THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d "	WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d "	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th "	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th "	S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th "	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th "	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th "	W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d,) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Smithville, Brunswick Co., Monday, Sept. 1st, Court week.
Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., Thursday, Sept. 4, "
Wilmington, N. Hanover Co., Tuesday, Sept. 9th, "
Rockingham, Richmond Co., Monday, Sept. 15th, "
Laurel Hill, " " Thursday, Sept. 18th,
Lumberton, Robeson Co., Monday, Sept. 22nd, "
Alfordsville, " " Friday, Sept. 26th,
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Monday, Sept. 29th, "

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

☞ The Herald does not seem to like the statement in the Journal that Mr. Fillmore belongs to the order or party whose advancing wave swept so recently over the North, and in prostrating the Democracy, bore into Congress the present revolutionary majority from that section; yet such is the fact. Let whatever inference be drawn from it, it is so. The men who met in Convention in New York and ratified or joined in the nomination of Fremont, had assumed the very same obligations which Mr. Fillmore assumed—taken the degrees and all that sort of thing, which the redoubtable Scroggs certifies that Millard Fillmore took in the city of Buffalo. We have simply stated these facts, already known to the world, and the recent articles in the Southern papers of the order, impart to them a peculiar significance by warning the South against the support of Mr. Buchanan, who is held up as a sectional candidate—a Southern sectional candidate, upon whom if the South concentrates, the North, including Mr. Fillmore's friends, will go over to Fremont. We are gravely assured that if, on account of the lack of support or sympathy at the South, Mr. Fillmore should withdraw or be withdrawn, the body of his supporters would go over to Fremont. That in any event, the only chance for Buchanan is in Fillmore's running. Why should this last be said, if it were not tacitly admitted that the votes to be cast for Fillmore would be of that class that would otherwise go for Fremont? If not, why should Fillmore's withdrawal militate against Buchanan's chances? If the party at the North by which Fillmore is supported had not close affinities with Fremontism, why should not as many of them go for Buchanan as Fremont, in case of Fillmore's withdrawal? Yet the Fillmore presses and orators never once seem to regard their doing so as probable or even possible. Remember that *no* presses of the Democratic party ever allude to any such contingency as Fremontising the Buchanan forces in any event, for such a thing is never dreamed of by any one. Mr. Fillmore may be a very good man, but he has strange antecedents, and is supported by a queer party at the North, whose sole claim to nationality seems to rest upon their support of that particular individual, while they are ready to throw themselves into the arms of the abolition, Southern-hating, freedom-shrieking cohorts, in case he be withdrawn. We make no appeals to Southern men, but we state the case. It is for them, of all parties, to judge for themselves. If any controlling portion of the North holds its allegiance to the Constitution and its sense of justice to the South so light as to be willing, for the merest considerations of men, to desert their country, it is time that the South should know it. Such portion or party at the North has no national principles to be depended on in any event, and it and its candidate are alike unsafe, even though "every cross-road politician in the country" should assert to the contrary. Said cross-roads politicians to the contrary notwithstanding, the facts are precisely as we have stated them.

☞ What are they doing in Congress? What are they going to do? These are the questions most frequently asked of an editor in these times. Frankly, then, we have no answer to give, save to publish the talkings so far in both houses. If our readers can find from them what they are doing in Congress, we shall be happy to hear it. We cannot. What Congress is going to do, is another question not more easily answered than the first. It will, perhaps, do something—patch up some sort of arrangement. Things will be compromised we fear, until the backbone be compromised out of the Constitution. They—that is, the letter-writers—say that if the House were full, the Army Appropriation bill could be passed without the Kansas proviso. The same authorities give as among the absentees Messrs. Foster, Herbert, Harrison, Kennett, Keitt, Puryear, Paine, Reade and Wells, against the Kansas proviso; and Messrs. Brenton and Sabin for it. But these names do not account for one-half, hardly one-third, of the absenteeism.

They begin to say that the difficulty is with some of the laws passed by the territorial Legislature of Kansas, which they say are unconstitutional. Well, if they are so, there is a legal mode of ascertaining that fact—the courts are open to afford redress. The South, in our opinion, ought always, in every event, to keep herself right—strictly right. If, then, there are any laws of Kansas which come under the operation of the bill introduced by Mr. Weller, then such laws are not right, and their enactment was not simply not right, but it was not prudent or advisable. The friends of the Constitution, wherever they are, ought to go into the coming contest with no impediment. They ought to remove all blame from themselves, and throw it all where it properly belongs. We of the South must have no unnecessary weight to carry in the approaching race, and if the worst comes to the worst, we will have a clear record—a stainless cause and a united people, able to meet any crisis which may come, and knowing how to deal promptly with any abolition emissaries who may be lurking among us, and some such snakes in the grass will, we fear, always be found, but not unwatched. Mobile has pointed out the remedy.

$000.05 Reward.

We are authorized by a friend to offer the above liberal reward for one of the first live Know Nothings who was instrumental in establishing the order in Wilmington. The sum offered, we are aware, is extravagant, but the gentleman offering it, we think, can "stand his hand."

"Hang out your Banners on the Outward Wall."

We learn that our Know Nothing friends have a "room full" of banners and transparencies, with any number of torches, squibs, &c., prepared to celebrate Gilmer's victory over Bragg. Would it not be as well, when the final result is announced, for them to give us a torch-light procession, with all the paraphernalia, just to keep up their spirits, and give us a sample of what they intended doing on the majority of voters in New Hanover county casting their suffrages for Mr. Gilmer? Let us have the display by all means. It will create a laugh, if nothing more, and laughter, in such a cause, cannot fail to be of advantage in these dull times.

The Difference.

From New York city, the active work-a-day capital of the country, and certainly the representative of the business, practical mind of the State, the senior editor of the Fayetteville Observer writes home very despondingly of Mr. Fillmore's prospects and of his probable withdrawal. From Saratoga, the resort of much of its would-be upper-tendom, he writes, prophecying much success to Mr. Fillmore, at least in that State. Now, we wish the Observer not to mistake, as it did once before, when it supposed we arraigned the editor for going after health or amusement where he thinks or believes he can find either, for no one has a better right to seek either for health or relaxation than a member of the press-gang who has been working hard in the traces. We simply desire to mark the difference between the world that works for a living and the world that merely seeks to spend what has been made. With the former Mr. Fillmore's chances are slim, with the latter they are quite considerable. We wish to contrast the active, earnest world of New York city with the frivolous or aristocratically indisposed world of Saratoga. In the busy haunts of industry Buchanan has his forces. On the velvet cushion of the steamboat cabin or the railroad car, or at the fashionable watering places of the North, his competitors have their votaries.

Kansas.

All the accounts from Kansas go to show the progress of rebellion not only against the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas, but against the laws of Congress and the authorities appointed by the United States. Some time since it was announced that Gen. Lane had organized a regiment, and was about to enter the territory from Iowa with a large company. The "law-and-order" party—meaning the pro-slavery men, had been using their best efforts to restore peace and tranquility to the territory, for such was, to say the least of it, their own obvious interest. The pro-slavery men took means to ascertain Lane's motions and objects. He professed to come for the purpose of peaceable settlement, desirous to make Kansas a free State by legal means, through the ballot-box, and not otherwise. The pro-slavery men made no objections, but were thrown off their guard, and, in pursuing their private business, neglected the maintenance of the necessary precaution against the violence of the Abolition hords. Suddenly, while they were reposing in fancied security, Lane and his crowd, and a man named Brown, with his crowd, from Illinois, burst on the territory with arms in their hands, attack the settlement made by the colony from Georgia, and break it up; proceed to Franklin and Lecompton to drive out the Southern men, and release the prisoners in custody of the United States, committing as they go, acts of ferocious brutality. The Southern people in the territory, and on its borders, are organizing fast, and if they can catch Lane and his myrmidons will give them short shrift. Meanwhile, the House refuses to pass the Army Appropriation bill without a proviso that it shall not be used to enforce the law in Kansas. Bloody work must be the result, and the "freedom shriekers" will have the food for excitement that they long for.

☞ People never will be satisfied, we believe, for after all our successes in this State, we felt inclined to grumble this morning. The Standard has got reports from all the counties in the State, and the majority does not go over 13,000. In fact, the limit seems to be 12,594. To be sure this is some majority, but we had begun to get greedy and look for more, and in our selfishness felt inclined to begrudge Mr. Gilmer even the trifling gain of 44 which he made in Gaston, or rather the relative gain of 44 occasioned by the vote of that county not being brought out. The vote two years ago was 95,325. This year it will be over 102,000. Mr. Gilmer will fall about 2,000 under Dockery's vote. Governor Bragg will be some 8,000 over his former vote. Of the increase of six to seven thousand votes, about three thousand may be set down as the natural increase of the vote. The other three to four thousand were brought out by the greater excitement pending a Presidential election. There are always, in every State, a considerable per centage of the voters who neglect to go to the polls. There were, no doubt, very many even in this State. Indeed, we know some counties, the population of which we know has increased pretty rapidly, while their vote is not above, if equal to what it was some years ago. Had the vote been brought out as fully in all the counties as, from local causes, it was in some, the aggregate could not have fallen below 115,000, or perhaps it would have gone up to 120,000.

☞ The Herald has again changed its tack. Mr. Buchanan has been for some time represented by it as the Southern sectional candidate. Yesterday, however, he was a terrible Northern abolition fellow, supported by Garrison, Theodore Parker, etc. The Garrison and Parker part was a quotation from the Baltimore American. All we can say about the statement of the American is, that it has about as much approximation to the sober truth, as that verse of the nursery rhyme which gravely asserts that the cow jumped over the moon. The course of the Southern opposition presses is certainly a queer one.

☞ What is the use in talking national politics until we find out whether we are to have any national politics to talk? The thing hangs trembling in the balance. Are we to have a United States, over the destinies of which a President is to preside? Are we to have a Constitution to the maintainance of which he is to be sworn, or are we to be simply the subjects of a Rump Parliament, assuming, in effect all the powers of the government, coercing those branches in whose keeping is especially placed the guardianship of the rights of the minority and the sovereignty of the States. Let us pause and see.

☞ Little Tommy, on his return from school, found his mother very busily engaged at work on a piece of apparel, the name of which he did not exactly remember, and asked, "Ma, what is that you are making?" "Nothing, my son—only a pair of corsets." "Oh, yes! now I know," said Tommy, "I have read in the books that the *coat* of the stomach is destroyed by alcoholic potations—such as you take every day at dinner; and, as your *old* one is about worn out, I suppose you are preparing a *new one* to take its place." A skip and a jump was all that saved the urchin from his mother's slipper.

☞ The Abolitionists in Kansas having been re-inforced by all the scoundrels of the neighboring anti-slavery States, are committing every species of outrage, attacking posts, towns, post-offices, and public institutions, in defiance of law, humanity, and common decency. These outrages will, of course, produce retaliation on the part of the bold riflemen of the South and South-west, and then the "Freedom Shriekers" will have just what they want, which is something upon which to keep up an excitement.

Vick in French.

We are indebted to the courtesy of D. K. McRae, Esq., for a late copy of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, in which we find set forth in choice Parisian French, the exploits of one *M. Bushford W. Vick, de Carolina du Sud*, and how he hit M. Stanwood of Massachusetts one "*rappe*" with one "*canne*" over his head, and so forth. Vick will be famous shortly.

Congress.

It would appear that the Republican leaders in Congress begin to feel that they have placed themselves in an untenable position, at the same time that they also feel that they have gone so far in maintaining that position as to render a direct retreat from it impossible, without fatally damaging their prospects in the ensuing election. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, a man of very decided ability, although both a Know Nothing and a Republican, has, throughout, exhibited a desire to compromise measures, to come to an arrangement, to so word the bill as to render it possible for the Senate to acquiesce in some sort of proviso. Indeed, we think Campbell would rather, if the thing could have been brought about, have had the bill to pass at the regular session than have the present state of things, in which his own shrewdness tells him the Republicans have played too strong a game—have over-done the thing—stretched it to the point of reaction and recoil.

Campbell, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, was to have brought forward yesterday a new Army Appropriation bill, with a proviso nearly the same with that introduced by him on Thursday or Friday last, said to embody the main features of the Senate pacification bill. Let us wait and see.

Where are Reade, Paine and Puryear? Why are they still absent from their posts?

As the Herald the other day asked, where was Cameron? He did good service in the Governor's election, etc. The Herald ought not to poke fun at its confreres about their good service. Wonder how much of the thirteen thousand majority is due to Cameron's good service.

Where are Reade, Puryear and Paine?

P S.—As we wish to do strict justice to all, we here add what we have heard since the above was penned—namely, that Col. Paine is at home, laboring under severe and protracted indisposition. If our information in this point be correct, then, of course, our remarks do not apply to him, "otherwise to remain in full force and effect."

Congress.

On Monday little or nothing was done in either house, owing to the announcement of the death of Mr. Meachem, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont. Both houses passed suitable resolutions of condolence, &c., and adjourned at an early hour.

In the SENATE, Mr. Weller gave notice of his intention to introduce at an early day, the following bill:

Bill abrogating certain laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas.

Be it enacted, &c., That inasmuch as the constitution of the United States and the organic act of said Territory has secured to the inhabitants thereof certain inalienable rights, of which they cannot be deprived by any legislative enactment, therefore no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust; no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized; nor shall the rights of the people to keep and bear arms be infringed. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process of obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. The privilege of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The Chair announced that the first business in order was the resolution of Mr Clayton to appoint a committee of conference on the Army-Appropriation Bill, to meet with a similar committee from the House of Representatives. Owing to the early hour and the thinness of the Senate, no action was taken. A message was received from the House in regard to the decease of one of its members, Mr. Meachem, upon which the Senate took the usual action and adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. Clingman asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be directed to arrest and bring to the bar of the House all such members as are absent from this city, and that the Clerk of the House be instructed to cause a copy of this resolution to be telegraphed to the capital of each State, to be published in two papers of the largest circulation; and that he be authorised to pay the expenses of the same out of the contingent fund of the House.

Objection was made and a motion to suspend the rules to permit its introduction, failed.

After the usual action in the case of Mr. Meachem, the deceased member from Vermont, the House adjourned.

Congress.

On Tuesday nothing was done. In the Senate Mr. Weller introduced his bill in regard to Kansas, of which he had given notice the day before. It has already been published in this paper. Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to alter and amend the act of Congress organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Some discussion arose on Mr. Weller's bill. Messrs. Bayard and Mason thought if the people of Kansas had transcended the powers conferred upon them in the organic act, and had enacted laws which were in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, the proper judicial tribunals would decide the matter, and it would be unwise and improper in Congress to forestall their action. Mr. Mason moved to lay upon the table the bill of Mr. Weller, together with an abolition amendment to it, offered by Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Weller begged that the motion be withdrawn, as he desired to speak on the subject. The motion having been withdrawn, Mr. Weller proceeded to say that he was one of the last Senators upon the floor to feel any sympathy with the factious course of the House of Representatives in defeating the Army-Appropriation Bill. The only object which he hed in view was to do what the Senate did some three or four weeks ago. Some of the laws which the Kansas Legislature had enacted were unconstitutional. Freedom of speech is guaranteed by the constitution, but there was a law in Kansas directly in conflict with that provision, and which prohibits the people from discussing a particular question. When he found laws clearly in conflict with the constitution, he did not choose to wait for the judgment of the judiciary, but was in favor of abrogating them at once.

After some discussion between Messrs. Butler, Brown and Cass, the Senate adjourned without taking any vote.

The House met at 12 and adjourned at 2, the only business having been the reports of the minority and majority of the Committee appointed to investigate the Omnibus *fracas* between Granger of New York and McMullen of Va. Both sides agreed that Granger had been insulting and obtrusive and that McMullen had shown great forbearance. The whole thing was laid on the table and Granger's side laughed out of court.

☞ The Legislature of Texas, of which State Judge Terry was formerly a citizen, has passed a joint resolution endorsing his high character, and requesting the Federal authorities to interfere, in all legal ways, to obtain him a release or a fair trial.

A FEEBLE YELL.—Mr. James Yell, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of Arkansas, has carried *one* county out of *twenty-four* heard from. Such a Yell is hardly audible.

Later from Europe.

The Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 25th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 16th.

There is no news of interest. Spain was quiet at last accounts. The crops throughout England are favorably reported of, being fully an average one. The commercial news will be found under the appropriate head.

COMMUNICATED.

GOOD DAY'S WORK IN GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—A train of fifty cars is an extremely long one; forty cars make a great show on any road. The grain cars on roads centering here usually bring about three hundred and fifty bushels each of corn or wheat, and about six hundred bushels of oats. On Thursday, between 7 A. M. and 10 P. M., one hundred and four cars of grain were taken into Gibbs, Griffin & Co.'s warehouse, by three out of their four elevators, besides that taken from teams, resting an hour for dinner and another for tea. The grain amounted to about 36,400 bushels.—*Chicago Tribune, Aug. 16.*

☞ On the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, *only* two hundred and forty bushels of wheat are transported in a car. Is this difference in quantity caused by the cars being too small, or are they not sufficiently laden? Most certainly, unless curves and grades on the North Carolina roads will not admit of an increase. Those who have the management should see that as much be carried in a car on them as is elsewhere. An increase of $5½ per car would pay well. R. R.

Arrival of the North America.

Four Days Later from Europe.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—The Steamer North America arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th, four days later advices from Europe.

The steamship Niagara arrived out on the 11th.

The general news by this arrival is meagre and unimportant. There is no political news from Great Britain. The Emperor Napoleon had returned to Paris, and would leave again immediately for the Baths of Branitz. The London papers notice certain extraordinary statements circulating at Paris respecting affairs at the Tuilleries, and call on the Emperor to stop the calumny. The latest intelligence from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new, and quiet was reported throughout Spain.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—COLUMBIA, S. C., August 23.—The St Louis Republican of this day contains Kansas advices, by letters, to the 19th inst., which state that ex-Gov. Shannon and nearly all the citizens had fled from Lecompton, which town was taken by the Free-State assailants, and that Secretary Woodson and Sheriff Jones had been taken prisoners, and several houses burnt. Preparations for war were in active progress at all points. A steamer was on the route with three companies of volunteers from Missouri, ready for the field, and three companies of cavalry and one of artillery, U. S. A., were proceeding from Leavenworth.

Aid for Kansas.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—A call appears this morning, signed by the conductors of our journals, our leading merchants and by many citizens, for a meeting in aid of the rights, interest and honor of the Southern States, as involved in the Kansas troubles.

Kansas Affairs.

CHICAGO, Aug 26.—Advices from Leavenworth to Thursday last have been received. Lawrence was still unharmed, and 1,000 men, completely armed, were ready to defend it at a moment's warning.

The Kansas Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The Kansas meeting called here yesterday was very large. Spirited addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted denouncing the free State men. A committee was appointed to proceed to Kansas and inquire into the wants of the women and children; and a company of 2,500 men, well armed and equipped, are organizing with a view of being ready to march at an early day.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Mathias R. Andrew, Collector of St. Augustine; George L. Cary, Governor of Oregon; Franklin H. Clark, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana; A. J. Haven, of Michigan, Marshal of Utah; J. J. Taylor, of New York, Commissioner to run the boundary line between the Territory of Washington and the British dominions.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
Charleston, Saturday Evening, 10 o'clock.

The Board of Health report one death from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D., City Register.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
Charleston, Sunday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board report one death from yellow fever for the past twenty-four hours.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D., City Register.

N. B.—The Board will report daily all deaths that occur. Should no report appear, it will be understood that no death has occurred.

THE MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We are gratified to learn, from one of the officers of this Road, that there has been a large increase in the travel for the first six months of the present year, over that of the corresponding period of last year. Also, a very large increase of freights, particularly in the lumber and timber business.

We are also informed by the same gentleman, that Mr. Eli Gregg, the President of the Company, intends to make effective and certain arrangements for securing the passage of all the freight for the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, with the greatest expedition. We trust all the shippers from the North for the interior, will give this route a trial.

[*Cheraw Gazette.*

PETER FUNK WORSTED.—Peter Funk is a shrewd man, and generally carries his point; but he sometimes gets worsted. A case has recently occurred which we will relate. A countryman named King was in the city on business, and though appearing somewhat "green" was not altogether unacquainted with the ways of Gotham. He had heard of Peter, and resolved to see him. He accordingly went into a mock-auction store, where a number of men were examining watches, with the apparent intention of buying.

When King entered, wise looks were exchanged between those gentry, and the sales soon commenced. A handsome and valuable gold watch was offered, and King, being a good judge of the article bid it in at $25. He immediately put it into his pocket and turned to leave. The auctioneer asked him to have the watch done up. "No," replied King, "will carry it in my pocket—it wil be safe." "You had better have it done up," persisted the auctioneer "You can then put into your trunk and carry it home without danger of losing it." "I never lose anything." replied King.

By this time several men had gathered around him, some advising him to have it done up, and others asking him to let them look at it. But he declined all offers, and started for the door. Peter saw he had got hold of the wrong customer, and resolved to effect by force what he could not by deception. A man sprung before King, and was about to close the door, while the others pressed closely around him.

Thereupon, he drew a revolver, and assuring them that it was well loaded and a sure fire, told the man at the door, in a very cool and deliberate manner, that if he attempted to shut it, he would blow his brains out forthwith. Then pushing away the men around him with a pair of stout arms, he exclaimed, "The first man who dares to lay his hands on me will be shot!" They all stood back, and King walked out with his watch, while Peter found himself done a little browner than he ever remembers to have been. —*New York Post.*

By late files of English papers, we see that Mr. Edward Strutt, a noted manufacturer, has been raised to the peerage. This unusual proceeding shows the interest which the Queen takes in the manufacturing pursuits of her dominions, and also the inroads which time is making up for ancient customs and prejudices.

From the Washington Union.

A Word from New Hampshire.

The New York Tribune has lately made a calculation respecting the result of the Presidential election. In that calculation New Hampshire is set down for *Fremont*. This assumption I controvert. If the signs of the times go for anything, New Hampshire will go for *Buchanan*. The Democracy are united to a man. Hundreds of national Whigs who, like Madame de Stael, "have loved their God, their father, and their country," will be with us. The dark reign of that cabal which for two years has hung over us is soon to close forever. Already has the hand written their doom upon the wall. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have tampered with the consciences and inflamed the *passions* of men. They have ignored the principles of the revolution and trampled upon the constitution of the Union. While they seek to raise the condition of the *African*, they would crush the Celt. Denouncing, in the name God, the breach of "solemn compacts," they counsel resistance to law to a bloody issue. In the name of liberty, they commence a warfare of race and sect. But their days are numbered. New Hampshire will redeem her name and place. If we are not as *enthusiastic*, we are not the less *certain*. In the coming contest, while we admire the *men*, we worship principles. Our endorsement will be given to the present administration when Franklin Pierce meets us at his home in New Hampshire. It will be the proudest moment of his life. And perhaps I cannot better answer the insulting data of the Tribune than by saying the Democracy of New Hampshire believe on national questions as did Horace Greeley in 1834, before he had immolated patriotism upon the altar of agitation. Then he wrote: "To a philosophical observer, the existence of domestic servitude in one portion of the Union, while it is condemned and forbidden in another, would, indeed, seem to afford no plausible pretext for variance or alienation. The Union was formed with a perfect knowledge, on the one hand, that slavery existed at the South, and on the other, that it was utterly disapproved and discountenanced at the North. But the framers of the Constitution saw no reason for distrust and dissension in this circumstance. Wisely avoiding all discussion of a subject so delicate and exciting, they proceeded to the formation of 'a more perfect Union,' which, leaving each section in the possession of its undoubted right of regulating its own internal government, and enjoying its own speculative opinions, provided only for the common benefit and the mutual well-being of the whole. And why should not this arrangement be satisfactory and perfect?" N. H. B.

PERIOD OF HUMAN LIFE.—M. Flourens, the distinguished French, physiologist and Perpetual Secretary of the Paris Academy of Sicences, has published a work, in which he announces that the normal of period of the life of man is 100 years. The grounds on which he comes to this new philosophic conclusion may be briefly stated. It is, we belive a fact in natural history that the length of each animal's life in exact proportion to the period it is in growing.—Buffon was aware of this truth and his observations lead him to conclude that the life in different species of animals is six or seven times as long as the period of growth. M. Flourens, from his own observations and those of his predecessors, is of opinion that it may be more safely taken at five times.—When Buffon wrote, the precise period at which animals leave off growing, or to speak more correctly the precise circumstance, which indicates that the growth has ceased, was not known. M. Flourens has ascertained the period, and thereon lies his present theory. 'It consists,' says he, in the union of the bones to their epiphyses. As long as the bones are not united to epiphyses the animal grows; as soon as the the bones are united to their epiphyses the animal ceases to grow. Now, in man, the union of the bones and the epiphyses takes place, according to M. Flourens, at the natural duration of life is five times 20 years. As a necessary consequence of the prolongation of life to which M. Flourens assures man he is entitled, he modifies very considerably his different ages. I prolong the duration of infancy, he says, up to ten years, because it is from nine to ten that the second dentition is terminated. I prolong adolescence up to 20 years, because it is at that age that the development of the bones ceases, and consequently, the increase of the body in length. I prolong youth up to the age of 40 because it is only at that age that the increase of the body in bulk terminates. After 40 the body does not grow, properly speaking; the augmentation of its volume, which then takes place, is not veritable organic development, but a simple accumulation of fat. After the growth, or more exactly speaking, the development in length and bulk has terminated, man enters into what I call the period of invigoration, that is—when all our parts become more complete and firmer, our functions more assured and the whole organism more perfect. The period lasts to 65 or 70 years; and then begins old age which lasts for 30 years.

A Capital Hit.

The best thing we have heard this year, in a political way, occurred at Meadville a few days since.—One of the Black Republican editors of that rural town who, last year was very hostile to the Pope, and fully persuaded that "Americans ought to rule America," met a German acquaintance in the street, and accosted him something in this wise:

"Well, John, I suppose you are going to give Fremont a vote this year."

John studied a moment, and cocking one eye, as much as to say, "do you see anything green there," replied that he had no vote to give Fremont

"Why, how is that?" queried our editor friend.

"Because," replied John, "I haven't been here long enough."

"Not long enough? Why how long have you been here?"

"Oh, about ten years."

"Well," persisted the Fremonter, "that is long enough to entitle you to a vote."

"Oh, I know," said the man with the "sweet German accent," "that I have been here long enough to vote for Buchanan; but it requires a German to reside here twenty-one years to make him a legal voter for Fremont."

Just about that time the editor in "pursuit of voters under difficulties," had particular business in his office.—*Erie Observer.*

A Rebuke Admirably Spoken.

The Memphis Bulletin, neutral, but with undisguised proclivities towards Mr. Fillmore, after noticing the handsome conduct of Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in saying that it was no part of his mission in the present canvass to heap personal abuse on Mr. Fillmore—a noble example, which we are glad to see is very generally followed by the leading organs and speakers of the Democratic side—thus speaks of the opposite course of conduct on the part of Mr. Buchanan's opponents in the South:

We wish we had, as a pendant to this, an equally signal example of sheer justice to Mr. Buchanan, from his political adversaries. But we regret to say that, in general, the presses and speakers opposed to Mr. Buchanan are adopting a tone of language and a tenor of sentiment as regards him, which cannot fail to recoil upon themselves, and to prove a disadvantage rather than a help to the election of Mr. Fillmore. It is idle to pretend that Mr. Buchanan is not entitled to the respect of his countrymen as a ripe, experienced statesman, who has rendered a long and distinguished service to the Republic. He is an old man, who has grown gray in the public service, without one blot upon his personal integrity or private honor. His patriotism has never been impeached, and cannot be. In most, if not all, the questions which have divided the country, we have differed from him. In the position he now stands before the country, as the representative of a party to which we have always been opposed—and especially as the representative of a principle avowed in the Ostend Conference, giving countenance to the spirit of aggression and acquisition already too rife in our land—there is much to render his elevation to the Chief Magistracy undesirable to us. There is but one extreme contingency in which we could give him our suffrage—as a dernier resort to escape the domination of pure sectionalism. But, while thus radically differing from Mr. Buchanan in the domestic policy which he would inaugurate, we freely concede to him, in this crisis of our public affairs, the conservatism of a broad nationality of principle and sentiment, and a fidelity to the Constitution which might be implicitly relied upon.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The following States will hold their elections previous to the contest for the Presidency:

Vermont	Sept. 2	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14
California	Sept. 4	Ohio	Oct. 14
Maine	Sept. 8	Indiana	Oct. 14
Florida	Oct. 6	South Carolina	Oct. 14

The State election in Illinois for Governor and Congress, it will be seen, take place November 4th, the same day as the election for President.

Dickens and Chadband.

BY "SMOKER."

Some six months after the appearance of "Bleak House"—the most delightful and widely-read of Dickens' later novels—a reverend gentleman presented himself at the residence of the distinguished author, and desired to see him.

"He is not at home to any one, sir," replied the servant, with rather a smile in the right corner of his mouth.

"Convey my card, Oh youth! to this Mr. Dickens, and I shall await thee here;" saying which the reverend individual composes himself with a deep sigh and a glance heavenward.

The servant returns, with a manner indicating great curiosity, and tells the visitor that Mr. Dickens is in.

"Mr. Chadband!" gasps out the author, as the reverend gentleman presents himself.

"Do I see Dickens?" exclaims a hollow voice; "do I behold Dickens? do I view Dickens? do I contemplate Dickens? do I look on Dickens?" Here the voice pauses, and the visitor wipes his perspiring forehead, and looks calmly and saintedly at the author of Pickwick and Nicholas Nickleby.

Dickens sits helplessly, like Jo, at Sargeby's, when Chadband had him in hand, and gasps out a faint reply, and desires to know what Mr. Chadband wants.

"What do I want? what do I desire? what do I wish? I wish to know, I wish to be informed, I wish to be told, why you used my sainted name—why you used my sainted office—why you used my sainted calling, for the mirth of sinners, and to the damage of the holy cause of Terewth?"

Not a word could the author of Bleak House articulate. He was petrified with astonishment. "I am in the house of a novel writer," exclaimed Mr. Chadband in continuation, appealing at the same time to some Divine power in the ceiling. "I am in the habitation of the worldly, I am in the dwelling of mirth, I am in the tents of the wicked, I am under the roof of the romancer. Ah! the place of residence of one who maketh worldly books."

Here Mr. Chadband's feelings became entirely too strong for him, and he remained silent, his eyes fixed on the ceiling and his hands folded meekly and devoutly before him. This gave Dickens time to collect his thoughts and renew his previous inquiry. He learned officially from the visitor that there was an actual live Chadband, who, for and in consideration of the use of his name as aforesaid in Bleak House, requested a certain number of those bits of paper and pieces of metal, which, as Mr. Skimpole remarked, the world called money. If the said damages were not settled, Mr. Chadband informs the author that he will soon hear of a case in the courts of law and equity, more wonderful than Jaryndyce and Jaryndyce, to wit: Chadband vs. Dickens.

The author thinks it best to close the unexpected and exceedingly embarrassing case at once, by paying the amount demanded, which he does by a check on his banker. Chadband receives it with a manner expressive of forbearance, forgiveness and benevolence, and signs the release of his right to damages with tears in his eyes. As he retires he bestows his blessing on the house and household, and walks meekly and quickly into the streets. Dickens falls back in his chair, exhausted absolutely by astonishment.

Now, no story is complete without a moral or a point, which is the same thing. The whole thing was a sham. The author was regularly taken in. The affair was an artful dodge done up by a Yankee from away down East, near the State of Maine, who crossed the Atlantic expressly to do it.

One Who Died Without Living.

M. Paul Legrand died at Dijon, Burgundy, recently, at the age of 70, leaving the following memoir, whereby he proves he has not lived:

All that is suffering, sorrow, ennui, despair, desire, regret, should be deducted from life, because we should ourselves have deducted it, had heaven permitted. When three years old, I was weaned; at six I could speak but badly; at seven I split my skull; at nine I was cured. I must, therefore, extract nine years from my existence; for surely to drink a nurse's sour milk, not to speak, or badly, and to split one's skull, is not living. At the age of nine I began my studies. Owing to my cracked skull, my head was a hard one, and I proved stubborn to tuition. I required two years' labor to spell the alphabet. I was indebted to letter Z alone for about four-score hundred lashes; the other twenty-three letters made a complete martyr of me. At the age of twelve I could read, but my body was mangled with alphabet scars. An attempt was made to teach me Latin, and I lost my French in the experiment. At fifteen I knew nothing at all, and a forced diet of bread and water had reduced me to the condition of a skeleton. Six years more had therefore to be deducted. At sixteen my father made me a notary's clerk. There commenced a new species of martyrdom. I got up at six, swept the office, lighted the stove, was drubbed by the taller clerks, and my father, overwhelmed with complaints about me, deprived me of my dinner. This life I led for five years, and from my life I will positively deduct them.

At twenty my father, quite disgusted with his son, put me on board a ship at Cherbourg. I washed the decks, climbed up the top-mast, mended the sails, and received thirty lashes a day upon my back. This was endured for four years. At twenty-four my father made me a haberdasher. I married Ma'm'selle Ursule Devousins, a turner's daughter; her portion consisted of thirty thousand livres, mortgaged upon a sugar estate at St. Domingo. The day after the wedding I found that my wife had a wooden leg, made by my father-in-law, the turner. The poor woman made a thousand apologies for her infirmity, and I pardoned her out of regard to her marriage portion. The St. Domingo blacks rose against the whites, burned the marriage portion, and the wooden leg was all that was left to me.

At thirty I lost my wife in consequence of scrofulous disease. I spent six years of marriage, repenting every minute. I therefore deduct these six years from my life. Having, as everybody else, slept a third part of my life, I deduct twenty-four years of sleep, and I am below the right reckoning, for I was a great sleeper. A year lost, adding minute to minute in searching for the keys of my desk, which I was constantly mislaying. Does one live when one looks for a key? Three years lost in having myself shaved, powdered, &c.; five years in suffering with toothache, two inflammations of the chest, with relapses and convalescence. Three years lost in saying, "What's o'clock?" "we have bad weather to-day;" "how do you do?" "how is your lady?" "I have a bad cold;" "Marlborough s'en va-t-en guerre"—what mud in the street—what a winter this year?" Six months lost in having the mud brushed off one, and six in brushing one's hat. One year of endurance of the entire modern dramas, the *chef d'œuvre* of genius not understood. One year lost in complaining of salt and tasteless soups, of cutlets too much or too undone, of indigestion or hard eggs. Total, 71 years. I beg leave to declare that in giving up the ghost I do not give up anything worth keeping.

☞ There are a few jokes of the campaign which may bear repetition or printing. One of the old citizens of our county, who is a Know-Nothing, and of course a Fillmore man, had a few watermelons, a few days ago, unsold in his cart, and was desirous of "closing them out." A Buchanan man inquired the price of the melons, payable when Fillmore is elected President.

"Well," he replied, "I want to sell out, and get my money now."

"Will you take twenty-five cents a piece," said the Democrat, "and wait for the money until Fillmore is elected?"

"Oh, no, sir—oh, no, sir," he quickly responded, "I don't want to sell melons in that way!"

"Well, will you take fifty cents, or even a dollar a piece, payable when Fillmore—"

"Just stop, now," said the Fillmore man, "if you will give me twenty-five cents a piece, payable when Buchanan *is elected, you can take the melons!* and will promise to do all I can to defeat Buchanan."

We need not add, that the old gentleman was not disposed to barter his melons for Fillmore stock, even at a dollar per melon, but would willingly have sold them for twenty-five cents each, payable when Buchanan is elected. The old gentleman's faith in Fillmore was not exemplified by "works in commerce."

GOOD, VERY GOOD.—One of our Mississippi exchanges, in noticing the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in that State, notices the fact that a distinguished member of the "American party" gave in his experience and took his seat with the mourners.—He said he had got off the platform of the "American" party—but he didn't jump off nor he didn't fall off. He was standing erect, with head lifted, and suddenly he *dropped through.* Somebody pulled out the 12th section plank on which he was standing, and he fell through the *hole in it*—that's Fillmore's Philadelphia platform.—*Enquirer.*