THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1855.

RATHER FAST.—We notice that some of our Democratic cotemporaries, in this State, as well as elsewhere, have commenced hoisting the names of gentlemen as candidates for the Presidency. With all due respect for our worthy friends, whose political knowledge and tact we estimate highly, we feel constrained to think that such movements are premature. They *may* tend to embarrassment. The strength of any particular gentleman in any particular locality is hardly index to his general strength in convention, or throughout the State or United States. As matters now stand, we must confess that all we can say, or see ground for saying, is that we shall support any true Democrats nominated by a Democratic National Convention, and standing upon a true and unmistakeable Democratic platform, agreed to by such convention. If the Democratic Convention wants to do its duty to itself and to the country, it must know no cant. It must hear nothing of "Young America," or old America. It must know of nothing but national constitutional measures and men, young or old, as may be, and that these men once in the field, the Democratic party throughout the country, must show that it, and every member of it, can be as fully relied upon to stick up to their nominations, without an oath, as their opponents can with an oath. We must meet secrecy and oaths with openly declared principles, and trust to the strength of those principles to overcome every hostile organization. The squabble about men must be kept away. Next year it will be a fight for the constitution, a trial of strength between the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and oaths and obligations of the National K. N. Council. Nothing less than our form of government will be at stake.

☞ There is nothing more unjust than making sweeping judgments of a class, founded upon isolated cases. For instance:—we find in a cotemporary the following paragraph:

"A Catholic priest has been imprisoned in Chicago for drunkenness, and a Protestant minister for horse-stealing."

Would it be fair to draw from the above isolated facts the inference that all Catholic Priests were drunkards, or that the customary amusement of Protestant Ministers were horse-stealing. We think not, and yet we have seen things in the papers about as fair and reasonable. They used to have a sort of Spanish organ published in New Orleans for circulation in Cuba, the chief object of which seemed to be the collection, from all the papers in the Union, of every crime and misdemeanor committed, or alleged to be committed, throughout the length and breadth of thirty-one States. These were calculated and intended to convey the impression that crime was the every-day business of the people, and so to scare off the Cubans from any desire for a nearer connection with this country. We have no belief in any such system, and, above all, we dislike to see it resorted to by religionists or by religionist politicians in their controversies with other denominations. Where hundreds stand firm, and one single clergyman errs, that one is paraded as though a sample of the opposite faith, nothing, of course, being said of similar or worse cases on the side that gloats over the exposure.

THE EPIDEMIC INCREASING.—Heavy rains and other unfavorable circumstances have had the effect of stopping the progress of improvement in the health of the fever-cities. Things have fallen back since Monday to nearly their old stand; not so bad only because of the want of sufficient food for the disease. The deaths in Norfolk on the 18th amounted to 40. To some extent the country around is becoming infected, even beyond the range of what can properly be considered suburbs. Several of the new cases have been among these comparative 'outsiders.' The proportion of deaths to the whole number attacked is greater now than it was at the first breaking out of the disease.

We find in the papers the names of 322 adult white persons, who are *known* to have died of Yellow Fever in Portsmouth. The number of children, we presume, must have been fully as great, and this, with the colored population who have died, would bring the list close up to a thousand. The number of deaths in Norfolk has been even larger. The worst of it is that there still seems to be no real, permanent abatement of the disease or its ravages.

☞ Godey for October, is on hand. Fully up to the usual standard of excellence in its peculiar line, neither a very deep nor scholarly line, but one that pays—is free from impropriety of any kind—and above all, pleases the ladies, as a glance at its illustrations will show that it is bound to do. Out of some 32 illustrations all but three have relation to female or infantile costume; and of the remainder, one is a "model cottage," a "love of a cottage."

During one of the melting days of which a few "might have been felt" this season, a sentimental youth complained of the "coldness of the world," to a matter of fact friend, who very sinfully wished it "a d——d sight colder." Exit sentimental in a *melting* mood.

WANT OF SALTPETRE.—The powder mills throughout the country are feeling the effects of the war.—None of them have stock on hand to work more than sixty days. They will have to compete with the powers militant for villainous saltpetre, much of which must be "digged out of the bowels of harmless earth."

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—The Wadesboro' (N. C.) *News* learns that a short time since, a Mr. Lotharp, residing near Coburn's store in Union county, intending to give two of his children quinine for chills and fever, through mistake gave them something else, resembling quinine, which threw them into spasms, causing the death of both in a very short time. Drugs should be carefully handled.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—We understand that a very destructive fire is raging in the woods in Brunswick County, on Town Creek. It is said to have spread over the space of thirty-five miles. It is making its way towards the coast. The origin of the fire was from lightning. It commenced on Sunday morning last. We fear that the destruction of property must be very considerable. A good rain would be worth thousands.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN KANSAS.—A correspondent, writing from Fort Leavenworth, on September 3d, says:

An election took place to-day and went off very quietly, and I believe there was but very few illegal votes cast; the pro-slavery candidate for Mayor was so badly beaten by noon that he withdrew and left his Free State opponent in the field alone. The Free State candidates for council were all but three elected. There seems to be any quantity of Know-Nothings here. On the tickets were two foreigners—they were scratched by most every person. If Missourians will keep out of the Territory at the fall election the Free State candidate for delegate to congress will be elected by a large majority. It is said by most every person that I meet, that has been through the Territory, that three-fourths of the people are in favor of a free State.

The above we find in the Washington "Organ" (K. N.) It will be remarked the coincidence between the defeat of the pro-slavery candidate and the scratching of the "two foreigners."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—His Excellency Gov. Bragg, has recommended the 25th of next month, October, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving."

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEW YORK.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic, with Liverpool advices to the 8th instant, arrived at New York at a late hour on Wednesday night last.

Among the passengers by the Baltic are his excellency Don Alfonso de Escalante, minister from the court of Spain to the United States, and his excellency Gen. Urage, Mexican minister to the court of Prussia.

The political news by this arrival is not important. No change in the state of affairs before Sebastopol.

Cotton is dull, and a shade lower.

The market for breadstuffs is higher, but not quotably higher.

Consols closed at 90⅞.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The following are the latest official despatches:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 25, 1855.

MY LORD:—Having been engaged since daylight in a careful observation of the position in front of Balaklava, I am unable to address your lordships at any length to day.

The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackensie, Tasova, and Karales, their left extending as far as the village of Makoul, and are supposed to have received considerable reinforcements, which probably consist of two divisions of grenadiers, which have been conveyed in carts from Bakshiserai and Simpheropol.

The bridges across the great harbor is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earth-works on the north side of the harbor.—Entrenchments have been thrown up on the Severnava Hill, extending from the sea-coast to the site of the first light-house, facing north.

From various sources we learn that the Russians on the right bank of the Tehernaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

Our siege operations progress steadily with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side, as the accompaying lists testify. J. SIMPSON.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Prince Gortschakoff briefly says: "The fire of the enemy continues as before. There is nothing new."

SAME DATE.—Pelissier telegraphs: "All goes well; everything advance We are making progress."

DAMAGE TO SEBASTOPOL.—General Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses

Writing on the 17th, the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 16th, and adds:

"On our side, despite the violence of the bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well-directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably delayed the works"

This extract is from the *Invalide Russe* of August 30th.

RUSSIA.—Gen. Berg, who commands at Sweaborg, has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew.

ST. PETERSBURGH, September 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued abolishing, on the proposal of Prince Paskiewitch, the field commissariat of the army on active service—Commissary General Annenkoff resuming his former charge. Count Nesselrode has received "permission to travel."

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an imperial decree modifying the import duty on manufactured iron and machinery.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—Intelligence from Asia Minor is reported to be more favorable to the Turks.—According to a Turkish bulletin, the Russians advanced, on the 4th of August, against the entrenchment of Kars, and attacked a battery. An artillery fight ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Russians retired, leaving 100 dead. Allowing for exaggeration, it would seem that no general attack had been attempted. Erzeroum is said to be completely relieved. At Kerpi-Keni, a village on the road to Kars, a skirmish of cavalry took place. Afterward the Russians broke up from before Erzeroum, and retired on Kars, across the Soghanli range of hills.

Letters say that Omer Pacha will not go to Kars, but will move on to Teflis, with the two-fold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia, and cutting off their retreat, and also of presenting an opportunity to the Circassians and other mountain tribes to join him.

RUMORS OF NEGOTIATION.—The pro-Russian paper *Le Nord*, of Brussels, says: "If we may interpret in a pacific sence the returning activity of diplomatists, all hope of an arrangement is not lost. M. de Bourquency and Prince Gortschakoff passed the whole morning of the 30th ult. together, in conference with Count Buol, at Vienna. The Vienna cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which take place between Austria and Prussia give reasan to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties who may be tempted to extend the war beyond the object for which it was ostensiby undertaken."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—AN ANTICIPATED ASSAULT—PREPARING FOR WINTER QUARTERS.—The cannonade of October last (says the Times) was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured on the besieged city. The weight and range of the guns, the number and size of the mortars, the new positions of the batteries won by the steady progress that has marked the summer, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried, and the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which precede it a matter of little surprise. In April the Allies threw against Sebastopol, in nine days, five hundred and fifty thousand shot and shell; the cost of the British ammunition alone was £300,000 sterling! Yet April is now looked back upon as a time when we undervalued the enemy, and did not know what Sebastopol was. Even on ordinary days the Russians often throw 4,000 shot in 24 hours, and 600 shells into only one portion of the British position. Whatever the resources of the garrison and the strength of the works at which they labor night and day, there can be no doubt that the approaching struggle will determine the fate of Sebastopol, for the winter at least. No one can pretend to foretell the issue; all that is spoken of with certainty is, that the line-of-battle ships in the harbor will be destroyed, or at least driven from their position, so as to be made powerless against the assaulting troops. Whether the besiegers shall take the Malakoff—whether they can keep it—whether it will lead to the immediate capture of the town, or only to ulterior success—are all matters of doubt. Should victory not favor the besiegers' arms they will probably be forced to wait in inactivity till another spring, when change of tactics may assure success. The besieging generals have set all on the hazard of a doubtful struggle at a single point, and we must wait the result. The Russians meantime are actively engaged in bridging the harbor, to remove their defence to the north side, should the South be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt. The line from Baidar to Inkerman—a distance of twelve miles—is occupied by French, Sardinians, and Turks, with part of the English cavalry; each nationality under its own commander and totally independent of all the others. Report speaks vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Tchernaya in one head.

As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for active military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the armies during the coming winter. Mr. Beatty, civil engineer, has received orders to construct two new lines of railway—one from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse power; and the other from Kadikoi to the Woronzof road, (near the Sardinian position over Chergoun,) to be worked by locomotive. The labor of erecting these roads will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. Mr. Beatty believes that the original railways will last during the winter, and and 200 men of the army-works corps are now engaged in repairing it. Stores and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for winter are going on with energy.

Great Fall of Wheat—Loss Ten Thousand Dollars.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18—An immense quantity of wheat—supposed to be near twenty thousand bushels—fell through from fifth story of Haxall's Mill to-day. The floor give way, and the immense weight in its downward rush broke all the floors to the lower pit, where much of it went into the river. Three large mill wheels were much damaged, and the loss estimated at over $10,000. No lives lost.

The Shipping of the World.

A late English paper publishes a lengthy article upon the shipping of the world; a portion of the facts are very full of interest which induces us to collate a part for the paper. It is worthy of notice to what large extent Great Britain and the United States have monopolized the carrying trade, and how nearly our own country has approached Great Britain in the commercial supremacy of the seas, and how very certain the fact that in a few years we shall have completely outstripped her. The total floating tonnage of the whole civilized world, exclusive of China and the East, consists of about 136,000 vessels of 14,500,000 tons. Of this tonnage, some 9,768,172 belongs to Great Britain and the United States, so that, excluding these two great maritime nations, the total commercial tonnage of the remainder of the civilized world is but 4,500,000, or less than that which either Great Britain or the United States individually possess. France comes next in the scale, and is insignificant in comparison, its total tonnage being 716,000 tons against 5,043,270 for Great Britain and 4,724,902 for the United States. Italy and Sardinia come next to France, next stands Holland, Prussia, Spain, Norway and Sweden.

The entrances and clearances of Great Britain for the year 1854, amounted to 32,573,362 tons, and the United States for the same period, 40,000,000 tons.

Though the mercantile marine of Great Britain seems the largest in the world, the same paper admits that it will be surpassed by that of the United States, which has augmented fully one-third since 1850. The accurate tonnage of the entrances and clearances of American vessels cannot be given as authoritatively as in the case with regard to British vessels, because the returns are not kept with the same official exactness. Hence, the above total set down on the American side is to some extent a supposition, but there is good reason to believe it is not overstated, and rather that the additional despatch with which American vessels are freighted, and the accelerated speed with which they perform their voyages, has not been fully allowed for in the estimate. The tonnage of the ships is officially stated, and shows the aggregate of American to be but one-sixteenth less than the British. This fact, when taken in connection with the infancy of our marine, and its present rapid increase, shows how short will be the time required to overbalance the advantages which Great Britain now possesses, and to place the United States foremost in the rank of Commercial nations.

The British colonies in the Pacific have several vessels, and the Eastern possessions, Siam, China, and Islands in the Indian ocean, have large fleets for trade or piracy, which must not be omitted in an estimate of the shipping of the world. The number of seamen engaged in this service is supposed to be about 800,000, and if we include the Eastern States and China, of the marine population of which we have not any account, there must be fully one million of persons engaged at sea and generally on the ocean. This rapidly increasing floating population is one of the curiosities of modern civilization. The same paper very pointedly alludes to them:

"Latterly this population has not been considered a part, and has separately borne no share except as subsidiary to political power in the changes of society But the time is coming when its numbers and its rapid extension in the United States—the shipping has been quadrupled, while the population has been only doubled—must force it on the attention of historians and philosophers. Of late art has added much to its power. Steam has given it feet fleeter than wings. The attention of scientific men is now being drawn to it, and chiefly by the labors of Lieut. Maury, of the United States, a large army of observers of natural phenomena, scattered over every part of the ocean, have been suddenly called into existence. Every ship captain has been taught how to profit by his opportunities, and to become a registrar of facts. As it has become numerous and influential, the profession has become ennobled, and resuming its old place in civilization, the maritime population is destined again to take a lead, and as they at first helped to scatter, they now cement the various nations of the world into one society.

A comparatively short time has elapsed since Holland (now possessing less than a fiftieth part of the seamen and tonnage of the world) was the greatest naval power in existence, and a match nearly for all other maritime nations. Holland has not declined since then, but other maritime nations have risen, and the impulse she strengthened is continued and increasing throughout the world. Trade, as an essential part of society, and shipping to carry it on, are comparatively in their infancy. That every part of the ocean may yet be crowded as the British channel, is not improbable. America is fast filling with people growing in intelligence. Every part of her coast is likely, at no distant day, to be all well provided with vessels as the shores of the Hudson. That the waters of the ocean are to become peopled like the land, cannot be supposed; but within a period, judging from the rapidity of the progress in the last hundred years, likely to be extremely short in relation to the historical period of the world's existence, they may be all as crowded with vessels as the channel."

The same paper asserts that collisions between vessels at sea are very much on the increase, but it does not say that they are more so than the rapid increase of the number of vessels navigating the ocean might be supposed to occasion. The increase of the speed of the ships, and the increase of their size, are also elements which ought to be taken into the calculation. It is to be hoped that there is an increase of knowledge and carefulness on the part of captains and crews, so that perhaps there is not, generally speaking, any very great increase of danger from collision. An Admiralty return has just been published, which shows that the wrecks on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom during 1854, were 987; being 153 more than those in 1853; while the loss of life increased from 889 to 1,549. This return shows collisions at sea to be greatly on the increase.—*The Cotton Plant.*

From the Philadelphia Argus.

The Result in Maine.

The result of the election in Maine is a warning to political fanatics. We have returns of the vote for governor in 214 towns, which stands: Wells, (democrat,) 34,096; Morrill, (know-nothing and fusion,) 36,649; and Reed, (whig,) 7,520; showing a majority of 5,000 against Morrill, which will be increased 8,000 or 10,000. Out of 80 representatives elected, 52 are democrats and anti-fusionists, while not a single fusion senator is chosen. Last year Morrill had a majority over all; the fusionists had the whole of the senate, and all but about 40 members of the house. So complete a change now is significant. It shows, says the State of Maine, "an uprising of the people against arbitrary and unjust laws. The principle of prohibition is completely repudiated, the Maine-liquor-law advocates thrust aside forever, and the know-nothing organization entirely 'crushed out.'" The fact is the people are becoming aroused to the dangers of faction and intolerance, and are in earnest in regard to their rights. For a moment they may be misled by factions and by side issues, but the great heart of the masses is sound. When the people speak out fairly, they speak out truly, loyally, constitutionally. The move of fanaticism started in the East; from the same quarter comes the reaction. It will roll on in its course. It will sink in oblivion the pests of society who use the form of law and the garb of religion to spread their narrow and sectional purposes, which all centre in self. All that is made out of the "Maine law" must be made at once. The Chapins, Ward Beechers, Neal Dows, Cuylers, Tyngs, Greeleys, Penal Coombes, and Steve Millers, with a horde of Anson Roods, and other old women in male attire, as their followers, will soon lose their avocation. The days of these midwives and nurses of treason are numbered; the booming voice of the people is heard coming over the waters. Nothing can stay the progress of the national democracy.

REV. DR. CLARKE ON VOLUNTARY OATHS.—Let all know-nothings, (says the Mississippian,) and particularly those professing religion, ponder the following extracts from the Gospel of Jesus; and we especially invite the attention of Methodists to Rev. Dr. Clarke's comments thereon. Turn to the first Epistle of James, 5th chapter, and 12th verse, and read: "But above all things, my brethren, *swear not*, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath, lest ye fall into condemnation." So likewise in Matthew, 5th chapter, and 34th verse: "But I say unto you, *swear not at all*, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is His footstool, nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King."

Rev. Dr. Clarke, in his commentary on these passages, says: "He that uses *any oath*, except that which he is solemnly called by the magistrate to make, *so far from being a Christian*, does not deserve the reputation of decency or common sense."

The Fallen Chiefs.

In a few days, says the London Times, Sir R. England will set foot on the soil of his native country, and the last of the old Generals of Division who enjoyed the festivities of Constantinople, suffered from the fevers of Varna, and shared the glories and hardships of last autumns' campaign, will have quitted his command. Too great exertion, the weakness or timidity of advancing age, the weariness engendered by long and tedious warfare, may all have had their share, with wounds and sickness, in inducing so many to abandon the high position and brilliant prospects which belong to the successful warrior; but the fact is a singular one and worthy of attention, that after eleven months of active war the Commander-in-Chief, all the Generals of Division, and no small number of the Brigadiers, have quitted the scene and left their places to others, if not to younger and more skillful men. But not alone in our own army have those who a year ago were in the mouths of all, past away, so that their names are little more than a reminiscence; each of the contending hosts has lost its chief, in every case a man of mark and celebrity.—It is fresh in the memory of all, how, with the news of Alma still ringing in our ears, there came the not unexpected tidings that the French Commander had sunk under disease, anxiety, and fatigue, and lay dead at the little haven of Balaklava, then a strange name—now how familiar, and how mixed up with recollections of glory, guilty negligence, and a long term of disaster! The remains of the dead General entering the Bosphorus amid the crowd of vessels which bore these wounded in that brilliant victory, of which he had just shared the renown; the stately honors paid by the sultan and ambassadors, the still more impressive funeral rites, celebrated in Paris to a Marshal of France,—these things are like events of yesterday, and yet St. Arnaud was the first to fall—the first great victim in the holocaust which three nations are offering up to the Spirit of War.

Next comes a darker and sterner figure; a figure invested by popular belief, with almost fabulous attributes of pride and imperiousness; Menschikoff—the fanatical noble, the arrogant ambassador, the stubborn if not capable commander, succumbing to wounds, age and anxiety but a few days before his Imperial master was struck down. In retirement he now watches the desperate struggle in which his country is engaged, and has leisure to regret the infatuation of the Prince who sent him on his fatal mission, and the gratuitous and unbidden arrogance which he superadded to his master's instructions.—Yet his career has not ended in unmixed calumny. At Sebastopol he prepared what must have seemed a desperate defence after a crushing defeat. He sunk the fleet which had long been his peculiar care, and, if he did not plan the new and unexampled works which have defied attack so long, he at least chose the men who were capable of such designs. He remained to see his resolution rewarded, and the defence of Sebastopol successful and famous. The Crimea will have saved his reputation from the failure of Constantinople. A pompous and arrogant diplomatist, he was seen through and guaged at once by the wary representatives of the European Powers, and failed even to impress the Turks themselves.—Before he left he was thoroughly cowed; his shrewd wit died on his lips, and his threats, kept for the pashas and the populace, were changed for conciliatory overtures towards those who really wield the destinies of the Sultan's empire. At Sebastopol he was once more in a position where such genius as he possessed could do him service, and he has ended a long career in a manner which even enemies must allow to be not inglorious. The last few weeks have taken away the third of the Commanders-in-Chief who have fought around this modern Troy. The loss is too recent and the fallen General too well known among us for criticism to be either appropriate or necessary Praise and blame he received in abundance during his lifetime; both are now useless, except as they may excite emulation or hold out a warning But the British army has lost much in Lord Raglan. He had high military rank, long experience of mankind, and manners which gave him an influence with our allies beyond what any other General is likely to possess. He was above petty jealousies and petty intrigues, and kept his way uninfluenced by what would have affected the course of many a man.

With Lord Raglan almost all the general officers of our army have quitted the scene—some who enjoyed the esteem and trust of those who served under them; more who inspired confidence only in the enemy. The same fatality has overhung the armies of the enemy and our allies. Omar Pasha, indeed, has from the earliest days of the war been before the world; and now the last hopes of success in Asia rest on him. But his opponent, Paskiewitsch, has passed away, and exchanged the labors and disasters of the Danube for a nominal command in Poland.—Canrobert and Bizon, our veteran Burgoyne, Dannenberg, the defeated of Inkermann, and now the young and gifted Todleben, have all been sacrificed to wounds, sickness, or the displeasure of superiors. It may be that the losses of the French in general officers have not been above the average of former wars; but ourselves and the Russians have suffered severely—the enemy in the actual conflict, we from the age, the weakness, and the liability to disease of those who were first appointed to high commands in the army. It is with our own affairs that we are chiefly concerned, and the moral to be extracted from the terrible drama of the last twelvemonth must be pointed so as to direct our own course in the great enterprise before us.

The Maine Election.

The Washington *Star* thus explains the result of the late election in Maine. The editor says:

The Know Nothings of Maine abandoned the "order" en masse, shortly after the Philadelphia Convention, on account of the failure of that Council formally to abolitionize the party Republicanism is little more in Maine than Know Nothingism, with an additional (abolition) plank in its party platform. But the advantage of having all that was left of Know Nothingism, combined with Abolitionism and intemperate temperance, was not sufficient to save the ship in Maine, when sober second thought came to the rescue of the people's senses. The result is a Waterloo defeat for the isms, one and all, though the non-slaveholding States all sent into Maine every available Abolition Know Nothing spouter who could make the trip, blatherskiting preachers, lawyers, members of Congress, Senators—all hied thither who could go, as they looked to the result in that State as the grand event that was to inaugurate the prestige of the new party.

We ask our readers to keep a bright look-out for what is soon to happen in Ohio. It will be found, or we are greatly mistaken, that Chase's fate has been foreshadowed in that of Morrill.

The Portland *Argus*, in an article on the election, says:

"We do not forget, however, that our victory is not an exclusive democratic triumph. Our noble allies, the straight whigs, deserve all praise for the generous and determined support which their patriotic love of the Union and their contempt for the present administration of our State affairs has induced them to render our cause, and with them we gladly share the honor of our success."

To the friends of the Union, to the conservative constitutional men of the country, and especially the people of the South, there is indeed something encouraging and hopeful in the result of the election in Maine. We are encouraged to hope that the triumph of the WELLS party in Maine is the beginning of a reaction in public sentiment in the free States where the fruits of fanaticism have been so abundantly reaped—that it is the rousing of the conservatism, the patriotism, the true Americanism of the country, without distinction of party, to put down the fanatical incendiaries who threaten to subvert the Constitution and destroy our political Union.

A celebrated druggist of Philadelphia, being as he thought, on the point of death, sent for Dr. C., who was the family physican. C. having prescribed, was about to take his leave when the druggist called him to his bedside and said, "Doctor, I have something weighing heavily on my mind; several years ago I was in the habit of adulterating my drugs, and I am now apprehensive lest I will not be pardoned."

"Well," said the doctor, "the God Almighty is merciful and may forgive you, but if I were he, I'd see you d——d first."

FUSION IN MAINE.—*Don't crowd the Mourners.*—The Portland (Me.) *Argus* tells the following good story:

"A gentleman, not long ago while passing through a town in this State, saw a small gathering of people in a meeting house, and inquired of a store-keeper near by, who was dead?—remarking at the same that he guessed it was a poor person, as there appeared to be but few mourners. The storekeeper laughingly replied—"You were never more mistaken in your life. In this town the poor man has as many mourners as the rich. The gathering you see is no funeral, but a *fusion mass meeting*."

The utter Impossibility of Restoring the Missouri Compromise.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is one of the old-fashioned whig papers, and is now as anxious as ever to see the democratic party defeated. The plan of the abolitionists, however, to make up a party to restore the Missouri Compromise, does not strike the Advertiser as the most feasible plan in the world; and it says so with a good deal of frankness It is speaking in reply to the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"But passing this by, we ask, is there a rational probability of the republican party accomplishing their professed purpose? Surely no one will seriously contend that there is. Of themselves they are but a small party. The whigs, even in this State, are not going over to them in a body, by any means, thanks to Gov. Hunt for boldly unfurling the old whig banner. The large majority of the democratic party of the Union will give them no countenance. The know-nothings will know nothing of them.—The whole South, whigs, democrats, and know-nothings, will present one unbroken front of opposition. What whig strength is given to them in this and other States will just be so much power wasted. Certainly the work cannot be accomplished in the next session of Congress, for the Senate and the President's veto, which could not be overcome in the House, will present an insurmountable barrier. And by the time the elections of 1856 come round, the republican party will be weaker rather than stronger—even if indeed its discordant elements have not then fallen asunder. What becomes, then, of the Courier's purpose of *only joining them until the Missouri Compromise is re-established by them.*"

"Nither can we admit the expediency and lawfulness of fusing with such a party. That they are sectional is undeniable. It is self-evident. That many of them are notorious abolitionists, 'agitators and disunionists;' that these have found a congenial home in their ranks, is also notorious. We cannot believe in the wisdom, or justice, or patriotism of surrendering the government of these United States into the hands of such men—much less of aiding them in acquiring it—even to accomplish an end in itself desirable or patriotic. It seems to us that it is quite as wrong and unpatriotic to elevate disunionists into power, for the time being, for the sake of securing an object, as it would be to unite in placing a dictator in power for the same purpose. Even in politics the end cannot justify the means. And if the Courier abhors disunionists and agitating subversive abolitionists, as we know it does—if it regards such men as the enemies of the Union—we cannot see how it can reach any other practical application of its principles than that reached by Governor Hunt—viz: that as whigs we should stand aloof from them, and, instead of even temporarily coalesing with them, should in our undivided force, however numerically small, enter a protest against them at the ballot-box."

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal.

This result in Maine,—a result accomplished by the united effort of the whole body of the democratic and the honorable portion of the whig party,—SETTLES THE QUESTION OF KNOW NOTHINGISM AND SECTIONALISM IN THE COUNTRY! We ask the reader to mark this prediction, that any party that aims to carry the country by carrying the states of the north by a prejudice against the other section of the Union, WILL BE UTTERLY DEFEATED IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

We are rejoiced at this result, and ask all true patriots to rejoice with us. The people of Maine are true to themselves, true to the WHOLE country,—true to the constitutional rights of every citizen,—true to the guaranties we extend to foreigners who come among us, and true to that freedom of religious opinion which is one of the bases of our govermental system.

THE RATE AT WHICH WAVES TRAVEL.—A paper was read by Prof. Bache before the American Scientific Association, stating that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d of December, 1854, an earthquake occurred at Simoda, on the island of Niphon, Japan, and occasioned the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana, which was then in port. The harbor was first emptied of water, and then came in an enormous wave, which again receded and left the harbor dry. This occurred several times. The United States has self-acting tide guages at San Francisco and at San Diego, which record the rise of the tide upon cylinders, turned by clocks; and at San Francisco, four thousand eight hundred miles from the scene of the earthquake, the first wave arrived twelve hours and sixteen minutes after it had receded from the harbor of Simoda. It had travelled across the broad bosom of the Pacific ocean at the rate of six and a half miles a minute, and arrived safely on the shores of California, to astonish the scientific observers of the coast surveying expedition. The first wave, or rising of the waters, at San Francisco, was seven-tenths of a foot in height, and lasted for about half an hour. It was followed by a series of seven other waves of less magnitude, at intervals of an hour each. At San Diego similar phenomena were observed, although on account of the greater distance from Simoda, (four hundred miles greater than to Francisco,) the waves did not arrive so soon, and were not quite as high.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN THE PACIFIC TERRITORIES.—From the Puget Sound Courier of the 20th of July, (published in Washington Territory) we extract the following:

"From the farmers and the people in the country around we learn that the grasshoppers are in immense numbers in many portions of our Territory. In some places they are doing much injury to the crops, destroying nearly all of the grains and garden vegetables; and also much injuring fruit trees, the grass, and almost every green thing that comes in their path. It is feared that the crops of all kinds will fall short to a large extent without an end of some sort is put to their depredations, and that too quickly. There need be fear of such a plague when it strips everything bare and brown, and having the appearance that it will soon ruin the prospects of the whole farming community for the present season. Such an evil visitation has never been known here before, and we pray that a similar one may never occur.

"They are very thick and troublesome throughout Oregon and California. In Oregon it is thought that the wheat crop is too much ripened to be injured, but we think that without some remedy is applied they will continue to destroy it until it is cut and gathered. In California every possible means are being used to prevent their ravages."

Amalgamation and Know-Nothingism.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.—The new law allowing colored children to attend all the public schools has gone into operation, and yesterday many of them attended with the white children.—They created quite a "sensation" among the boys and girls, but no violent manifestations of dislike were seen. At the Smith school (colored) only seven pupils attended the primary department, and none in the grammer department. The primary school had eighty-nine pupils at the last official return, and the grammar school eighty. Most of these children will now attend the Phillips school for boys, and the Bowdoin school for girls, while the Mahew school for boys, and the Wells school for girls, will each receive some additions. A few will also be scattered among the other schools of the city, particularly at South and East Boston:—*Boston Transcript.*

As our readers are aware, Boston, like the rest of Massachusetts, is at present under the complete domination of the Know-Nothings. Many abolitionists are opposed to amalgamation, but Boston Know Nothingism, it would seem, sets no bound to its love for the negro. As usual, the Southern Know-Nothing organs will not have a word to say in regard to this successful attempt of the Northern wing of the order to degrade white children to the level of negro boys and girls.—*Washington Union.*

Treatment of Yellow Fever.

Referring to the diversity of treatment in New Orleans, the *Delta* has a paragraph uniting much truth, we take it, with genuine humor:

Putting aside homeopathy and hydropathy alone, let us take the allopathic treatment. Doctor A goes in for quinine; Doctor B always administers morphine; Doctor C sweats the patient under twenty blankets; Doctor D strips him naked and puts ice on his stomach; Doctor E gives him nothing; Doctor F administers port wine and tapioca pudding; Doctor G cups and leeches; Doctor H is in favor of stimulating the sufferer's strength; Doctor I pours in castor oil; Doctor J tries orange tea; Doctor K says "humph!"

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" appears to be the motto in Wisconsin. The Niles Enquirer records the good luck of a citizen of that village, who, while bathing in the river, discovered, after an industrious "scrub" of his person of about five minutes, a pair of drawers which he had lost two years before.

Discovery of a Rock in the Gulf Stream.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, England, in a letter dated August 10, states that two days ago Captain Tessier, of the ship Emily St. Pierre, of Charleston, arriving at the above-named port from Charleston, informed him that he had seen a rock in the gulf stream which he did not think was laid down in any of the published charts. Considering the statement too important to receive verbally, the Consul requested the Captain to furnish it in writing. It is as follows:

"On Sunday, July 15th, at about half-past five o'clock, I was called by the officer on duty to look at what he supposed to be a wreck at a short distance on the starboard bow. It proved to be a rock—a most dangerous one, too, lying, as it does, within the limits of the gulf stream, and in the track of ships bound to Europe or the northern States from all the gulf and southern Atlantic ports of the United States. I took my glass in the mizzen top, and the rock being but a short mile from the ship, I had an excellent opportunity of examining it. The wind was southwest and light, the sea very smooth, and the ship going about two and-a-half knots through the water.—The current of the gulf meeting the obstruction formed a kind of overfall over the head of the rock, and left a wake in the direction of the stream plainly discernible for a distance of 200 yards. At short intervals the heavier swells uncovered the head of the rock, showing a surface (as near as I could judge) fifty feet in diameter, and covered with long sea-weed. It is a most dangerous rock, for, after a long spell of calm or light winds, the head being just awash, the first intimation a ship would receive of her proximity to the danger would be her striking upon it. On the other hand, the head being so small would create, in heavy weather, but a comparatively small breaker, which might very easily (particularly at night) be taken for the comb of a wave. I was working my afternoon sights when called by the mate. The observation was a good one, and my chronometer being very exact, the position I assign to the danger cannot be more than one or two miles out of the way. We found, on the day in question, a current setting to the northeast at the rate of two and a half miles per hour. On my chart of the North Atlantic, published by James Imray in 1852, there is a rock laid down in the same latitude nearly, but forty-five miles further to the eastward. It is called the Orion rock, was seen in 1854, and is marked 'doubtful.' May not the rock I saw and the Orion rock be one and the same?

"The following is the position assigned to the rock: North latitude 35 deg. 14 min., west longitude, 73 deg. 21 min.—*Washington Union.*

Domestic Wine.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in a recent report on the business of that city, remarks as follows:

"Another business which has grown up, almost entirely since 1850, is the making of Wine, and which promises to equal in amount that of the finest provinces of France. By comparing the statistics of the Horticultural Society with the fact, that numerous vineyards have been set out, in the last year or two, we may confidently state that there are not less than 2000 acres of Catawba vines in cultivation, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1600 acres are in full bearing. By the average production of the last few years, this area of vines will yield 700,000 gallons, and in a very short time it must be greatly increased. Already dry and sparkling wines, and brandy, commanding the highest prices, are made here, and the demand for them is greater than the supply.

Mr. V. Longworth, the famous wine-grower of Cincinnati, has just published an article in which he says:

Ours is the region for grape culture and the manufacture of wine. The wine countries of Europe have no native grapes. Our hills and valleys are covered with vines, producing hundreds of varieties of grapes. Yet our Solomons have told us that our soil and climate is not calculated for the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine I can pardon that opinion at the north, where they have the Fox and Frost grape only; but I now feel assured that I have on trial a few kinds of grape belonging to a cool region—that in the northern part of the State of New York, and in Vermont, which will be valuable for wine. I am not prepared to judge with certainty of the quality of many kinds I have now on hand. But I hope this fall to submit some wines to a select committee, made from new grapes, that shall compare with some of the best wines of Europe of the same age. If our temperance men can be induced to respect the doctrines of the Bible, and not interfere with the culture of pure wine, not many years will elapse till we can not only supply the United States with wine, but include all Europe.

Later from Mexico.

By the Cahawba we have news from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. Santa Anna had been remaining with his lady and suite at Puerto Principe, expecting the steamer to St. Thomas to call there and take him away; but the English Consul at Havana declined to authorise the alteration of the route for the accommodation of his Excellency. He had, therefore, returned to Neuvitas, the port where he had been left by the steamer Guerro, and it was said that a Spanish war steamer would be placed at his disposal there by Captain General Concha. Affairs were far from wearing a settled aspect in Mexico. The revolutionary chiefs had not yet recognised the temporary President, Gen. Carrera, and a movement repudi