THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1854.

THE ELECTION.—It will be seen, by our table, that all the Counties in the State have been heard from. In some cases only the majority is given. We foot up Mr. Bragg's majority at twenty-five hundred and fifteen. The returns are not official, and may not all be accurate, but they cannot be far from it.—The result will not be very materially changed by the official vote. It will be seen, on examination, that the notion of the mountain district having saved the State is nonsense; Gen. Dockery gained slightly in that District. The fact is, the State at large is Democratic, totally independent of Mr. Clingman, or any other individual. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is sufficient to ensure the success of good old-time Democrats to the U. S. Senate.

☞ We find, on the fourth column of the editorial page of last Saturday's Raleigh Standard, an editorial article, having reference to the position of Mr. Bragg upon the subject of Internal Improvements, as also, the course of parties thereupon, in the canvass just past. With most of the remarks of the Standard we fully agree. The majority of its positions are the same, in substance, with those assumed by ourselves, during the canvass. But we feel called upon to dissent from the accuracy of, at least, one of its assumptions of fact, and, consequently, from its conclusions founded upon such assumption. We refer to the proposed Road from Wilmington to Charlotte. We fully concur with the Standard, in believing that Mr. Bragg acted perfectly right in reserving his opinion in regard to a new work, upon which it might be necessary for him, hereafter, to make some official recommendation, after a more perfect survey of the ground, and an examination of all the various schemes which may be urged upon public attention; but, while we cannot but commend this proper reserve, on the part of Mr. Bragg, we cannot but wish that it had been more closely imitated by the Standard. We take issue with that paper, on its assertion "that such a Railroad, [as that from Wilmington to Charlotte,] if built, must seriously affect the State's interest in the Central Railroad." Any one who will take the trouble to look at the matter, will know that freight from Charlotte will never seek a market over the Central Railroad, for the simple fact that Charleston is much the nearest market, so that the interests of the Central Road cannot be affected by a Road from Charlotte to Wilmington; the only interests which could possibly be affected, would be those of the Charlotte and South Carolina Road—for to it only could our project be a rival.

As matters now stand, or, rather, as they will stand when the Central Railroad shall have been completed, Charlotte will be over sixty mile nearer to Charleston, by Railroad, than it will be to any port which its produce can reach by taking the Central Railroad. Under these circumstances, freight may seek Charlotte to go South, but not a bale of cotton or a barrel of flour will go from it North for the purpose of shipment or sale at any sea-ports. The proposed Road from Charlotte to Wilmington will only be an effort to give a North Carolina direction to trade, which could not be made to take such by the Central Road. About the connection west with Jonesboro', we are not prepared now to speak. One thing, however, is certain. That could only affect interest not yet vested. The Western extension of the Central Railroad from Salisbury or elsewhere, has, as yet, no more existence than the proposed extension from Charlotte, and we are aware of no pre-emption laws upon the subject.

We cannot suppose that the Standard wishes to do this section injustice. Indeed, in many things, we know that its course has been the very reverse of this; still, amid the multiplicity of schemes with which the public mind is occupied, we cannot but regret that this particular one should have been apparently selected, in advance, as one to be slighted or prejudiced upon grounds which will not bear the test of scrutiny. Let all have a fair showing, and go before the Legislature on their real merits. We are by no means bigoted in favor of this particular scheme, but we know that it *has* merits, and that it is *not* liable to the objection urged by the Standard. Its friends have been content with urging its claims without attacking those of other schemes. We hope that the press generally will pursue the same course towards it.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.—We hardly remember to have seen or heard anything, in the way of a thunder storm, to exceed in violence that which passed over this town on Tuesday afternoon. The sharpest clap of thunder, at least in our neighborhood, was simultaneous with a flash of lightning, which (the lightning, not the flash,) struck on both sides of us, and, we may say, all around us. Mr. Baxter's house, about twenty yards east of us, shows the mark on the cornice, from which some bricks are knocked, and some other slight damage done; the corner of the Lafayette Hotel, about fifteen yards south of us, is marked in the same way. The lightning seems to have passed over and within a few feet of our office.

Rev. A. Paul Repiton's new house on Third street was also struck and some damage done, nothing serious however. As for the rain, it seems to be the general impression that the weather was pluvius—very much so; in fact, decidedly damp, as one of the proprietors of this paper has some reason to know, being engaged in putting a story on his dwelling house. The rain descended and the floods came and washed him pretty nearly out. Somehow or other such things will happen when people get married. After a while there comes a necessity for more room, and the rain comes before the roof gets on, yet, for all that, people will get married. Great world this! and said to be shaped like an orange, for which reason things are generally about as broad as they are long.

We have just learned that the schooner *Alcyona*, lying at one of the wharves at the lower end of the town, was also struck, and both her masts injured, so much so, indeed, that they will have to be taken out.

Bull vs. Locomotive.

The Richmond Despatch not inaptly compares the course of Mr. Benton, for some time past, to that of a bull butting a locomotive. He had, in vulgar parlance, grown "too big for his breeches." He had tried the sensible experiment of setting up his own will against that of his party, and has been, as a matter of course, smashed into a thousand pieces.—For a little time, perhaps, he may have succeeded in embarrassing those who might have been his friends, but for his egotism, intolerance, brutality, and faithlessness; but now his own fate is sealed, and none so poor as do him reverence. All his coarse abuse of democratic men and measures as well as his insane and causeless vituperation of a democratic administration, passes like the idle wind. He lies a miserable wreck, useful only as an example to show how little talents or acquirements can avail unless combined with honesty, and, we might add, common decency and respect for the rights of others. His fate is a warning to shuffling and egotistical politicians. After having been a Senator for thirty years, a long-trusted leader of the Democratic party, his miserable course has left him, in his old days, high and dry upon the beach, unable to obtain a seat in either—rejected by those he attempted to betray, and without the confidence of men of any party or persuasion.

Clingman's District.

A great bugaboo has been made over the Eighth District, being that represented by Hon. T. L. Clingman, and to some mysterious inference in that District is attributed the defeat of General Dockery, as was also that of General Scott. To show the fallacy, it is only necessary to remark that Kerr's majority in the Counties of Clingman's District was 2,944, and the majority for Scott in the same District 2,678, being a difference of only 266 votes in the majority, occasioned by the extremely meagre vote in some strong Whig Counties; as a great falling off in the Democratic majority in the East had been caused by the small vote in the strong Democratic Counties of the East.

Again: The majority for General Dockery is actually larger in Clingman's District than that obtained either by Mr. Kerr or by General Scott—larger than Mr. Kerr's by 176 votes, and larger than General Scott's by 442. It is therefore evident that the result of the election is not due to "Clingman's District." It is due to the fact of an actual Democratic majority in the State. General Dockery's former District did more to defeat him than any other in the State, if we except that in which Mr. Bragg resides.

The official vote, when it does come, will show that even the same ratio of gain in Clingman's District, as General Dockery obtained in the rest of the State, whould have left him far from any hope of an election.

In all these calculations we have omitted the county of Watauga, as there is no means of comparison between the present and former votes, that county having heretofore been counted with Ashe, which is not now in the same district.

We have no wish to detract one iota from the legitimate influence of Mr. Clingman, or to refuse him the credit to which he is justly entitled, but we think it time that the erroneous impression about the dependence of the Democracy upon his district for success, should be corrected. One half the exertion made by Mr. Bragg in the mountains would have produced double the advantage had they been made down in this section. Democratic administrations of the State, as well as Democratic candidates for Governor, have been altogether too forgetful of the real strongholds of Democracy upon the Cape Fear. One half of the effort made to obtain a doubtful advantage in the mountains would have been worth a thousand votes in this section.

Summary of the News.

We really find no item of sufficient importance to stand alone, so we sum up all in a heap.

The *very* latest accounts from the election, in this State, sum up the returns as follows: Bragg, Democrat, 48,500; Dockery, Whig, 46,000—Bragg's majority 2,500. This is the largest vote ever polled in the State; that of Reid and Kerr, two years ago, amounted to 91,477, while this comes to 94,500.—The Legislative majority is 22.

The cholera seems to be making its greatest ravages at the extreme North, in Upper Canada and along the Lakes. In Montreal, Canada, there have been 1,118 deaths. A great many deaths have also taken place at Cleaveland, Chicago, Buffalo, and other places, chiefly on the track of foreign emigrants going to the West.

The powder Magazine, at Maysville, Ky., was fired on the 13th, and eight hundred kegs of powder exploded. One lady died from the effects of fright. Nobody was hurt directly by the explosion. The loss of property is estimated at fifty to one hundred thousand dollars.

The appropriations passed at the last session of Congress amount in the aggregate to $67,545,000, of which sum $14,480,000 was in the civil and diplomatic bill; $600,000 for claims, &c: $10,375,000 in the army bill; $10,000,000 for the Mexican treaty purchase; $9,851,000 for the navy; $6,500,000 for the post office; $5,000,000 for interest on the National debt, collection of customs, &c.; $140,000 for the West Point Academy; $3,000,000 for the six new steam frigates; $2,345,000 for the Indian department; $1,900,000 for the deficiency bill; $850,000 for pensions, and $64,000 for fortifications.

It is proper to remark, that of this amount $16,500,000 cannot fairly be included under current expenses. The ten millions paid to Mexico, under the treaty, and the 6,500,000 for the post-office. The first is, of course, an extraordinary item, and the post-office comes out of the receipts of the Department, which have never been counted as part of the general revenue of the country.

It is understood that the directors of the New York Crystal Palace have authorised the President of the Company to offer the building and all other property of the association at one half of the original cost.—This original cost was about $700,000. It is deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Let us buy it to put on the old theatre lot.

Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, is now on a visit to North Carolina. Mr. Charles W. Welsh has been appointed Acting Secretary in his absence.

"Know-Somethings" and "Know-Nothings."

We see allusion made, in some of the papers, to a secret political association, to be called the "Know-Somethings," in contradistinction to the "Nnow-Nothings." This Society appears to have originated in some sort of mystical, "*humanitarian*," socialistic notions, prevalent, to some extent, among a class of emigrants from the continent of Europe, and shared, to a slight extent, by certain fanatical persons in this country. We need hardly say that, to such associations we are directly opposed, as we are to all secret political associations, the essence of republican government being the fullest and freest discussion of principles and measures, by the people and the press. For this discussion, too much scope or opportunity cannot be afforded. Secrecy is always suspicious, and history establishes a fatal connection between it and despotism.

To all political associations, of foreigners or adopted citizens, as such, we are equally opposed. It is in the capacity of American citizens that these classes enjoy political rights—it is in the spirit of American citizens, knowing no other distinction or characteristic, that these rights should be exercised. The law and the constitution make no distinctions nor exceptions between citizens save in respect to the offices of President or Vice-President. The Association under the name of Know-Nothings seeks to establish such distinction, in an extra-judicial and extra-constitutional manner; therefore are we opposed to it.

Foreign News.

Rather more than the usual time appears to have elapsed since the last arrival from Europe—but that seems to afford no ground for regret, since there is really no news to be expected. It has been announced in the British Parliament that the fleets can do nothing at all against Cronstadt, Sweaborg, or Sebastopol; they cannot even touch a single Russian ship-of-war, lying in the Harbors protected by these fortresses. The allies have not as yet come in contact with the Russians on the Danube, and it hardly appears as if they are likely to do so. No blow can be struck, either in the Baltic or Black Sea, without the co-operation of land forces—and before these could be got ready and concentrated at the proposed points, the season would be over. Russia is not half whipped yet, and that is not the worst of it—it don't appear likely that she will be.

☞ "Fifteen Minutes around New York," by G. G. Foster, Esq., is the title of a 25 cent, paper cover Book, laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. It appears to be quite amusing. DeWitt & Daverport, New York.

From the same, we have "The Youth of Jefferson, a Chronicle of College Scrapes at Williamsburg, Virginia, A. D. 1764." Redfield, 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York. A neat looking volume, of 250 pages—not too long, and apparently not tedious.

Also, from the publishers, Daniel Burgess & Co., 60 John street, New York, we have Towers' Elements of English Grammar, intended for children.—It appears to be a very simple and clearly arranged class-book, calculated to render important aid in the instruction of children. It will also be found a valuable assistant to those of more mature age whose "education" has been neglected.

Duplin County Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held in the Court House, on Friday, the 4th day of August, 1854, the report of the Committee on premiums and awards was first considered, when (after a full and free interchange of opinion) the same was amended, and unanimously agreed to, viz:

For the best acre of improved upland Corn	$5 00
" " do do " do lowland do	5 00
" " do do " Sweet Potatoes	5 00
" " do do " Wheat	3 00
" " do do " Cotton	2 00
" " do do " Rye	1 00
" " do do " Oats	1 00
" " do ¼ do " Irish Potatoes	1 00
" " do " do " Turnips	1 00
" " do Native Horse or Colt, Diploma and	2 00
" " do Pair Horses do "	1 00
" " do Yoke of Oxen do "	1 00
" " do Milk Cow do "	2 00
" " do Bull of improved Stock do "	2 00
" " do Hog do "	2 00
" " do Sow and Pigs do "	2 00
" " do Pig or pair of Pigs do "	2 00
" " do Bacon Ham do "	1 00
" " do Pair Chickens	1 00
" " do Specimen Country Flour do "	1 00
" " do do do Soap do "	1 00
" " do Country made Plough	3 00
" " do Waggon, Geer, Ox Cart, Yoke, each a Diploma.	
" " do Grubbing Hoe, Hames, Singletree, " do	
" " do Specimen of Vegetables, fruit, flowers " do	
For the best bed Quilt (home made,) a Diploma and	2 00
" " do Counterpane " " do "	2 00
" " do Coat Pattern " " do "	2 00
" " do Pant do " " do "	1 00
" " do Vest do " " do "	50
" " do Specimen of Embroidery " " do "	2 00

With the understanding that *all other* matters in Husbandry, domestic manufacture, Agriculture, &c. &c., will be considered and properly attended to; and with the further understanding that each applicant for premiums shall give information of his process, &c.

On motion, it is agreed that the annual fair for the County be held in the village of Kenansville, on Tuesday before the next October County Court, and that John B. Hussey, Isaac B. Kelly, Patrick Merrit, and Alsey Southerland be the committee of arrangments for the fair, (one of whom is to be marshal on the occasion.)

On motion, a further number of Commissioners are appointed to examine articles exhibited, and that Messrs. William W. Miller, Stephen M. Grady, N. Bryan Whitfield, Stephen Herring and J. Quincy McGowen, be the said Committee.

On motion, the Secretary is requested to publish these proceedings at all the prominent places in the County.

JERE. PEARSALL, President.

I. B. KELLY, } Secretary.
S. M. GRADY, }

Arrival of the Cyane—Collision, &c.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The U.S. steamer Cyane arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. Mr. Fabens, U. S. Commercial Agent from Greytown, was a passenger by the Cyane. Has on board the remains of Purser Ashman. And also the body of Felix Hewlett, the boatswain, who died on the passage since leaving Aspinwall. The Cyane hove to July 26th, for steamer El Dorado, which sent on board for supply of provisions. Spoke 4th August barque Frederick Warren from Orleans to Amsterdam, in bad condition; would probably lay up.

The Boston steamer Osprey, hence for Philadelphia, came in collision with the brig Fanny last evening at the Narrows. Both vessels were injured. The steamer put back for repairs, and will be detained several days.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Aug. 15, 10 P. M.—The steamer America now fully due, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., has not been telegraphed up to 10 o'clock to night. She may be confidently expected to-morrow.

The Cholera at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—There have been 207 deaths of cholera during the five days ending on the 12th, in this city. It is becoming quite an epidemic.

Death of Ex-Senator Downs.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Ex-Senator Downs, of Louisiana, died at Crab Orchard Springs on Monday last. He had been sick for some time.

Cholera.

NEW YORK, Aug 15.—There were 35 new cases and 21 deaths from cholera reported during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

Fugitive Slave Scene in Pennsylvania.

The Baltimore Patriot says: We have already announced by telegraphic despatch, that a slave woman belonging to a gentleman of Mississippi now on a visit to his relatives in Erie, Pa., had been 'brought up' by habeas corpus, before a Judge of that place, for the purpose of securing for her the splendid misery of "freedom," but which she had the good sense to decline. After a grave "trial," and the hurling of many a shaft of sarcasm at each other, by the counsel on either side, the Judge told the woman what he had predetermined to tell her, that she was free, and could go where she pleased, whereupon the "poor, down-trodden, and inhumanly treated" creature rose up in the court room and said: "Well, Boss," "I jist tell yer what I am; I jist want to go back to Mississippi, and dat's all I's got to say." That was plump and plain, and the court so understood it, and adjourned. The spectators, however, excepted to the decision of the Judge—they were not willing that the woman should go "where she pleased," as will be seen by the concluding paragraph of the Erie *Observer's* account of the affair, as follows:

The master then took her by the arm, when the "colored gentlemen" present made a rush at him, and there came very near being an abolition riot.—Bowie knives and pistols flew from their hiding places while the uninterested spectators, not liking the looks of such instruments, came flying through the court house windows into the street. Among the latter, the junior of the *Constitution*, the man that has been born three times, made most excellent time. Close upon his heels, like a section of hose unwinding from a cart, came his senior. Just as he landed, he clapped his hand behind him, very much as though some fellow had been applying a piece of sole leather to his person; a wag in the crowd, however, who witnessed the performance, and who, perhaps, might have been a little dry, very dryly inquired if he had broken his flask. Our contemporary didn't have time to reply, for just then two "colored ladies" foaming at the mouth with rage, landed plump at his side through the same hole, and he left like quarter horse, at the rate of 2.40.

GERALD MASSEY.—This young man is acquiring considerable reputation in England as a poet. His works have been published in London, and are soon to be brought out in this country by Ticknor & Co., of Boston. Massey, it is said, was born in 1828, of very humble parentage, his father being a laborer on a canal. His means of obtaining an education must have been very limited, from the fact of his having been put to work in the factory at the tender age of eight years. In speaking of his early youth he says: "Having to earn my own dear bread by the eternal cheapening of flesh and blood thus early, I never knew what childhood meant. I had no childhood. Ever since I can remember, I have had the aching fear of want throbbing in my heart and brow."

His prospects brightened a little however. He was taught to read the Bible, and having procured "Pilgrim's Progress;" "Robinson Crusoe," and some Wesleyan tracts, he read them with the greatest avidity, particularly the works of Bunyan. He afterwards came to London and there fell in love. Previous to this, Massey seemed to manifest very little taste for poetry, but the same arrow that pierced his heart opened in his brain a fountain from which has gushed, not the sickly effusions of cupid, but the genuine and deathless streams of poetry. The Methodist Protestant, in a biographical notice of Massey, (from which we gathered the substance of this notice,) ventures the assertion, that "If there is now in court or palace any young man in England, whose genius has more of promise to show, all things considered, than his, we should like to know who he is and what he has done."

North Carolina Election—Vote for Governor.

[NOTE.—There are several new counties, the vote of which has heretofore been counted with that of the old counties from which they had been formed. The new counties are, McDowell, counted with Burke; Catawba and Gaston, counted with Lincoln; Alamance, counted with Orange; Forsythe, counted with Stokes; Watauga, counted with Ashe; Union, counted with Anson; and Mecklenburg and Yadkin, counted with Surry. Under the new appointments these counties vote seperately.]

COUNTIES.	1852. Reid.	1852. Kerr.	1854. Bragg	1854. Dockery.
Alamance			696	597
Anson	513	1088	255	902
Ashe	916	551	556	666
Alexander	230	361	235	441
Burke	489	1216	333	751
Bertie	420	527	410	490
Bladen	631	358	620	426
Beaufort	554	847	572	910
Buncombe	684	946	562	775
Brunswick	271	343	435	416
Cumberland	1388	783	1473	904
Cabarrus	441	714	425	642
Catawba,			739	310
Cherokee	551	540	....	maj. 216
Chowan	228	249	288	245
Craven	698	597	638	599
Currituck	603	178	544	158
Caswell	1013	270	1007	220
Camden	122	488	125	461
Carteret	392	411	399	403
Chatham	980	995	1017	1137
Cleaveland	870	305	973	324
Columbus	443	198	512	304
Caldwell	196	600	219	620
Duplin	1072	190	1060	225
Davidson	746	951	679	1292
Davie	345	490	364	616
Edgecombe	1425	104	1404	155
Forsythe			897	802
Franklin	721	341	713	338
Gaston			800	138
Gates	406	363	maj. 55	....
Greene	361	347	358	351
Guilford	480	1524	533	1615
Granville	1063	1005	1078	995
Hertford	246	360	237	306
Halifax	541	551	584	551
Hyde	408	368	....	maj. 150
Haywood	551	368	345	350
Henderson	340	762	243	687
Iredell	393	1035	392	1256
Johnston	883	733	1034	827
Jones	240	214	230	229
Jackson			maj. 111	....
Lincoln	1934	680	573	296
Lenoir	459	267	394	276
Mecklenburg	1421	721	1023	652
Macon	432	451	....	maj. 161
Martin	676	260	696	299
Montgomery	209	706	145	741
Moore	646	615	605	752
Madison	168	278	696	299
McDowell			217	674
New Hanover	1542	350	1109	424
Nash	1030	84	1115	95
Northampton	586	504	641	492
Orange	1796	1528	963	1080
Onslow	696	167	596	238
Pasquotank	247	453	331	494
Pitt	649	636	725	708
Person	550	341	609	331
Perquimans	312	347	343	334
Rutherford	506	1106	621	1019
Robeson	760	693	782	679
Richmond	194	624	116	690
Randolph	439	1279	403	1378
Rockingham	1072	356	1036	317
Rowan	712	776	932	976
Surry	1376	1206	796	464
Stokes	1481	1132	636	437
Sampson	905	509	860	599
Stanley	80	896	95	800
Tyrrell	114	282	109	272
Union			727	472
Wilkes	393	1345	325	1271
Washington	297	247	245	388
Wake	1561	1102	1541	1180
Watauga			157	428
Warren	697	162	754	163
Wayne	1196	283	1145	304
Yadkin			650	758
Yancy	694	336	639	341
	48,484	42,993	47,495	44,983
	42,993		44,983	
	5,491		2,515	

The British Fleet in the Baltic.

Admiral Berkely recently made the following interesting statements in the House of Commons concerning the prosecution of the war with Russia. They were in reply to some statements of Lord Dudley Stuart.

Admiral Berkely said he could assure the noble lord that the Government were as anxious to send out gun-boats as he could be, but the matter was not so easy a one as the noble lord seemed to think.—The noble lord had been pleased to say that if twenty of these vessels were sent out to the Baltic, Cronstadt would be successfully bombarded. Now he had a letter from the gallant officer who conducted operations in the Baltic; and as he had served with that officer, he could state positively that no possible attempt would be omitted which held out the promise of getting at the enemy. (Hear, hear.) Sir Charles Napier said that it was not in his power to do anything with the powerful fleet which he had—and he need not tell the House that when the gallant admiral penned these words he was chafing like a lion in his den, (cheers:) but that to attack Cronstadt or Sveaborg would be certain destruction. (Hear.) And what said Admiral Chads, the most scientific officer in all that related to naval gunnery of the present day. He said that after two days inspection of the forts and the ships, he found that the fortifications were far too substantial to make any impression upon, and that it would be useless to direct the fire of the ships against such masses of granite, and that as to the ships, they were so placed that it was impossible to get at them. (Hear, hear.) He would trouble the House with one more short extract from a letter of Admiral Seymour, the Captain of the Fleet, and whose business it was to see that no vessel was without everything which was required. Admiral Seymour said that he had never been at any time, in want of anything—thanks to the provident measures adopted by the Admiralty. (Cheers.) But the worst statement of all, was that with which the noble Lord, the member for Marylebone wound up his remarks, to the effect that the fleets and arsenals of Russia might have been taken before this time, had the gallant Admiral been supplied with the requisite means by the Government, and had they not received orders to hold their hands. Now in the strongest language in which man could utter his sentiments—he declared—it being his duty to draw up the orders to the Admirals—that there never had been officers who had received more *carte blanche*, to undertake what they pleased, and that, so far from their hands being tied up, the Government had encouraged them in every operation which they thought fit to attempt. (Loud Cheers.)

THE DEFALCATION AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the mint defalcations says:

Our readers will remember that two or three months since, Mr. Negus, a clerk in the Philadelphia mint, was detected in a misappropriation of a portion of the gold in the vault to which he had access, but was allowed to go scot free on confession and the restoration of the amount he fixed as the sum total of his abstractions. He occupied a high social position in Philadelphia, and was a relative of the chief authorities at the mint. No attempt was made to prosecute him, but after a week or two he came on to New York and sailed for Europe.

There is no wonder that an example involving so little danger should find imitators, and we now learn that one of the employees in the melting room of the mint has been found pilfering, and has also "resigned his place" in consequence. He is (or rather was) a poor man, and it would not do to prosecute him, after allowing the other store polished sinner to escape; so that the public will not be surprised to learn that he has been requested to "go and sin no more."—Verily, we live in a charitable and forgiving world, where crime is not too rudely punished!

A LAWYER PUZZLED.—A member of the bar says that some time ago, a rough customer or rather a client came into his office, and began to state his case rather abruptly:

'Sir, I come to you for advice—I'm a husband in law.'

'A what!' spoke up learned counsel.

'Husband in law, sir!'

'I have never seen that defined among the domestic relations.'

'Don't you know what a husband in law is? Sir, you're no lawyer! You're an ignoramus! I'm a husband in law, but not in fact. Sir, my wife's run off.'

A MONKEY SUN-STRUCK.—Among the evidences of the intense heat yesterday, says the Charleston Standard of the 2d inst., we have to notice a monkey also fell under a sun-stroke. The little fellow had been carried by his master, Mr. Francois, in his buggy to Vendue Range, and having been left standing in the buggy for a few moments to amuse himself in that busy mart, he was found prostrate. His unfortunate condition excited much interest among the bystanders. He was taken to the Lunch House, and there, after an internal application of brandy and an external application of cold water, he came to his tricks again, and has, we believe, entirely recovered.

General Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1854.

The general orders of January 4 and May 23, 1853, are hereby revoked, and from and after this date the monthly pay of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, &c., in the navy will be increased as follows:

Yeomen, in ships-of-the-line, to	$45
do. in frigates, to	40
do. in sloops, to	30
do. in vessels smaller than sloops, to	24
Armorers, in ships-of-the-line, to	30
do. in frigates, to	25
do. in sloops, to	20
Ship's steward to	30
Boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, mates and master-at-arms, to	25
Ship's cook, coxswains, quartermasters, captains of forecastle, and surgeon's stewards, to	24
Sailmaker's mates, quarter-gunners, captains of tops, captains of afterguards, captains of hold, cooper, painter, armorer's mate, ship's corporal, master of band, cabin steward, wardroom steward, cabin cook and ward-room cook, to	20
Seamen, to	18
Musicians of 1st class, to	15
Ordinary seamen, to	14
Landsmen and musicians of 2d class, to	12
Boys, to	$8, 9, and 10

This increase will not apply to those enlisted for receiving ships and shore stations. Those now in the service who have received a bounty under the general order of May 23, 1853, will be charged with such part of the bounty as is proportioned to the unexpired term of their enlistment.

An advance of two months' pay only will be made when the recruit shall be received and duly entered on the books of some receiving ship. The other existing general regulations with regard to enlistments will continue in force.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

Post Office Department.

The appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th of June next, out of the moneys in the Treasury, arising from the revenues of said Department, are as follows:

Transportation of mails,	$5,275,000
Compensation to Postmasters,	2,000,000
Ship, steamboat and way letters,	25,000
Office furniture in the Post Offices,	8,000
Advertising,	85,000
Wrapping-paper,	55,000
Mail-bags,	55,000
Blanks,	65,000
Mail locks, keys and stamps,	26,000
Mail depredations and special agents,	60,000
Postmaster's Clerks,	560,000
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes,	56,000
Miscellaneous,	120,000
Compilation of Post routes,	1,000
Patent of the clamshell padlock, (conditional)	5,000
Total,	$8,394,000

And an appropriation from the general Treasury of not exceeding $2,343,464, to supply any deficiency in the Post Office revenue to meet the above. The Post-master-General is directed to continue mail service between Charleston and Havana, in the months of August and September, as is now done in the other ten months of the year. He is also directed to establish a mail on the Mississippi river, from Cairo to New Orleans and from Keokuk, Iowa, to Galena, Illinois.

The Territorial Homestead Bill.

Fairness being an undoubted Whig characteristic, it is but just that some of the Whig presses should be corrected as to a misinterpretation of one of the homestead laws. It is stated that President Pierce has approved a bill granting homestead to settlers in *New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska*. This is true in regard to the territory first-named, but is not correct as to the others. New Mexico being by no means an attractive agricultural region, but sterile and out of the reach of commercial facilities, it was deemed proper by Congress to hold out inducements to settlement by grants of land, as in Oregon, but not in quantities so large.

A casual reader might be very easily misled as to the provisions of the act by merely looking at the title, which is "An act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, *to grant donations of land to actual settlers therein*, and for other purposes." But homesteads are only actually granted in New Mexico, as the reader will perceive by a reference to the act itself.

The first section creates the office of Surveyor General *in New Mexico*, and regulates his salary and duties and the location of his office. The second section is in the following words, from which it will be seen that the Territory of New Mexico only is referred to:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to every white citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who was residing in said Territory prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and who may be still residing there, shall be and hereby is donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land.—And to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one years who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said Territory between the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three and the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, there shall in like manner be donated one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years: *Provided, however*, That each of said donations shall include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and shall be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land where the settlement was made before the survey, and where the settlement was made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement has been made; and all persons failing to designate the boundaries of their claims within that time shall forfeit all right to the same.

The next sections, as far as nine, inclusive, relate solely to New Mexico, and contain all the provisions necessary for a complete bill.

The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska are not named in the act until the 10th section, which authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor General for them, but none of the sections which contain a *homestead clause*. The 11th section directs how the surveys are to be made, the 12th section regulates pre-emptions, and the 13th section provides for new land offices, when the Indian titles shall have been extinguished.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Revolution in Spain.

All must admit that the result of struggle for supremacy in Spain is full of interesting consequences to the United States. The fate of Cuba is deeply involved, and the acquisition of that lovely island may be one of the first fruits of the revolution, which at present seems to be in most successful progress. Rejoiced as we are at the downfall of the corrupt government of Spain, we view the result in connection with the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as most interesting and valuable to our whole confederacy—and while History teaches us to base no certain calculations on the shifting scenes of Spanish internal dissensions, we heartily trust that the incipient successful revolution in Spain may be consolidated for a few months at least, so as to allow our Government to achieve by negotiation the greatest measure of the day—the admission of Cuba under the sheltering banner of the stars and stripes. The Union says:

"Spain is without money and without credit.—France is ready, at a moment's notice, to march an army across her frontiers the instant a republic is established or an Orleans dynasty proclaimed; England, who placed Isabella on the throne, against the legitimate pretensions of Don Carlos, would not suffer his son, Montemolin, to ascend the throne, and thereby contribute to the preponderance of absolutism in the European system. In this dilemma the Spanish people have no allies. Destitute of resources, torn and distracted by contending factions, on the brink of one of those disastrous civil wars, which from their frequency and folly, seem to be the chronic affliction of her system, where is Spain to look for a solution of the problem of her present situation? Only in a frank and manly restoration of her friendly relations with the United States.

Let her at once come to an adjustment of those embarrassing questions forced upon this country by the miserable government which she has just exterminated—a government made ignominious for a degree of faithlessness to her own people scarcely more unjustifiable than its outrageous disregard of the rights of our citizens. The United States have profound interest in the independence of Spain and in her freedom from foreign dictation on the part of England and France. Every American would discover in the regeneration of her people, in the develepenent of her internal resources, in the establishment of a free government based upon the national will, motives for a cordial and intimate alliance with a government that should be established with these objects and upon these principles."

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK.—The oldest house standing in the city of New York is the building owned by Alderman Gilford, and known as No. 122 William-street. The garden of this house, a hundred years ago extended to the stand of the East River—a gradual descent; and for many years was known and celebrated, in former days as producing the finest peaches and plums grown on this island.—The house was built of bricks, imported from Holland. Some of the timber in this house must be 120 years old if not more.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Administration and its Acts.

Under this caption the Boston Post contains a very long and remarkably able article, which we regret that we have not room for entire. No one can review the conduct of the present administration, and that of the previous Galphin dynasty, without being convinced of the firmness, efficiency and ability, with which President Pierce has carried out the long-cherished and salutary principles of the Republican party, and redeemed the promises of his noble Inaugural. In enforcing a strict and faithful economy, in cutting off the lavish and corrupting drains on the public treasury, which, under the late administration, had disgraced the nation; in enforcing a strict and industrious and energetic discharge of duty by government officials; in crushing the insidious and dangerous attacks on the treasury, embraced in the unconstitutional Lunatic and River and harbor bills; in carrying out the spirit and letter of the compromise of 1850, by securing the passage of the Nebraska bill with its repeal of the unjust and unwarranted sectional line of the Missouri compromise, and by a prompt and vigorous practical enforcement of the fugitive slave law; in settling old and troublesome difficulties with foreign powers, and the extension of free principles of commercial intercourse with one of the richest portions of the globe; in a word, both in his domestic and foreign policy, President Pierce has shown himself to be a faithful disciple of the States Rights strict construction school, a consistent and liberal champion of safe and gradual progress, a stern defender of the constitutional rights of the South, a true friend of the rights of the States and the union of the States, worthy of the applause, sympathy and support of the true patriots of the land. Especially should the South feel grateful to him for the fearless and admirable manner in which he has redeemed his pledges, and placed the ship of State on the republican track.

Among the valuable proofs of a wise and statesmanlike administration of our foreign policy, the Boston Post refers to the brilliant results of the negotiations to enlarge our commerce and to protect our rights.

1. The treaty with Mexico, by which serious difficulties of boundary have been peacefully adjusted; a right of way for interoceanic communication has been secured; a valuable acquisition of property has been gained, and thus a rupture with that country avoided.

2. The treaty with Japan, by which a new world has been opened to commerce, commenced, it is true, under the previous administration, but concluded by this.

3. A similar commercial treaty with Borneo, by which our trade in that region will derive great advantages.

4. The brillant success in obtaining of Denmark, for American vessels, an exemption from the Sound tolls—an exemption that no European nation enjoys, and which was acquired by a firm protest against their injustice, enforced by urgent argument.

5. An important treaty with Russia, by which the great and searching principle of "FREE SHIPS, FREE GOODS," is made a part of the international law between the two countries.

6. The reciprocity treaty with Canada—a liberal, comprehensive and splendid measure. American to the core in its basis—securing a large measure of reciprocal trade, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the extension of fishing rights; and closing up, sensibly and thoroughly, important points of dispute with Great Britain.

7. A number of treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their titles to lands in the territories.

To these, we doubt not, we shall have the pleasure of adding, what will be the crowning act of the administration and a work of numberless blessings to our confederacy and to the cause of good government throughout the world—we mean the acquisition of Cuba, not by the fierce instrumentality of lawless filibusters, but by the silent and potent influence of wise and vigilant and energetic argument and negotiation.

It is a matter of sincere gratification that, while the President was called upon to interpose his veto to check the wild legislation of Congress, his bold and patriotic action was finally sustained by Congress, thereby sanctioning the voice of the Democracy in 1852 and giving strength and solidity to the strict construction Republican cause.

No less gratifying is the firm manner in which President Pierce has executed the laws. "I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, are strictly constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect." Let recent events, well says the Boston Post, tell "how firmly and wisely the President has acted on this conviction. Was the case presented to him, as in the instance of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of carrying out the truly constitutional non-intervention *principle* of the 1850 compromise as to interference by Congress with slavery? He was ready to sign the bill, and thus unhesitantly to carry into effect this great principle. Was the case presented of a traitorous resistance to the fugitive slave law? He was ready, promptly, and unhesitantly, to say to the officers of the Government, 'the law must be executed,' and thus to sustain, by force of arms if need be, the constitutional rights which he had pledged the country to support.

"With an administration that has produced such results, what is there to prevent all who mean to oppose a stern resistence to the dangerous ambition or the morbid enthusiasm that would dissolve the bonds that bind the country together, from rallying about it? Opposition to such an administration is to be expected. The present is of the same character as that which Jefferson and Jackson encountered. No language, whether designed to belittle as to ability, or to reproach for success, has been applied to General Pierce, that is more outrageous than was applied by the opposition, to Jefferson and Jackson. Both were held up by opponents as unfit for the station; both were maligned as to motives; both were pronounced to have lost their popularity. Both, also, encountered opposition in the ranks of the democracy. Jefferson's party policy, which he terms one of '*coalition*,' estranged at first many of his supporters. He urged a re-union, on liberal principles, with his opponents; and for this he was charged with desertion of his principles. Another source of opposition he thus (1801) describes:—"Political adventurers, who have lost their chance of swindling and plunder in the waste of public money, will never cease to brawl on the breaking up of their sanctuary." Another source was disappointment as to office; and this carried off the brilliant Randolph.—But the country looked to measures, and, because of these, it sustained the administration. Precisely the same results were seen in Jackson's. Did not the papers team with meetings of 'original Jackson men' who denounced the intrepid hero? Did not eminent supporters fall off in Congress? Was he not vituperated as much as was Jefferson? But the people looked to his *acts*, the measures of his administration, and gave their judgment accordingly.—Though a union of all the elements succeeded in electing an opposition Congress, yet the people, when time and truth had done the work with clamor, nobly rallied to sustain measures that promoted the glory of the country. The same intelligent constituency exists to appeal to.

When such measures as we have enumerated, that will promote the good of the country, come to be searched, they will make friends. The democracy and indeed all good citizens, will ask with emphasis for the reasons why they should join in opposition to such measures. In due time the democratic party will rally to support a President and an administration so faithfully engaged in correcting, maintaining and strengthening the Laws, the Constitution and the Union. And when this noble organization, which in the past has borne our nation on so gloriously, rallies unitedly, and rallies for the sake of the country and nothing less than the *whole* country, it is sure to wave its banner in VICTORY."

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—At a conversation at the Polytechnic Institution on Thursday a curious illustration was given of the capabilities of photography in experienced hands. Two photographs were exhibited, one the largest and the other the smallest ever produced by the process. The first was a portrait the full size of life, and the last was a copy of the front sheet of *The Times* on a surface scarcely exceeding two inches by three. Both pictures were exceedingly perfect, the portrait being more pleasing and far more correct than those usually produced, while the copy, notwithstanding its exceeding minuteness, could be read without the assistance of a magnifying glass. The photographs were exhibited by Mr. Mayall, the well-known artist of Regent street, and excited considerable interest during the evening.—*London Times.*

BEET SUGAR IN RUSSIA.—The cultivation of the beet root in the vicinity of Odessa, in Russia and the extraction of sugar from it, have been and are now carried on to a considerable extent by the large landed proprietors of the country.