THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:
Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

The Ruins of the Democratic Party.

The XII. Article of the K. N. platform, as adopted by the minority of the Philadelphia national council, commences as follows:

"The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties," etc.

To this positive and distinct assertion we beg leave to call the attention of the Democrats of this District, and to ask them whether they can honor with their support or recognize as a brother Democrat, a candidate who stands upon the platform of a party which boasts that it has arisen upon the ruins of the Democratic party. What Democrat is there worthy of the name, who will admit that the Democratic party is in ruins, or that its principles are less sacred than in days gone by? Democrats of New Hanover and Duplin and Bladen and Sampson and Columbus and Brunswick and Cumberland and Harnett and Robeson and Richmond, when, we ask, did you authorize bitter Federalists at a Philadelphia pow-wow, or recreant Democrats in your own midst, to proclaim your party in *ruins?* The Democratic party in ruins! Tell that in Boston, but not on the Cape Fear! Tell it in Massachusetts, but not in Virginia or the Carolinas. The *Democratic party in ruins!* Nonsense—the Democratic party *can't* be in ruins. It is but the embodiment of the spirit of American progress and civilization, and while these retain their vitality the Democratic party must be the party of the country.

The members of the old Whig party may choose to consider their party in ruins—they may choose to support those who tell them to abjure even the Whig name. That is their look out, not ours, but for ourselves, as Democrats, we shall do no such thing—no man can receive the support or the slightest mite of the support of the Democrats of the Third District, who comes forward to insult them with the declaration that their party *is in ruins.*

No—a thousand times no! The Democratic party is rallying its forces for a prouder triumph—a nobler victory than any she has yet achieved. From Mason and Dixons Line to the Rio Grande, the whole South is wheeling into line and all that is best and most conservative at the North is preparing to stand by her in the approaching struggle. In the general disruption of religious and political ties the national Democratic party still stands like a broad and solid bridge to span the gulf, and allow the just and the moderate and the patriotic North and South to meet together and labor for the good of the Country, the Constitution and the Union. That party in ruins, and the miserable, mongrel broken up, hollow, Philadelphia pow wow arising upon its ruins! Bah!

Why, we should not be at all surprised to hear of a full anti-Know Nothing delegation being returned to Congress from North Carolina. Every word of news we hear from the first district confirms us in the belief that the able incumbent Dr. Shaw will be successful over his K. N. competitor Col. Paine. In the 2nd District, there is no organized opposition, and Col. Ruffin will certainly be elected. Of course, in this, the Third District, no cool man who knows anything about the state of things anticipates any other result than the election of Mr. Winslow by a large majority. In the Raleigh District we look upon the election of Mr. Branch as a fixed fact. The party there has the strength and after having so recently felt the ruinous effects of division, will be certain now to rally as one man to the support of a Candidate who is eminently worthy of their fullest confidence. In the 5th or Mr. Kerr's District the contest will be a close one. Mr. Reade, the K. N. candidate, is about the only judicious selection the order has made in the State, and, as having been a Whig in a strong Whig District, we at first thought his election certain; but more recent information has rather changed our opinion.—There are plenty of Whigs who will stick to Mr. Kerr, who will not join the secret society, nor leave the party of Clay and Webster, even in ruins, for that of Ned Buntline and K. Rayner, who has helped himself little among his Whig friends by his denunciation of the course of Mr. Badger in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Mr. Kerr's chances seem to us very fair.

Of the 6th, or Puryear's District, we know less than of any other District in the State. The Democratic press assures us that Mr. Scales, the Democratic candidate in opposition, has a very fair showing. Mr. Puryear is not strong. He never could get his old party vote. As for Craige and Clingman, *their* election is *certain.*

The ruins of the Democratic party! Humbug! sheer humbug, every word of it.

Laudation and Depreciation of Public Speaking and Speakers.

We are fully aware that it is too much the practice of newspaper editors and correspondents, when giving accounts of political discussions, to deal in unlimited laudation of those with whose opinions they agree, or whose success they desire, and, on the other hand, to unduly depreciate the efforts of the opposing candidate or speaker. This is wrong and even foolish. It amounts to nothing to say that Mr. Reid used up Mr. Winslow, or Mr. Winslow used up Mr. Reid. Such assertions can be made as easily without hearing either of the speakers as not. For ourselves, we claim no exemption from the weaknesses of editorial humanity. Our feelings, desires, and preconceived opinions may, and perhaps do, exercise an influence over our judgment; but this much we *will* say, that in giving a report of any public speaking or discussion, we endeavor to give the points and positions correctly—to show why and how any result has, in our opinion, been produced. And we will go further, and say that we do not charge any speaker with misstatement or misrepresentation of facts, without making distinct reference to the fact concerning which we assert the misstatement to have been made, and giving our authority for correcting such misstatement.

We have been led into this train of reasoning and remarks by noticing the following in the Fayetteville Observer of Monday:

MR. REID IN WILMINGTON.—Mr. Reid addressed a crowded audience in Wilmington on Friday night last. The Herald lauds and the Journal depreciates his effort.

The *Observer* then proceeds to give an instance of what we have asserted by quoting our contradiction of the statement made by Mr. Reid of there being four millions of Catholics in the United States. This statement Mr. Reid made on the authority of the Catholic Almanac. We obtained an Almanac and saw for ourselves that instead of four millions of Catholic population the whole number there put down was seventeen hundred and thirty-five thousand. We do not believe that we have in any case failed to give, or having given, failed to give fairly any of the tangible points, mode or arguments advanced by either of the gentlemen.

We always have differed, and we suppose always will differ from many of our best friends in matters of opinion, but when it comes to the statement of facts, that is another matter with which opinions have nothing to do.

We are requested to state that Wm. J. Houston, Esq., will deliver an oration at Stricklandsville, Duplin County, on the 4th of July—next Wednesday.

Mr. Reid's Address.

We think we are authorized in saying that Mr. REID's Address of Saturday night, gave as much satisfaction to the audience as any one of the kind ever delivered in this place. We are glad he acquitted himself so handsomely, and have no doubt he will sustain his positions with great credit, throughout the canvass.—*Commercial.*

Where Mr. Reid made his speech on Saturday night, the *Commercial* does not inform its readers. Perhaps it does not feel "authorized" to do so, or perhaps again, it was before a Know Nothing Council, or still another perhaps, the whole affair is a mistake, and Mr. Reid did not speak at all on Saturday night, and the *Commercial's* article is intended as a gentle hint to Mr. Reid to hold his tongue since the *Commercial* feels "authorized" in saying that his address on Saturday night (when he didn't speak at all) gave great satisfaction.

We suppose the *Commercial* meant Friday night.

By the way, the *Commercial*, talking of our notice of the speaking at Long Creek, says,—"Matter of this sort can be made up without much trouble—just as easy to write it *before* as *after* a political discussion." We bow to the experience of the editor of the *Commercial.* He speaks with the confidence of one who knows all about such bogus reports from practical use. We confess to our comparative backwardness. We haven't got that far yet. We are anti-Know Nothing, and consequently want to Know Something of a discussion before we notice it, and we did get our information of the Long Creek speaking from four or five different persons of intelligence and veracity.

Mr. Winslow opened with a very happy allusion to the occasion which had mainly drawn the assemblage together—a Masonic Celebration—the celebration of a secret society, but one with which, unlike the Know Nothing order, its members were proud to avow their connection, their place of meeting, and their principles of brotherhood and world-wide benevolence.—*Journal.*

It would have been as well, perhaps, for Mr. Winslow to have also stated, that the Romish Church has no feeling of regard for the Institution concerning which the "very happy allusion" was made; but just the reverse. We understand that membership in a Masonic or Odd Fellows Lodge is not permitted those who belong to this church; and we have heard of instances of withdrawals from Lodges, for the reasons above given. We must say that the "very happy allusion" of Mr. Winslow would not have been much improved by adding thereto an additional allusion concerning the hostility to Benevelent, Secret Societies, entertained by the Romish Church.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Herald seems to forget that Mr. Winslow is neither a Catholic nor the apologist of the doctrines of the Catholic Church. With them he has nothing to do. Perhaps that Church has doctrines which prevent its members belonging to secret societies.—We know of members of other Denominations who entertain the same prejudice on religious grounds.—We have nothing to say to them one way or another. The old anti-masonic party was we believe a whig concern, promoted mainly by those persons at the North who are now the most zealous promoters of Know Nothingism.

NORFOLK.

At a municipal election held in the city of Norfolk, Va., on Monday last, the Democratic ticket prevailed by an average majority of some sixty-three.—Norfolk has been one of the Know Nothing hot beds. The election was for Mayor and other town officers. Things are finding their level fast. As saith the poetical Symes of the Petersburg Intelligencer:

"Groan sinners, groan,
The day of retribution is at hand."

A month ago the K. N.'s carried Norfolk by 400 majority.

☞The Revolution in Norfolk, although very decided, is not so complete as the first accounts represented it. On the 23d of May, Flournoy carried the city by 395 majority. On Monday a Democratic Mayor was elected by 61 majority—and Democratic Council by 114 majority. The K. N.'s carried the balance of the city officers by an average majority of about 200. The K. N.'s elected their Councilmen in three of the four Wards, the Democrats in one.

It is then a drawn battle, in which the K. N.'s have elected the largest number of officers, and their opponents that on which the most direct test was made, the Mayor. This if not an absolute victory is a very great Democratic gain.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We received through the mail this morning the following circular or hand-bill, setting forth the movements of our friends in the West. As a matter of public interest, we publish it entire:

RAILROAD NOTICE.

At a meeting of a number of subscribers to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company in Lincolnton, on the 20th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Western section of this Road is now secure beyond doubt, and the Eastern section only requires further time to complete its subscriptions, to enable the Company to organize formally, it is

Resolved, That we recommend and earnestly request all the subscribers on the Western section to meet in Shelby, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of July next, to take into consideration the propriety of immediately procuring a competent Engineer, to commence a survey forthwith, and to take such other initiatory steps as will expedite the work after the Company is regularly organized. And it is further requested that those who cannot attend in person, shall at least be represented in said meeting by proxy.

June 22, 1855.

Scraps of News.

They say—that is the foreign papers say—that Eugenie is about to—that is to say that she soon will—in fact that there is a chance of an heir to the throne of France.

The crops in the northern part of this State, on the route between Raleigh and Danville, Va., are said to be very promising.

Orson Hyde, the Mormon elder, is going to get slightly married to twelve more wives. Spunky man Mr. Hyde.

☞There was a duel at or near Kingston, Upper Canada, on last Saturday week, between two members of the City Council. At the first fire one of the combattants fell and feigned dead—in fact played 'possum—whereupon the other took to his heels, and is supposed to be still running as he has not since been heard from.

☞We understand that there was quite a large audience present at Beattie's Bridge, on Friday last, to hear Mr. Winslow address his fellow citizens. We have received no account of the speaking.

COUNCIL 147.—We need hardly call attention to the *expose* which we copy from the Hartford *Times.* It is a startling document and will speak for itself. Council 147 speaks right out and tells a tale.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington Library Association, at the Commissioners' Hall, on the 27th inst., the following officers were appointed by the Board:—T. J. Norcum, Librarian; Wm. R. Utley, Secretary; and Donald McRae, Treasurer. Standing Committees,—James G. Swann, DuBrutz Cutlar, and William Hyde, Library Committee—Wm. Reston, George Houston and Capt. Gilbert Potter, Finance Committee—Thomas W. Brown, James G. Burr and J. H. Flanner, Membership Committee—E. A. Keith, Walker Meares and John Hall, Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of John A. Taylor, Esq., *Resolved*, That a Committee of two be appointed to draft a code of By-Laws for the Association. The Board appointed G. J. McRee and R. H. Cowan, as that Committee.

Resolved, That the Librarian is hereby authorized to receive any donations of suitable books, that may be tendered to the association.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all of the town papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet the last Wednesday in July. JAS. H. DICKSON, *Pres't.*
WM. R. UTLEY, *Sec'ry.*

QUITE UNNECESSARY.—There is a sign hanging over the door of a mantua maker's shop in Troy, N. Y., the concluding portion of which reads thus: "N. B. Dresses made lower than ever."

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of the citizens of Warsaw assembled at the old School House, on Friday the 15th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching 4th of July.

The meeting was organized by calling George W. Wallace to the Chair, and appointing C. B. Hobson, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to select an orator for the day. The Chairman appointed on said committee—C. C. Oates, D. G. Morisey and C. B. Hobson.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following committee of arrangements:—N. Frederick, John B. Southerland, and S. R. Bowden.

On motion, Parson Wallace was appointed to open the meeting by prayer; and C. C. Oates was appointed Marshal of the day.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE W. WALLACE, *Chairman.*
C. B. HOBSON, *Sec'ry.*

WARSAW, June 20, 1855.

Mr. RICHARD W. MILLARD—*Sir:*—You were unanimously elected Orator for the 4th of July next. We beg leave to add our earnest solicitations that you will not refuse to lend your aid in commemorating the day that gave light to the world and bade a nation live.

Respectfully,
C. C. OATES,
D. G. MORISEY,
C. B. HOBSON.

June 21, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours came to hand this morning informing me that I was chosen to deliver an address in your town on the 4th of July. Were it on any other occasion but this, I would be compelled to decline the invitation, as the time is so short, and I am unaccustomed to public speaking. But from consideration of your politeness, I will endeavor to do the best I can.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD W. MILLARD.

C. C. OATES and others—*Committee*

[From the N. C. Whig]

Mr. Caldwell's Card.

LINCOLNTON, June 12, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—The enclosed Card, written nearly two week's since, I find on my table, being placed there by a servant, by whom I had sent it to the Post Office the day on which it was written. Will you be kind enough to oblige me with inserting it in your paper as early as possible. Please to inform me by return mail whether you will oblige me by complying with my request.

Yours, respectfully,
J. A. CALDWELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

Having at the Mecklenburg Court, announced that I was a Whig candidate to represent you in the next Congress, I take the present occasion to withdraw my name from all connection with this distinguished position. It is unnecessary, perhaps, for me to give all the reasons which have induced me to adopt this course, I hope, however, to have your forbearance while I make a short exposition of the causes that have led to it.

At the solicitation of many prominent men of the District, who addressed me as a *Whig*, I determined to canvass the District in opposition to Mr. Craige.—This was pretty generally known by my personal friends, prior to the 4th day of March last, and before the Know Nothing party, as I believe, had obtained any considerable foothold in Western Carolina. A few weeks afterwards, I was informed by a gentleman who was admitted into my warmest affections, of two things, first—that this new party contained one-half, if not more, of the voters in the District, and second—that I must join it. Having an opinion of my own, I dissented to both of his propositions. Again and again, were his visits repeated and his overtures rejected—finally, his perseverance prevailed on me to abandon my position, although my opinions were maintained, and I became a member entitled to all the privileges of the party.

The very evening that I had, under a treaty of peace, become an involuntary volunteer, in the service of 'the magnanimous Mexican,' it was intimated to me that I might take a second position in the new party, that is, that I might have the privilege of taking a place in the ranks and fighting for somebody else. The 'planing mill' convention met, no lights being in the room by which it could be seen who was working upon. The discovery in the morning, was that I was planed down and snugly *stowed* away.—This did not coincide altogether with my views of propriety, so I availed myself of the opportunity of announcing myself a candidate that day, in order to resume the position which had been so inconsiderately abandoned. I am now both out and off, out of the party and off the canvass. May I be pardoned, fellow-citizens, for presuming to speak a warning word to those of you, who have been accustomed to battle for the principles promulgated by Mr. Clay, and expounded by Mr. Webster. If I am, then listen to my voice when I say beware of attaching yourselves to the Know-Nothing party. You will be told that it is a national party, which alone can, and will save the *Union*, the CONSTITUTION, the SOUTH. The obligation (as published) of the third degree, is relied upon as the chief panacea *after* the mild cathartic of the first and second, has purged the country of Romanists and foreigners. You will observe that the regular course of the faculty is reversed in the new practice—salts first and then calomel, instead of blue mass and seidlitz afterwards. I must confess that I do not appreciate fully the efficacy of this oath. Every individual who takes a seat, either in the Presidential chair or in the Senate and Representative Chamber, swears to support the Constitution of the United States. If this oath, solemnly taken in the face of day, under the eye of an individual, both legally and morally qualified to administer it, will not preserve the Union, the Constitution, and of consequence, the South, I must be pardoned for doubting the virtue of an obligation—a *higher* obligation of a 'higher law' party. Do you understand how an obligation taken with the right to dispense with it at pleasure, is to accomplish that which patriotism fails to do? Do you understand how an obligation or a resolution to vote *down* Douglass and Chandler, Shields and Mitchell, while the permission to vote *up* Seward and Wilson, Fessenden and Durkee, is to preserve the Union? Can you tell me where is the justice of venerating Tauney for his integrity, and praising Gampbell for his fidelity and capacity, and damning them for their religion? Can you tell me why I, a Southern man, shall spurn a foreigner and embrace a yankee abolitionist? This enquiry cannot be answered satisfactorily. Yet, the Know-Nothing party commands the former and tolerates the latter. It is difficult to perceive that 24,000,000 of Protestants are endangered by the presence of 2,000,000 of Catholics, while 7,000,000 of slave-owners are secure in the presence of 15,000,000 of abolitionists. Verily it is not so. The Know Nothing party is a foil, given by the North to the South, as mariners throw a 'tub to the whale.' While our eyes are wandering in search of 'false tokens,' the barbed harpoon is savagely driven into our vitals, and we perish fighting an imaginary foe and trusting to the honor of a known one. This is senseless position for sensible men to occupy. Let men intreat you as Southerners, to avoid it. If you are Whigs—opposed to democracy and Know-Nothingism combined, it is your duty to take the lesser evil. Mr. Craige is a Democrat, Mr. Stowe both Democrat and Know-Nothing. I shall give my vote to the former with as much pleasure as I should give it to the gallant Kerr, if I were a citizen of the Guilford District.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
J. A. CALDWELL.

Know Nothing Presidential Movement of Whig Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1855.

A very curious story has been circulated to-day, within a narrow circle, and I give it to you for what it is worth. The rumor is that, during the last session of the late Congress, Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*, Rayner, Flournoy, and other gentlemen of the South, met in this city, in secret conclave, the result of which conference was a promise of nearly all of the Whig Congressmen from the slave States to cast their lot with the Know Nothings. Stephens, Toombs, Kerr, and a few others, declined, and are now actively engaged in fighting that Order, while the others—at least some of them—are as fiercely engaged fighting on the other side.

It is further said that Bell, of Tennessee, was spoken of, (in connection with Houston,) for the Presidency. He had voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and this, it was thought, would make him acceptable to the North, while, being a Southern man, he would not be damaged in that section of the country.

Whether the story is literally true or not, concurrent events (omitting the subject of the Presidency) seems to confirm the rumor.

A man recently died at Stamford, Conn., leaving five children, all of whom were born after he was 70 years of age.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The steamer Star of the West from San Juan, with $625,000 in specie on freight, and 500 passengers, reached here at 9 o'clock to-night. She arrived off Sandy Hook this forenoon, but owing to the dense fog prevailing was unable to make the port until this evening.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer Pacific which left San Francisco at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

The Star of the West left at San Juan the British steam frigate Buzzard and the French steam frigate Aacheson, said to be awaiting the arrival of the Kinney Expedition.

The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's left San Juan del Sud on the 7th, all well.

The municipal election in San Francisco created great excitement, and resulted in the choice of the following officers, viz:—Democrats—James VanNess, mayor; Wm. McKibbon, treasurer; Andrew Moulder, comptroller; J. Hoff, surveyor. The Know-Nothings elected the tax-collector, harbor master, city marshall and city attorney. The democrats elected four aldermen and four assistants; and the know-nothings also four each. The election was regarded as a test of strength in the struggle between the native and the foreign born citizens. There was more excitement during the contest than in any previous election in the city.

The gambling law went into operation on the 17th ult., and the gambling saloons closed forever.

The ship Charlotte took fire in the harbor by spontaneous combustion, and the vessel was scuttled.

The snow was still several feet deep in the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The creditors and time certificate holders of Page, Bacon & Co., have had several large meetings relative to refusal of Daniel L. Page to secure parties who came forward two months since to sustain the House. Committees were appointed to examine the affairs of the House generally. Finally, at a meeting on the 29th May, C. K. Garrison pledged property to the amount of $400,000 to support the house by way of serving the creditors and staying further legal proceedings. The creditors now look forward with renewed hope of being fully indemnified.

The affairs of Adams & Co. being investigated in the Fourth District Court, Judge Lake has decided that bankers are entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws.

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the morning of the 18th, commencing in Porter's drug store, Commercial street, and proved the most extensive conflagration that had happened for several months, the entire square bounded by Davis, Front, Sacramento and Commercial streets being consumed. Among the property destroyed is Kellogg & Provost's saloon, Bradley's clothing store, the steamboat saloon, McGuire's clothing store, the Swiss hotel, Metropolitan saloon, W. B. Brown, J. S. Kennedy & Co's flour store, Dodd's stove factory, Avery, Coggwell & Co., stove warehouse, and Knickerbocker's New Orleans Exchange.

Letters from San Francisce render it probable that Walker and Kinney's expedition will join forces in Nicaragua. The Alta Californian says that Walker enters Nicaragua at the express invitation of Castillan, the democratic candidate for President there, and who is still waging war against the legitimate party. Walker has a formal compact with the State granting him 72,000 acres of territory, to be chosen from any public lands in Nicaragua.

CHINA.—Advices from Canton, April 14th, say that the pirates under Holuk, numbering over 1000, had been attacked and killed.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, June 25—The steamer George Law, with later dates from California, arrived this morning. She brings the California mails of 2d June, one million and fifty-two thousand dollars in treasures, and seven hundred and fourteen passengers. When crossing the isthmus, the passengers in the last train met with a serious accident; while descending a steep grade, one of the forward cars became disconnected, which created a space between the separated cars, and upon the exhibition of the signal to stop, the forward cars were halted, and the disconnected cars continued with a downward velocity so severe as to crush two or three cars and injure others. Samuel Anderson, of Jefferson County, New York, was sitting on the platform, and was killed.

California papers of the 2d of June, contain but little additional news.

At Sacramento, on the 1st June, the thermometer stood at 96 deg. at noon.

In the San Francisco Market, on the first of June, good jobbing trade prevailed, with a moderate degree of activity, from first hands, at the following rates: Gallego flour, $13; wheat, $1 87½; mess pork, $16½; crushed sugar, 12 cts.; turpentine, 70 a 75 cts.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 26.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived at this port from Vera Cruz, with advices from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst., from which we learn that Santa Anna had returned to that city.

The Government papers report the defeat of several small parties of the insurgents. ALVAREZ had defeated the Government troops near Mescate, with the loss of five hundred men, and had joined Gen. COMMONFORT. The latter and ALVAREZ had taken Sonora and were investing Morelia.—Communications between Monterey and San Luis Potosi had been prohibited. All the troops that can be spared have been ordered to march to Nueva Leon and to recapture Monterey. Gen. WOLL will defend Matamoras to the last; but he has only six hundred men under his command.

The Beauties of Know-Nothing Legislation.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) June 22.—The most exciting affair of the session took place in the house to-day. Mr. Pitman, of Bartlett, presented the following:

Whereas the preamble and joint resolution in relation to the grant of the public lands for the benefit of the indigent insane have been passed by this house and sent to the senate for concurrence, which preamble contains misstatements of the facts of the case of such a nature as to reflect discredit upon this house, by showing its members to be ignorant of matters upon which they assume to act, and thereby placing upon the public records a standing reproach upon the character of the State: therefore,

Resolved, That a member be sent to the senate requiring that body to return said preamble and resolution to this house, in order that the said misstatements may be corrected, and such discredit and reproach may be removed from the members of this house, and from the character of the senate.

A long and most violent discussion arose; after which the motion to adopt was lost—203 to 68.

The following is the preamble referred to above:

"Whereas the bill granting 12,000,000 acres of public lands to be appropriated *pro rata* among the several States of our Union for the benefit of the indigent insane passed the United States Senate at the last session of Congress by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 81 to 53, yet failed to become a law in consequence of the veto message of the President of the United States."

The objections to the above were that the bill of Congress specified ten instead of twelve millions of acres, as stated in the preamble agreed to by the House. The preamble stated that the bill had passed Congress at the last session, whereas it had passed at the one previous; and that, instead of the bill providing for a *pro-rata* division of the public lands among the States, as stated in the preamble, the bill provides that there be appropriated in a compound ratio of their geographical extent.

[If deluded people, instigated by unprincipled politicians, will attempt to make legislators out of Know-Nothings, what else can be expected?]

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL AND METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The Protestant Churchman gives the following contrast:

"According to the last census, the number of Methodist churches in the United States is 13,338; the value in Church property $14.836,148; and the amount of accommodations, 4,354.101; the number of Episcopal churches, 1,461; the value of the Church property $11,384.210; and the Church accommodations 644,538. Thus it appears that while the Methodists have nearly twelve thousand more Church buildings, their property exceeds only by three and a half millions. The average cost of our churches is nearly $7,000 apiece, and that of the Methodist edifices a little over $1,000 each. While ours cost seven times more, they have nine times as many, and seat seven times the number."

PRESENT TO SMITH O'BRIEN.—A gold vase, presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien by his countrymen in Australia, is exhibiting at Mr. Corr's, Rue de l'Ecuyer, Paris. It forms a gigantic cup, and covers 22 centimetres high, and weighing near four kilos. It is of the purest gold, and is intended to be sent to the Paris exhibiton, as a specimen of Australian produce and manufacture. Its value is estimatedt at 20,000f.

Barnum's Autobiography Continued.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader publishes the following genuine letter, addressed to a gentleman in that city. It was evidently not intended for publication, but it will be none the less instructive of the writer's shameless character on that account. It is a fit appendix to the story of the Mermaid, Joice Heith, or the Wooly Horse, or to the late disgusting Baby Show in New York city:

DEAR SIR: Having a few minutes' leisure, I concluded to write to you the gist of what I have written ——. I would like to lecture all season, or nearly so; but I don't think it will do to advertise me through the country like a show. The only plan is to have a judicious man go ahead and arrange with lyceums, so that I am paid always as much as $50 to $100 per lecture, or have a share of receipts, which will amount to that!

When a lyceum is full, then sometimes it would do to get some leading citizens to invite me to give a lecture on my own account, (as I pass through their town to fill other engagements;) any book store man in the town should aid in making it a hit, as it will help the sale of his books considerably. He might also, perhaps, advertise to furnish, gratis, a ticket to the lecture to each purchaser of a book, after allowing me ten cents each for his tickets. 12½ or 15 cents is as much as ever ought to be charged to hear me lecture on the "Philosophy of Humbug." On Sunday evenings I could lecture on temperance, (where I have not yet lectured,) and ought to receive $25 or more for it. I have thought of sending ——, or some other judicious man, who would not compromise me, to make the arrangements. I need the money to help me out of the Crystal Palace embarrassments; and I fear you would want too big a slice, and I also expect you are occupied with ——. I give five lectures next week in Northampton, and some other places in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, receiving $60 per night. I could draw well in Columbus, Ohio, (where I have never been,) and also in many towns in Ohio and Indiana. Truly yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

CAN A CORPORATION GET DRUNK?—That the individual members of it can, and do, is a clear case, and will not be questioned. But can a corporatian in its "corporate capacity" get into what O'Doherty calls a state of "*civilation*"—that is, such a degree of ebriety that the inebriate pronounces the word "civilization" with the elision of the "iz." It would seem improbable; yet we know a case where the excuse of drunkenness was urged by a prosecuting attorney in a manner to favor the affirmative of the question. It happened some years ago, in one of the northern counties of Vermont, that the *then* "State's Attorney," though a man of great legal ability, was rather too fond of "the critter," and with a perversity of habit which we have often seen in others, was pretty sure to drink too deep at the very time when it was most necessary that he should be sober. On one occasion an important criminal case was called on by the clerk, but the attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair, being in fact not fairly able to stand on his feet. "Mr. Attorney, is the state ready to proceed?" said the judge. "Yes—hic—no—your honor," stammered the lawyer, "the state—is not—in a state to try this case to-day—the state, your honor, is—*drunk!*"

We find several of our exchanges copying an error, which originally appeared in the New York Tribune, where it was no doubt copied from some German statisical work. It is to the effect that the area of the Russian empire is 316,096 square miles. The error consists in the omission of the fact that these are German square miles, each of which is equal to 25 English square miles, so that the entire area of the Russian empire is really 7,906,397 English square miles. If the statement to which we allude, were correct, the Russian empire would be comparatively a small affair, as the area of the United States is over 3,000,000 of square miles since the acquisition of the GADSDEN treaty purchase. The great empires of the world rank as follows in regard to extent and population:

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Russian	7,906,397	65,331,568
British	7,568,821	161,501,031
Chinese	5.200,000	230,000,000
United States	3,000,000	23,000,000
Brazilian	2.700,000	7,000,000

THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.—We learn that the three American Commissioners, who recently visited France with the object of obtaining permission from the Emperor to pass through the French army at the Crimea, were not received so favorably as was anticipated, and they immediately left for Berlin and Warsaw, having been invited by the Czar to visit Russia. Indeed the rumor is that the head of the French government treated them with anything but generous courtesy. We trust, however, that this account may prove exaggerated, for we cannot conceive why Louis Napoleon should manifest towards the three gentlemen, Major Mordecai, Col. Delafield, and Capt. McClellan, anything but kindness and good will, especially as the mission is one of a purely scientific nature in a military point of view, and is, of course, not intended to interfere in the slightest manner with either of the parties in the war.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, June 21.*

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—St. Johns (N. F.) papers received by the Asia, contain the following, showing the progress making by the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company:

The New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company's steamer Victoria had returned to St. Johns, having been engaged in transporting laborers and supplies to Bay Despair, and other places on the telegraphic line where the work was to be resumed. Two hundred men have been left there with six week's provisions, and the Victoria, after having received some slight repairs, would leave with additional men for the line. The St. Johns papers are sanguine that this great work will be effectually and speedily accomplished. The Victoria also brought cheering accounts of the fishery from all parts of the coast where she had visited.

"Tomfoolery."

Since the defeat in Virginia the leading organs of the Know-Nothings, such as the New York Herald, etc., have discovered that the secret feature of the Know-Nothings, their grips, pass-words, signs, &c., &c., are all "tomfoolery," and should be done away with. This is not at all surprising.

The humbug has been disclosed—the "Fejee Mermaid" Know-Nothingism turns out to be nothing more than an ingenious union of a Whig head, an Abolition body, and an "*American*" tail. The political Barnums are now engaged in exposing their own humbug, and "tomfoolery" is the word written on the foreheads of the innocent dupes. If any Democrats in Georgia still hug this monster to their hearts, they are to be pitied. A grosser imposition was never palmed off upon any people than this Know-Nothing humbug. When will Democrats learn to beware of the foils of their enemy.—*Milledgeville Federal Union.*

THE EMIGRANT BOY'S BURIAL.—[A letter from the banks of the Juniata gives us the following incident:]

"It was a bright summer morning, and a procession of mourners came slowly up our village street. A coffin was borne low down by the bearers until the bier almost touched the pavement. Then came foreign men, two by two; then the women in their short skirts and wooden shoes, side by side—all still, save now and then a German word spoken quietly, to remark the town, or some of our people, as we stood and gazed at the strangers. Last of all in the procession came *the mother*, walking alone, her hands clasped over her Dutch heart, and her golden hair braided round her head, which was bowed low upon her breast. She wore neither bonnet nor shawl; so we could easily see the tears fall and her heart heave, as step by step bore her nearer to the house appointed for all the living. When the clods of the valley rested on the breast of her first-born, she took one long, earnest look upon the fresh earth, then her clear blue eye wandered around over the graves, the old tombstone, to the trees above, to the hills beyond, to the distant mountains, as if she sought to impress the view indellibly upon her memory, so that she might have some picture for her poor broken heart to rest upon, as the last sleeping-place of her blue-eyed boy. Again the procession passed through our streets, and the strangers took the passage-boat to continue on their journey. Once more she followed and rested upon the berth where her darling had, a few hours before, murmured his last '*Ich liebe Dich.*' As they wended their way to the far-off west, often would that mother's heart turn again to our quiet churchyard."

"Your stairs are very dark, Mr. Dudson. Do you think I can find the bottom?"

"Nothing easier, my dear madam. All you have to do is to let go the bannisters, and make a stumble."

Naval Board to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

This Board has assembled at Washington, and we cannot conceive a more delicate and embarrassing duty than that which has been placed in its hands. According to the instructions received by the Board from Secretary Dobbin, its duties are of an "advisory" nature, and as an aid to the Executive in promoting the efficiency of the Navy. But this "advisory" will not relieve the Board of responsibility. The Executive will follow its "advice," or else the organization of the Board is a mere farce. What are the duties of the members, under the law, according to the Secretary's instructions? They must make a careful examination, and report all officers who are incapable, mentally, physically, and morally, from performing their whole duty, efficiently and promptly, ashore and afloat! We venture to say that there is not one of the Board who would not rather lie broadside to broadside with the largest line of battle ship in the British navy, than sit in such an inquisition upon the capacity, conduct and character of his brother officers. It is due to the country, however, that the Navy should be weeded of worthless and inefficient men, and we trust that the moral heroism of a Board, composed of such men as Shubrick, Perry, &c., will be equal to their physical courage.

According to the instructions of the Secretary, there are two distinct classes of officers to be brought within the examination of the Board, and one of these classes is sub-divided. They are required to report the names of officers who should be, in their judgment, placed on the "reserved list," and then designate those of the "reserved" who, in their opinion, for service rendered and for fidelity in the discharge of duty, should receive full "leave-of-absence" pay, and those who should merely receive furlough, or half "leave of absence" pay.

They are required to advance a step further in their examination and discrimination, and report the names of such officers as they "believe" have become incompetent "from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officers to justify" their recommending them to "be stricken altogether from the rolls" And on this point, the Secretary suggests the opinion that an officer is to "blame if he has become incompetent from neglect of duty and inattention and indifference to his profession, as well as from dissipation and immoral indulgences."

To be placed on the reserved list with full leave-of-absence pay, is considered no degradation, but a high compliment to those who have faithfully served their country, but have become unable to perform the severe duties of their profession. Nor does the Secretary consider that it will be necessarily a degradation, or a mark of governmental displeasure, for an officer to be placed on furlough, which is half leave-of-absence pay, because he says he may have become really incompetent to the discharge of his duties, and yet may not have served so long and faithfully, and with such credit, as to entitle him to the highest compensation to be deserved.

In holding their deliberations, "the entire Board will sit together, deliberate and determine, and by proper means authenticate their conclusion as to lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen; after that the lieutenants will have to retire, and the captains and commanders will act in regard to all officers of the rank of commander; when the commanders must retire, and the captains will act as to officers of that rank. All the examinations having thus been made, and the proper judgments reached, in the manner contemplated by the law, the sum total of the opinions will be certified to the Secretary in such form of authentification as he in his regulations shall see fit to prescribe."

Again, we repeat it is a most trying and painful responsibility which is devolved upon this board. If they perform their duty faithfully and "without fear, favor or affection," they will achieve the most signal benefits for a service upon which the country depends for its security and honor, in all future contests with the great powers of the world.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

"Sam" in a bad fix in Pennsylvania.

The following, from the Philadelphia North American, a leading Whig journal, shows that the "American" platform is repudiated in the Keystone State, and that "Sam" is in a terrible straight. How do Southern Know-Nothings "like the picture?"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The tone of *all the Whig and American papers in the interior of the State* that have yet come to hand, is adverse to the position on slavery assumed by the late Know-Nothing National Council. *It is also evident that the Whig party will not unite with the American Organization on a common State ticket.* The Delaware County Republican Lancaster Examiner and Herald, Westchester Village Record, Norristown Herald, Chambersburg Repository, York Republican and Pittsburg Gazette, all oppose the Know-Nothings and favor a Whig opposition thereto. The Chambersburg Repository calls for the Whig Committee of Franklin county to meet and have a Whig ticket nominated against the Know-Nothings. It is not yet certain, however, that the American party will take such a course as will render a separation from the Whigs necessary. The State Council will meet on the third of July, and all appearances go to show that the platform adopted at Philadelphia will be rejected. The Pittsburg Commercial Journal says that every