

—The expenditures of the Government for the last quarter exceed the receipts by \$500,000.

—The Washington Star says that Louis Napoleon has made large investments in California in the names of others.

—During the present term of the court of general session of the city of New York, no less than fourteen persons are to be tried for murder in the first degree.

—The crops in Illinois are said to look uncommonly well, and, as a larger breadth than usual was sown, a heavy yield is anticipated; very extensive crops of corn are also being planted.

—New York, April 25, 1855.—The Know Nothings of California held a convention at Sacramento, and resolved to support the nomination of the American party for President, and to sustain the principles of the Nebraska bill.

—Napoleon and Eugenie would reach London on their proposed visit to the Queen on Monday, the 10th inst., and were to return to Paris on the following Saturday. The week's programme is published, and among the ceremonies Napoleon is to be invested with the order of the Garter.

—Our Minister at Paris, Mr. Mason, whose progress toward a complete convalescence has not been as rapid recently as was anticipated, has gone to Nice, in Italy, with a view of remaining some time, in the hope that the air of the Mediterranean may prove of service to him.

—Messrs. Editors: In reply to your correspondent, who has suffered in common with hosts of others from the little red ant, let me say—that a small bottle of turpentine, without any cork, placed in the place they frequent, and a little of it sprinkled on the shelf or piece of turpentine is enough for them, and they leave on small. More like it no better.

—The Richmond Penny Post says:—We have just been officially informed that there are at this time 72,000 members of the American order in Virginia. This we assure the public is strictly official and entirely reliable.

—The entire vote of Virginia at the Presidential election in 1852 was 129,545, and Pierce's majority 15,251.

—Among the important bills which have passed the New York Legislature, is one letting out for 30 years, and at a fixed price per diem piece, the labor of 1,000 convicts. The State Prison for several years, the Express says, has been in a sad way, and among the items in the Supply Bill is one of \$8,220,000 to pay their debts.

—Water, says the Charleston Courier, should never be applied to the top of a burning building if there is any possibility of getting it at the bottom of the fire.—The secret of applying low is worth more than Phillips' fire extinguisher. Water applied at the top runs very little chance of reaching the central and hottest part of the fire; while water applied at the bottom reaches at least in the form of steam every part of the fire.

—The agricultural branch of the Patent Office has taken measures to procure seeds of the Ban-yun-bun, of the fir tribe, growing in Australia, where it flourishes in a region of not much greater area than thirty miles square. It bears a cone nearly two feet in diameter, filled with seed the size of an olive, and of a flavor very rich and delicate than that of the pine apple. It is so much esteemed by the natives of the island of New Guinea.

—The losses by the recent fires in N. Carolina exceed any thing of the kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. In the county of Brunswick, it is said that \$50,000 worth of property has been consumed. In Bladen, probably over \$20,000. In Duplin, \$14,000. In Columbus, Sampson, Wayne, Cumberland, Robeson, and other counties, to a large amount, which, however, is not yet correctly ascertained.

—The destruction of turpentine boxes seems to be a great matter which makers have turned their attention to other pursuits. It is believed that the falling off of the turpentine crop in the counties adjoining Wilmington, this season, will amount to about 50,000 barrels.

—M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Professor at the Museum of Natural History, has just delivered two lectures on the advantages of bringing horse flesh into use as food. There is no reason, he declares, why horse flesh should not be eaten like the ox and the sheep; the horse is herbivorous, and no deleterious element enters into its food or structure.

—The distinguished army surgeon, Baron Lary, made his wounded patients eat horse flesh in the campaigns of the Rhine, of Catalonia, and of the Maritime Alps, and he ascribes to it the cure of a great number of his sick in Egypt.

—The Captain General of Cuba seems to be gradually enlarging his force of black troops. A proclamation has just been issued for their organization, in which it is stated that there will be sixteen companies of "disciplined militia" of free mulattoes and blacks, each company numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, or in all two thousand men.

—They are to be officered by the white officers of the regular army, which latter force they are to join as soon as formed, so that, in effect, they will not be militia, but something more advanced. The companies are to be organized in different parts of the island. An intimation to them that they were fighting for their freedom would give the Americans something to do whenever they attempted to land upon the island.

—The father of Mr. Calloun was a member of the Legislature of South Carolina—an adopted citizen—a gentleman of talent and ability; but he disliked the pedantry of certain young lawyers who were accustomed to interlard their speeches with Ciceronian quotations and scraps of adaged Latin; and rising one day in the assembly, he observed that there were several plain common sense men in the Legislature who were unacquainted with foreign languages, and if the objectionable course was persisted in, to their annoyance, he would speak in a tongue which would be a puzzle to the most erudite among them, viz: his native Irish. The threat had its effect, and Latin was rarely had recourse to afterwards.

Affairs in Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer Africa, at Halifax, we have Liverpool dates up to the 14th of April. The negotiations at Vienna were still in progress. The ninth session of the Conference was held on the 8th instant, and lasted but one hour—the Russian envoy not being ready with a reply, and, therefore, unprepared for the discussion. The Conference adjourned indefinitely, and it was rumored that the French and English Plenipotentiaries were about to quit Vienna. The prospects of a favorable termination of the discussion are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less," though we have no ground to believe that the Conference will finally adjourn upon some definite action is arrived at. The state of affairs is to be regarded in precisely the same light as that indicated in our last issue.

The Paris Monitor contains a remarkable official document explaining the military conduct of the allied governments since the commencement of the war:—Gallipoli was occupied to prevent the march of the Russians on Constantinople, but the retreat of the Russians from Sirmia rendered the occupation of Gallipoli and Valna unnecessary. The allies were unable to operate in Besarabia without the aid of Austria; and the campaign against Stobopol was undertaken in order not to remain inactive. The immense difficulties of the siege are pointed out, and the Emperor Napoleon is commended for the plan of the campaign. This document caused much excitement, and was considered as an apology for raising the siege.

The London Times correspondent writes:—It is rumored that we are to have an army of a hundred thousand men in France, and that from sixty to eighty thousand troops will be placed at the disposal of Austria, should war be the issue of the Vienna Conference.

Great preparations are in progress for the next campaign, and should the forces be withdrawn from the Crimea, the war of hostilities will be transferred to the frontiers of Poland and the Baltic sea, and the war presented in that direction with redoubled fury. The advanced position of the Baltic had already reached Emsine, and was waiting the season for the navigation of the Baltic. The next attack in this quarter, a Russian despatch from Warsaw says that an army of 120,000 men was concentrating in the Northern provinces, and 300 guns were about in the sea.

We append a long extract from the Paris correspondence of a Northern paper, in regard to the designs of the Emperor Napoleon. Although we have no faith in the stability of the Anglo-French alliance, and have uniformly assented to the idea of any just and equitable effort upon the affairs of our country resulting therefrom, the matter is now presented in a light which deserves a more serious attention. What has heretofore been charged against the alliance might with much better reason be predicted of the designs of the French Emperor, and it is the result of the extracts reads thus:—

Let Napoleon have three great objects at his heart, and if his life is spared he will attempt them all.—The first, most important, and nearest to him, is the invasion and conquest of England; the second, the extension of the French banner to the Rhine; and the third, the acquisition of Great Britain.

As regards the first, our great difficulty is not in our power, but in our position. The Emperor Napoleon, having been the first portion of his troops, and which will require a long time to replace, but a still greater difficulty is the weakness of Great Britain as a military nation. Her prestige has gone, and her military machines are glaringly apparent.

Already you hear, in high military circles here, the declaration that in five years they will have the means of conquering the British Isles. In short, it is first rate preparation of the Emperor Napoleon styled by the press, the military work of Napoleon. When shall we meet again?

Mr. SAVILE announces in this issue the reception of his stock of Spring and Summer goods. He has recently returned to an establishment, and evinces a determination not to be behind in the work of improvement; and with a stock of well-selected goods, a long experience in his business, and a disposition to be obliging, it is possible tempting inducements to purchasers. Visit his advertisement, and give him a call.

—The meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South concluded yesterday, at Nashville. All of the Bishops were in attendance, except Bishop Andrew, who is in California.

—The appropriations for the next year are \$100,000. Of this sum \$120,000 are appropriated to carrying on the mission in China, and about the same amount to California. It was determined to establish a missionary post at Santa Fe, New Mexico; also, one in New Grenada and Central America.

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The Telegraph.

We are gratified to learn that the prospects for a Telegraph line to our town are very flattering. Mr. KEXXER has been with us a day or two, and has thus far succeeded well. The entire amount of stock required for the construction of the line is twenty-four hundred dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each; more than half of which has already been obtained.

It is entirely unnecessary, we presume, to urge the expediency of the enterprise. Our businessmen, upon whom it depends, appreciate sufficiently the advantages and conveniences of telegraphic communication, and are well pleased to notice that they are disposed to lend a hand cheerily to the construction of the line.

The prompt and unflinching visit to our sanctum is on our table, in advance of time and ahead of its contemporaries. In the way of illustrations we have the "Queen of May" and the "Mother-Daughter." Gouley's Curious Tales: Stately Pattern for caps and bonnets, and the Alma, Balakava, Chate, Valentine, Carriage, Maude, the Emily, the Violet, &c.; Lessons in Drawing: Spring Fashions for children; Music:—Down where the Bluebell grows. In the frontispiece there is a Working-Dress, which, besides being altogether charming, just our suit, our latitude admirably.

The Ladies Book. This prompt and unflinching visit to our sanctum is on our table, in advance of time and ahead of its contemporaries. In the way of illustrations we have the "Queen of May" and the "Mother-Daughter." Gouley's Curious Tales: Stately Pattern for caps and bonnets, and the Alma, Balakava, Chate, Valentine, Carriage, Maude, the Emily, the Violet, &c.; Lessons in Drawing: Spring Fashions for children; Music:—Down where the Bluebell grows.

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EDITORIAL MERE-MENTION. The Voices of Nature. We have not yet seen the picture of a girl to our readers a more true, and other of our own country, than is to be found in the periodical of "The Voices of Nature," our fourth page. Read it carefully. It is perhaps, the only fault of Mr. DAVENPORT's production that it may stand a second reading. It is perhaps, the greatest beauty that a second reading is worth. The picture is a beautiful truth, and there are portions which would be easily beneath a book-cover. There is something in the following line which reminds us of the "Impassioned" of Virgil—the words of which themselves would suggest the idea:—

These were life and vigor in that liquid laugh, And love in all those gentle voices. But, reader, rejoice! The Model Editor. While in Charleston, we met with our friend, ALBERT STARKS, of the Edgefield Advertiser, and we might be pardoned to have said so. But we did not, and here is the reason, done up after his own style. The richest specimen of an obituary in the States—in all its beauties—its paper most appropriately found—where we timely suggest to the benefit of our readers, he boldly enters them—especially the black list—writes elegantly, ably, and in a manner which is a rare sight in this country.

Latest from Havana. We are indebted to the obliging editors of the Standard for an extract, containing the latest news from Havana, brought by the steamer TROSKA. The following are the more important items:— The U. S. Sloop-of-war James Wadsworth, Elliot, Commander, with the pennant of Commodore Cochrane, arrived at Havana on the 14th instant. Her salute was not returned for several hours.

Troubles in Kansas. Troubles are gathering fast and thick in the Kansas Territory. The loud howlings and strenuous exertions of the Northern Emigrant Societies in regard to slavery in the territory, and the outrageous proceedings on the part of their accomplices, Governor REEDER, have exasperated the emigrants from and the citizens of Missouri to an alarming extent.

Religious Meetings. The regular communion services of the Presbyterian Church were held in this place on last Sunday, the exercises being commenced on the Friday night previous. Rev. S. L. WATSON, P. E. BISHOP and A. A. JAMES were in attendance. The most marked incident of the meeting was the ceremony of installation, in accordance with the direction of Presbytery, conferring the pastoral charge of the Church upon the able minister of the congregation of the Rev. J. M. H. ADAMS.

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Masonic Celebration.

The fraternity will refer to the announcement of the late Anniversary of St. John, the Baptist, by the Catalpa Valley Lodge, at Morganton, N. Carolina. Additional interest will be given to the occasion by the address of Rev. Mr. MEXVANT, who is well and favorably known amongst us. He will make a capital speech. This, together with the day, the pleasures of the mountain trip, &c., &c., ought to secure a good attendance from York and Chester.

The Bridge Case. The great dispute of discolored and evaded sales, the Lexington and the New Orleans, has been discussed at last. The City Council of Augusta commenced negotiations with Messrs. JONES & KEXXER, a few days ago, purchasing their entire interest—whatever it was—in the Augusta Bridge, and also their charter with all their rights incident thereto. The papers have been drawn, signed, sealed and delivered; and thus has ended, we trust, quieted forever, the truly vexatious and celebrated Bridge question.

The Pastest Horse. The great race between Lexington and Leconte came off at New Orleans, on Saturday the 11th, and resulted in favor of Lexington. Lexington had previously run against Leconte's time; 25 and had lost by seconds. He won the last race in a single heat, nearly distanced Leconte, who was withdrawn after the first heat. Lexington is now acknowledged to be the fastest horse in the world—having made the best time on record. The competitors are half brothers, both bred by the celebrated Boston, the competitor of Fashion.

An Historical Battle. A College friend has sent us the following article, which was lately given to the Junior class by Dr. LIZARD. It was read by several students with much interest. Try it, readers:— A single one is our motto. And yet it gives you this is quite— A very neat piece of the fight. Answer next week.

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Whiskies and Things.

The address of the Lancaster Gazette says:—She would as soon mend her nose in a rat's nest as single out, as she has a man with whiskers to kiss her. What! what! what! It's all in one eye—without that reason, the female who does the kissing business isn't apt to run in the direction of kissing now. But a brother or sister puts it differently:— "We don't believe a word of it! The objection which some ladies pretend to have to whiskers is not a new discovery. The old proverb would say that if they could, but the fact is, the continued motion of the lower jaw is fatal to their growth. The ladies, God bless them, adopt our fashions as much as they can. Look at the depredations they are committing on the hair of the male population of the West. They have appropriated our shirt bosoms, gold and all. They have encircled their soft, bewitching necks in our standing collars, and, driving us men to despair, and men down, their innocent little heads have been plucked in the inside of our waistcoats, instead of thumping against the outside, as naturally intended. They have thrust their pretty feet and ankles through our unmentionables—made the stockings—shook the drawers at their heels, and they are slipping about the streets in our high-heeled boots. Do you hear, gentlemen? we say boys!

Important to Cotton Growers. The Albany Patriot is permitted by a gentleman of that city to make the following extract from a letter from a Commission House in Alabama, with which he is connected. It contains some important suggestions to planters. In fact that good and bad cotton are indiscriminately mixed in packing causes the whole to sell for prices paid for the lower grades, it strikes us that it would be sound policy to carefully assort the cotton before packing, even if it does require a little more time and trouble. But let the extract speak for itself:— "The cotton from your section has a high reputation, an account of its staple, and we find the quality of the cotton much better than that of other sections. However, much inferior Florid Cotton, when anything like ordinary care in handling has been bestowed. Some of your growers are careless in packing, and will mix their inferior cotton with the good, while some growers select the best of their cotton, and pack it in such a manner as to keep it apart from the inferior. The result is, that each bag is composed of different qualities of cotton, varying in value 25 per cent. but it is sold at the price of the poor quality, and the grower loses. The planter who packs his cotton in such a manner that it will keep the good quality apart from the inferior, and pack it in such a manner as to keep it apart from the inferior, will realize more than he who packs his cotton in such a manner as to mix the good and the poor. The result is, that each bag is composed of different qualities of cotton, varying in value 25 per cent. but it is sold at the price of the poor quality, and the grower loses.

From the Times. The arrangements for the visit of the Emperor of the French and the Empress Eugenie to this country are now said to be complete. It is expected that the Imperial Court of France is expected to arrive on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen, either at Windsor Castle or in London. Engaged as the two nations of France and England are in an intimate alliance, and in the joint prosecution of their common cause, it is not surprising to find that the same courtesies, the same confidence which have long been happily established between the ministers, the generals, and the troops of those two great powers, should also mark the personal intercourse of their sovereigns.

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Two old old buildings and an immense amount of fencing.

Two old old buildings and an immense amount of fencing were burned on Dr. Thompson's plantation. From thence the fire passed into the plantation of Captain Halifax, burning a large amount of fence, but no houses.

The fire next entered the farm of Jefferson Wicker, a large portion of his fencing. His barn, stables and corn-creek were all consumed. This is a severe loss for Mr. Wicker. We are pleased to learn that Chancellor Johnston had his hands full from his farm, which adjoints that of Mr. Wicker, and rebuilt his fences on the spot following. From Mr. Wicker, or the fire entered the farm of Capt. James Maffett, of the case, we append a paragraph from the Charleston Mercury.

Judge Long is a Judge in Massachusetts, and for a long period of years filled the office with credit and distinction. During the intense excitement a year ago in Boston, when the law and its appointed guardians were resisted by armed mobs, and hitherto one of the police officers in attendance, was murdered when the fury of fanaticism threatened all who stood up for the law and constitution. Judge Long bravely and fearlessly did his duty. He fulfilled his official oath, maintaining the law, and remained the fugitive to his master. But this act, high and noble as it was, was not for his praise. The first reward of the Abolitionists, he had committed high treason against their rule—the unforgivable offence, from whose consequences nothing should protect him. The elections last fall, which threw the State by an overwhelming majority into the hands of the Know-Nothing faction, gave warning to his fate. He was a Professor of Law in Harvard University, yet even here, in this hallowed sanctuary of literature and science, the fell spirit of fanaticism, and the rage of the mob, were not deterred from their course. Judge Long was not satisfied. He was next assigned to his office as Judge, and referred to a Committee, which promptly reported in favor of his expulsion. But to give the act all the dignity of cool deliberation, and to make more heavy the impending blow, the House refused to pass the report until the next session. The House adopted it, by a vote of 205 to 111. There can scarcely be a doubt that the Senate and Governor will also follow the example of the House, and that the Know-Nothing-Abolition Government of Massachusetts is not yet satisfied. He was next assigned to his office as Judge, and referred to a Committee, which promptly reported in favor of his expulsion.

How can I become an Editor. An exchange, in answer to the above interrogatory, remarks that it is a very difficult question, and one which it would take more genius than it has to answer. In the first place, it may be that you cannot become an editor any more. It requires a foundation to begin with, which we do not know that you possess. The first requisite is strong common sense, and upon this may you pile any amount of learning and acquisitions of every kind, and will never have enough. An editor has use for all his subjects, each is expected to know as much of all generally as each individual in a community does of any particular one. Lord Bacon, when asked on an occasion how he became possessed of such a variety of information, he answered that it was a very difficult question, and one which it would take more genius than it has to answer. In the first place, it may be that you cannot become an editor any more. It requires a foundation to begin with, which we do not know that you possess.

The London Times speaks of the United States as "one of the first nations of the world." "Quite encouraging."

The Markets.

YORKVILLE MARKETS. REPORTED BY JAMES PAVAN & CO., GROCERY AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Cotton.—The demand for cotton in our market continues brisk, and sales are readily made at fair prices. In the early days of the week prices advanced slightly, but the news by the Africa caused a decline, and prices now range between the rates quoted in our last issue, viz: 82½¢ and 83¢. A choice article would command a shade higher.

Wool.—The demand for this article is also very lively, and sales are readily made at from 55 to 58½¢. A fine article would command 58½¢ to 60¢.

Flour.—A brisk and active business has been done in flour, and the demand is well sustained. We quote sales at 54¢ to 54½¢ barrels, 88 to 90¢ 50 lbs. Flour in demand, at 51¢.

Chester Markets. Our market opened with a good demand for this article, which was met by planters. The quantity of cotton and transactions have consequently been brisk, sales amounting to about 1200 bales, at prices ranging from 7 to 9. Some sales of crops were made at 82½¢ and 83¢, and on one or two instances 84 cents round have been given. About the middle of the week cotton advanced 1/8¢ in anticipation of the steamer's news; but as it was not as favorable as was expected, the market receded the prices quoted above, which now rule.

Corn sells at 51¢ per bushel in request. Dues at 51, 52, at retail. Bacon from wagons at 10¢ per lb. Flour at 54, 54½, 55 per hundred.

The market is well supplied with Groceries, at fair and liberal prices.

Columbia Market. The week just brought to a close opened on the 21st inst. with a close market for the cotton market, reporting an advance of 1/8¢ on the fair grades, and 1/16¢ on middling with sales for the week of 98,000 bales. These accounts gave renewed life and increased activity to our market, and in the evening found that prices had advanced, viz: Monday it was 1/16¢ higher, Tuesday it was 1/16¢ higher, and Wednesday it was 1/16¢ higher. Thursday, the market was active and buoyant, at steady and unchanged prices.

On Friday morning the advices by the Africa, to the 14th inst. were received, quoting cotton steady, at unchanged prices, viz: for the week of 75,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculate and 7,500 to export, and leaving a stock on hand of 480,000 bales, of which 440,000 are American. The news had no other effect with us except to keep prices in the day they were received, viz: Monday it was 1/16¢ higher, Tuesday it was 1/16¢ higher, and Wednesday it was 1/16¢ higher. Thursday, the market was active and buoyant, at steady and unchanged prices.

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