our engines destroy themselves at the rate of ten dollars value every day when in full use.

The Ottoman Porte and Russia.

The difficulty between Turkey and Russia is fast assuming a decidedly hostile attitude, so much so that the English journals entertain serious apprehensions for the peace of Europe.

It is thought by many that the position England and France have assumed, has been calculated to check it not overawe the Russian Despot in his designs upon the Turkish dominions.

The prime causes which have led to the present state of affairs between these two powers, are thus mentioned by the New York Express: "The Czar of Russia claims to be the head of the Greek Church. There are some twelve millions of that class of religionists—that many Greeks—in Turkey, and to these, the Russian Government 'demands,' shall be extended all the immunities and privileges granted to Christians of other denominations. Also, that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and the consuls and agents of Russia elsewhere, should have the right to protect the Greek Church against all kinds of persecution and oppressions on the part of the Turkish authorities. That the cupola of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (in the Sultan's dominions) be rebuilt under the inspection of the Greek Patriarch, and that what is termed the priority in the tomb of the Church of the Virgin be assured to the Greeks. Another demand was, that a church and monastery be constructed at Jerusalem, in which Russian monks shall officiate. In order to obtain these concessions, the Emperor of Russia early in the spring despatched Prince Menschikoff, especially commissioned to inform the Sultan that as he had had occasion to complain that former concessions had been either withdrawn or materially modified by certain orders given by the Sultan in February, last year, and that it would be necessary to have some security (but those orders should not be continued or the concessions withdrawn."

The Porte regarded that a compliance with these demands would place 12,000,000 of Greeks, now acknowledging Turkish rule, under a Russian Protectorate, which he refused to do. Menschikoff leaves in high dudgeon, and while he is on his way home, the Russian ports of the Black Sea are crowded with the munitions of war, and the heights above Odessa are covered with the tents of an immense army daily receiving new accessions."

The question as it stands, it is maintained, is one of deep interest to the United States, as it would be impossible upon the result of the war, for us to remain disinterested spectators of a struggle, when all the first maritime powers of Europe were engaged.

The moral of the whole transaction so far as England, France and Russia are concerned, is thus drawn by the N. Y. Express: "Nicholas wants to obtain in the Mediterranean what Napoleon wanted everywhere—ships, colonies and commerce; and to obtain them, he would, break his way through the Bosphorus any day, did not the British Lion and the fleets of France stand in his way, avowedly ready to drive him back. These quarrels with Turkey are but modified manifestations of this covetousness, a covetousness that has been the growth of ages, and the expected fruits of which make up the dream every Russian Emperor has been dreaming since the days of the great Catherine. The time may come when that dream may wake up Europe to arms; but the odds against him just now are too great, we imagine, for the Emperor to risk. As for the zealous friendship of England and France for the Turk, it is not worth much. A transparent selfish motive is at the bottom of it all. Not that they love Turkey, but that they hate or fear Russia, is the secret spring of their active sympathies; but if that selfishness preserve the nationality of the Ottoman Empire a little while longer, and keep Europe at peace, perhaps it ought to have the hopes of the rest of the world on its side."

One pair of pigs will increase in six years to one hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be only 64.

The Mayor of New York has vetoed a bill passed by the Albany of the city, exempting church property from taxation.

Pierce's Appointments.

We once heard of an honest unpretending negro, who on his way to his wife's house on Saturday night, discovered an old darkie of his acquaintance, a member of the church that had robbed a hen roost, bartered the poultry for whiskey and had fallen down drunk by the roadside, where he was muttering curses to himself. Well, said he to the old pretender, your God must be very unjust if he allows you to steal and get drunk, and swear, when if I were to do so he would damn me for it. Go, way! go way! said the old hypocrite, you have no faith, I am a professor, and you have no right to do as I do. I have the privilege, you have not.

This our readers will say was cool, but we think it is surpassed in coolness by the hypocritical complaints and groundless charges made daily against the present administration for the alleged doings of what these inconsistent fault finders did actually do themselves. They say President Pierce has appointed freesoilers and disunionists to office. If this were true, the whig party having done the same thing have no right to complain. The man who has swallowed a emul and pretends to gag because he thinks he sees a gut floating on the surface of his beverage, is certainly sick from some other cause. The man who bears a beam in his own eye, is poorly qualified to pluck the mote out of the eye of another, or even to judge of the presence of one. Mr. Fillmore himself, the present favorite of Southern whigs, did once in his life express sentiments favorable to abolitionism. He also had in his Cabinet, Ewing and Collamer, uncompromising enemies of the institution of slavery, and Thomas Corwin, whose abolition sentiments were too strong for the stomach of Cassius M. Clay himself. If a democratic administration does as well in this regard as did the whig administration, so recently endorsed by the party in this State, surely they have no right to find fault. Though others may complain they should not.

But that the present administration has appointed freesoilers and secessionist as such, to office, is not true, in fact. Gen. Pierce has made his appointments from among those who voted for him. Those who voted for him, supported the platform agreed upon by the convention that nominated him, and which he heartily approved. They now embrace the doctrines of the inaugural, whose doctrines, as regards slavery and the Union are unexceptionable to the friends of the country. Whatever may have been the sentiments and associations of these men heretofore, they are no more freesoilers than Mr. Fillmore himself, and those who are continually doing nothing the public ear on this subject are not only condemning their own conduct, but they are rendering themselves ridiculous by so doing.

Had Gen. Pierce made such a difference among those who united on the same platform to elect him to the Presidency as these faultfinders pretend he should, would they not have received the excluded with open arms into the whig church as good and acceptable members? Would they not in fact have given them an invitation to come in? We reckon they would. A party that can act with Seward and Greeley, and that boasts of standing with abolition nullifying Vermont in politics, would surely find no great difficulty in taking into their fellowship such men as McClelland and Dobbin, and patriotic clivations Jefferson Davis, and they will find it difficult to make the people believe they would. Who heartily blames the administration for strengthening the Union and putting down strife by uniting in harmony elements that had been conflicting? No one. And the appointment of such men as Davis and Trossdale to office will meet the approbation of the country generally and so will the appointment of others equally safe, who are not so well known to the people of this State.—Manchester News.

Some statistic monger has been diving into the census, and has brought up the following items in regard to tanning: About \$19,400,000 of capital is employed in the business. There are about 6,500 establishments which turn out annually \$12,000,000. They import about \$500,000 worth of hides every year.

A MICHIGAN HAIL STORM.—It is stated that a hail storm lately passed over Macomb county, Mich., and that the stones varied from the size of a musket ball to two-thirds the size of a goose egg. Men caught in the storm were so pelted by chunks of ice as to be confined to their houses for two or three days.

The New Whig Platform.

Following the example of the Banner, we lay before our readers the platform on which Maj. Henry, whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has long been standing:

Plank 1. Maj. Henry voted against giving the mechanics of Kentucky a lien for their pay for work done.

Plank 2. While a member of the Tennessee Legislature, in 1851, he voted against extending the provisions of the Mechanic's lien law of Tennessee.

Plank 3. He voted against a resolution requesting the Governor of Kentucky to fire a national salute on the 8th of January, in honor of the officers and soldiers who so bravely defended the cause of freedom at New Orleans.

Plank 4. He voted against declaring confidence in the patriotism of Andrew Jackson.

Plank 5. He voted for a bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves into Kentucky.

Plank 6. He voted for resolutions in favor of a United States Bank.

Plank 7. He voted against an amendment to subject the charter to such restrictions and modifications as might be necessary.

Plank 8. He voted against an amendment to prevent the bank from holding real estate unless with the consent of the Legislature.

Plank 9. He voted against an amendment providing that neither the government of the United States, or the officers of the Bank, should be permitted to prostitute its influence to the enlargement of the Executive patronage, or interfere with the right of suffrage in elections.

Plank 10. He voted against making the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville jointly and severally liable for its debts.

Plank 11. He voted against making stockholders liable as individuals to the amount of their stock, if the Bank failed.

Plank 12. When a bill to charter the Louisville Savings Institution was before the Legislature, he voted against amendments to reserve the power to the Legislature to alter or amend the charter.

Plank 13. When a bill to establish a State Bank was before the Legislature, he voted against an amendment to make the books of the Bank subject to the inspection of stockholders.

Plank 14. He voted against limiting accommodations to stockholders to \$5,000.

Plank 15. When a revenue bill leaving an ad valorem tax was before the Legislature, he voted against an amendment to tax gold and silver, and road and bank stock.—Nashville Union.

The Boston Traveler has seen a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman, long resident in China which presents a very interesting view of the present state of things in that country. The writer considers the conquest of China and the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty, which has so long and so tyrannically reigned over China, well-nigh certain, and he evidently does not apprehend anything but good from such a revolution. Of the effect likely to be produced by the expected overthrow of the present government of China, few can estimate the importance, not only of its influence on the vast empire of 380 millions of people, thus brought for the first time into unrestricted communication with the Western nations, and with the principles of Christianity, of free government and enlightened progress—but the traffic of this vast nation with the United States and with England will be immediately and greatly increased.

BLOOD AND MERCURY.—During a discussion between Drs. Draper and Watson at Boston, Dr. W. stated that in the course of four years and a half he had taken from the citizens of Boston and vicinity, one hundred barrels of blood and had administered forty-nine pounds of mercury!

A lady who lost her husband, not long since, by a railway accident in England, sued the railway company, and recovered about \$76,000 damages. The damages were calculated on the basis of his professional income, and the average length of life, as demonstrated by life insurance tables.

The statistics of all the various branches of Methodism in Europe and America show a total of 10,400 traveling and 33,000 local preachers, who minister to 2,036,162 communicants.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia.

Chinese Rebellion.

It has been reported that foreigners are at the head of the revolt in China. Judging from the fact and success of the revolutionists, this is not improbable. It is further said that these foreigners are none other than the powerful, crafty, cunning and ubiquitous Jesuits. They are called the "Christians," the "God worshippers," and are said to observe Sunday. The following, which throws light upon the affair, is from a private letter from Canton to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"There are four men, wearing the Chinese dress, but not talking the Chinese language well, who are at the head of the rebel council of war, and without whose sanction no step is taken. These men are generally supposed to be French Jesuits; and if Catholicism forms an element of the combination, the farther north they go the stronger they become, as that religion is more widely diffused in that quarter. Their successful battle against the Imperialists, and the military skill which characterizes some of their movements, afford additional strength to the supposition of foreign aid.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—Geo. G. Henry, a well known commission merchant in Mobile, and one too favorably known for correctness in his estimates of previous cotton crops and prices, in a letter to the editor of the Cotton Planter, estimates the crop at 3,000,000 bales, and adds: "Should the receipts run up to 3,000,000, the crop has been then at least 250,000 bales heavier than last year. I have doubted, taking all things into consideration, if it were really heavier. Last year at least 250,000 bales of old cotton came to hand, which, depressed throughout the cotton region, is held for other years. This crop will lose that sort of aid. It will come forward, I believe, as I do not know of any feeling in favor of holding cotton back in the country anywhere.

"Well with all the favorable concurring elements, if it is found the crop will not exceed 3,000,000, and old cotton, I think, will go to 74 before the 1st of July in July in Liverpool; and if the worms, which made a pretty respectable comment at last year's crop, should crop themselves with their usual taste and impartiality, (and they are fully due this year, as it is the seventh since 1847, when prices will go to 8 or 9), for middlings next fall. "Middlings which we sold this time last year for 67 1/2, we are now selling at 81 1/2, and so were sold at the same time in Liverpool at 41 1/2, and were at last dates, selling at 52 1/2 this year, a difference of 11 1/2 higher, while these prices are equal to 2 1/2 higher. The pressure of our receipts, and our inability to sell, put us lower than we should be evidently if these receipts could have been diffused throughout the year.

"I think, therefore, the prospect of the cotton planter are extraordinarily propitious, that cotton must advance this season farther, and prices will also be good another year. "How much good depends, as usual, on accidents! If the worm does his seventh year's work 15% next year will be a common price."

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Savannah Courier of the 13th inst. says: "A case was tried, during the recent session of the United States Circuit Court in this city, which ought to be generally understood both by the people and the officials who have charge of the various post-offices throughout the country. The Postmaster at Savannah, in Savannah county, was arraigned and fined fifty dollars for delaying a letter in his office.

"The law makes it the imperative duty of every Postmaster to forward all mail matter deposited one half hour before the departure of the mail, unless a longer time should be granted by the Postmaster General on account of the business in the office."

We learn from Madrid that the report that Santa Anna had applied to the Spanish Government for help in preserving the independence of Mexico, against the United States, is a pure invention of stock jobbers. No such application, says our informant, has been made. With regard to Mr. Soule's reception, we are assured that it will take place without any difficulty; but that if he should open the subject of buying Cuba, he will get a positive and probably a piquant response. Spain never was less inclined to part with the island than at present.—N. Y. Tribune.

THIRTY YEARS IN JAIL.—A woman named Maria Barbeau, aged 75 years died at the Quebec common jail on the 27th ult. She had been an inmate of the jail for upwards of 30 years, during which time she had charge of the kitchen, under the direction of the matron, to whom she was a valuable assistant. She was so scrupulously exact in carrying out all orders to her, that it is questionable if a paid servant would have performed these services more faithfully. She had been committed, from time to time at her own request, and never for any crime; during the last ten years she had never gone outside the walls.

Difficulty with Mexico.

The prospect of another war between the United States and Mexico, which has been lately rather extensively discussed in the papers, seems to have assumed a more serious aspect, than the powerful, crafty, cunning and ubiquitous Jesuits. They are called the "Christians," the "God worshippers," and are said to observe Sunday. The following, which throws light upon the affair, is from a private letter from Canton to the Boston Daily Advertiser:

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