

The Difficulties near Canton.
Although no longer directly interested as parties to the conflicts going on in the Southern provinces of China, the Americans there or at home can hardly be expected to look on with the apathy of mere outside spectators. Apart from the considerations connected with our commerce with the Celestial Empire, a commerce only second to that of Great Britain, the thing presents itself in another and even stronger light to a people, who, although fond enough of the mighty dollar, are still fonder and prouder of their national honor.

Like all embelle people the Chinese are treacherous and cruel. Their treachery and cruelty is not confined to their intercourse with foreigners. With more common sense and cultivation than the rest of the world gives them credit for, the Chinese are without fault in anything, and totally without any sense of honor. They do not appear to know what such a thing means. This is the account given by the Abbe Fuc, who knows more of the people than any white man living, and understands how to present the results of his experience in a plain and sensible manner. As an instance of their callousness and brutality towards each other, he mentions an incident that came under his own eye. Journeying along a high road in the neighborhood of one of the large cities of the North of China, he saw a number of wagons with their drivers and an escort of soldiers approaching, and at the same time heard the most awful groans and shrieks. On meeting with the wagons he learned from the soldiers that they had made a foray upon a village in which a gang of robbers was supposed to be harbored. They made a great many prisoners, and after tying as many of them as their ropes would accommodate, they secured the balance by *nauling* them to the wagons, face downwards, the nails being driven through the centre of their hands. It was from the prisoners so nailed that the groans and shrieks arose. The drivers and soldiers laughed and talked, and passed on with their howling charge, as little concerned as though they were logs of wood. On Huo's remonstrating with them, they told him that they would soon be out of the city, and perhaps that evening or next day, if they failed men were innocent, they would be unnailed. And so they passed on, a good example of Chinese inhumanity. The tales of the horrid butcheries perpetrated in cold blood by the rebels and imperialists, show what they are and of what they are capable. Their conduct now, in offering rewards for the heads of their foreign enemies, carries us back to the days when the Turks, in one of their campaigns on the Danube, during the last half of the 17th century, rode with canvas bags hanging to their saddles, bows to carry off the heads of those who they might overcome in battle. They took no prisoners, of course, but got a ducat for every Austrian head they brought to the Sultan.

Now, the difficulty is that the Chinese don't take much pains, nor draw nice distinctions. The blood-money is offered for the assassination of Englishmen, but under that head they assassinate all western men whose language is the same, and even those who speak French are far from safe against this cowardly system, for after a head is cut off, it is very hard to say what language it may be talked.

It was in this way that the difficulties occurred between the Chinese and Americans, which led to the capture of the Chinese forts by our sailors and marines. This may occur again.

There is little doubt but the Chinese have taken to poisoning. At Hong Kong and every other point where there are foreigners, the servants—cooks included—are Chinese. The wells are poisoned, and the food is poisoned in many cases.

We hardly think the British justified by the circumstances as reported, but somehow or other, we don't think a body can hit such a people a lick miss. We may say to Mr. John Bull—"You did wrong." But we fear that we would be apt to add—"served him [John Chinaman] right."

The papers give us information of ex-President Pierce's arrival in Philadelphia, in which city he designs making some stay for the purpose of obtaining medical advice and attendance for Mrs. Pierce, whose health is feeble, with very slight hopes of recovery.

Scemhow, there seems to be a sort of fatality about the Presidential office,—at least there has been since 1840. Of men elected to the office since that time, with the exception of the incumbent, Mr. Pierce alone survives. General Harrison went within a month of his inauguration. Mr. Polk journeyed home to Tennessee with a shattered constitution, and within a year after his term had closed. Gen. Taylor died before the first Congressional session of his administration had got fairly to work, and while clouds and darkness hung over the political horizon, and General Pierce, as President elect, had his only son and last surviving child, crushed to death almost in his presence; and now that his term is over, he is threatened with another and still deeper domestic affliction.

Prominence, popularity and exalted station are no shield against sorrow,—no insurance against the rocks of adversity, although they may, perhaps, distract the mind from dwelling too intently on its private griefs. We see by the very latest papers that Mr. Buchanan has been called home to Lancaster by the death of a favorite nephew, being forced to leave abruptly a crowd of visitors. But what care these visitors—mostly office seekers—for the private feelings of James Buchanan?—they only see the President of the United States—the dispenser of patronage.

The Mormons bid fair to give trouble, and they don't give more were it not for the limits which nature has set to the growth alike of their territories and their customs. They are situated in the great interior basin of the continent, surrounded by desert and high mountains, without available soil for the support of any considerable population, and with occasional visits from the locusts and grasshoppers, it is possible that they may be kept under there, while the Empire Eugenia has adopted and set on foot a style of costume that is sufficient of itself to restrain polygamy in civilized communities. It takes a bold man these days to contemplate providing for one set of hoops, with skirts, flounces, etc., to correspond, and Julius Caesar or Alexander the Great would shrink in terror from the idea of eye-dress, which is about the number of Brigham Young's wives.

As we anticipated, the Railroad Companies meeting at Weldon immediately made an arrangement by which no detention was suffered by the passengers, on account of the burning of the Roanoke Bridge, on the Petersburg Railroad. The cars of the Wilmington and Weldon Road ran on the Seaboard Road to where it crosses the Petersburg work, and there received the passengers and baggage, and made the connection on here all right. It required the co-operation of the three companies to effect this object and prevent any interruption of travel.

The Knickerbocker Magazine for April, is on our table. A very interesting number. The Knickerbocker is a good Magazine, especially since it has given over its baby-years.

Mr. Appleton, the new proprietor of the Washington Union, has not yet recovered from his illness, and it is feared that he will not do so, as to enable him soon to take charge of the editorial department of that paper.

It is said that in case of Mr. Appleton's recovery, Mr. Forney may be called to that position. He had better see to it at once, or the 13th of June will be here, and the Union will be dissolved by Dr. Cummings' Comet.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings, one of the popular preachers of the city of London, has got it into his head that a Comet is to come along and knock this world into smith, on or about the 13th of June next; no postponement on account of the weather. The Dr. visited this country some years ago, and didn't hurt any body.

A new Post Office called "Batt's Hill," has recently been established at Wolf Scrape Muster Ground, in Duplin county—John W. Hinson, P. M. All mail matter for that office will be deposited at Mount Olive, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The Union Convention composed of Republicans and Know Nothings has nominated David Wilmont as candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, in opposition to General Packer, the Democratic nominee. This "Union" party is the affair that Mr. Rayner went on to Philadelphia to co-operate with.

RE-APPOINTED.—W. B. Flanner, Esq., Surveyor, and Wm. N. Peden, Naval Officer at this port, have been re-appointed. We presume there will be few changes at the South.

Appointments by the President.—S. B. Pinney, collector of the customs for the district of Barnstable, Massachusetts, reappointed. Myer Jacobs, surveyor of the customs for the district of Charleston, South Carolina, reappointed. William Medill, from May 1, 1857, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury vice Elisha Whittlesey, resigned. Hamilton Stewart, collector of the customs, Galveston Texas, reappointed. John Boston, collector of the customs, Savannah, Georgia, reappointed. Wm. N. Peden, naval officer, Wilmington, North Carolina, reappointed. William B. Flanner, surveyor of the customs, Wilmington, North Carolina, reappointed. Wm. C. Barker, surveyor of the customs, Providence, Rhode Island, reappointed. Asa Gray, surveyor of the customs, Tiverton, R. I., reappointed. Gordon Forbes, surveyor of the customs, Yeocomico, Virginia, reappointed. Isaac Hutcheson, surveyor of the customs, Evansville, Indiana, reappointed. Daniel Wann, surveyor of the customs, Galena, Illinois, reappointed. James W. Simmons, surveyor of the customs, Copano, Texas, vice H. D. Norton, resigned.

On yesterday, a few minutes after the Petersburg train crossed Roanoke river, the elegant and almost new bridge of the Company took fire and was entirely consumed, with the exception of the draw and the warehouse adjoining, situated on the North side of the river. About half of the traffic work on the South of the river was saved, also, and we learn that none of the piers are seriously damaged.

The fire is supposed to have originated from live embers dropping from the ash-pan of the engine, within ten or twenty feet of the Southern end of the bridge. The Company's boatsmen, as well as the children, were not discovered the fire till too late to arrest it.

N. B. We learn there will be no detention of travel and only a few days' interruption of freight in consequence of the accident.—*Wilmington Patriot, 28th inst.*

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President, to-day, received intelligence of the death of a nephew at Lancaster; owing to which there was no meeting of the Cabinet.

Gov. Geary had a long private interview with the President this morning. The result of which, however, is not known. Gov. Geary leaves for Pennsylvania to-day.

ROBERT J. WALKER is willing to accept the Governorship of Kansas, but has not yet overcome the objections made by his family to a removal to that Territory.

The examination of witnesses in case of the United States vs. Mr. Lee for the murder of Col. Hume, commenced to-day.

PARRELL ADDRESS OF GOV. GEARY.
To the People of Kansas:
Having determined to resign the Executive office, and retire again to the scene of private life, and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so long been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on the occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily withdraw was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance was by no means desirable. This was quite evident from the deplorable civil and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention and deadly strife which then and there prevailed—and the painful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens of every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities. Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous, without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I accepted the appointment was a well grounded source of regret to many of my well-tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could not be undertaken with safety.

It was not supposed possible that order could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means at my command, from the then existing chaos. Without decanting upon the feelings, principles and motives which prompted me, suffice it to say, I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor, in doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of home, endeavored by a strenuous earthly life and most sacred associations, to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas and entered upon the discharge of my official duties, in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the streets were empty; the atmosphere was gloomy; women and children driven from their habitations, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, and sought refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting parties, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were no pecuniary resources within its limits to meet the exigencies of the time.

The Congressional appropriations, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were insufficient to meet the wants of a fortnight. The laws were null, the courts virtually suspended, the civil arm of the Government almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. At once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave myself to the work. For six months I have labored with unceasing industry. The accumulated needs of the Territory have been supplied, and the public servants, night and day have been employed in the discharge of their official duties. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Now is this all; to my own private view, without assurance of reimbursement, have I resorted, in every emergency, for the required funds. Whether these arduous services and willing sacrifices have been beneficial to Kansas and my country you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter vituperation, and vindictive malice, is no matter of astonishment. No man has ever yet held an important or responsible post in our own or any other country, and escaped censure. I should have been very weak and foolish indeed had I expected to pass through the fiery ordeal entirely unscathed, especially as I was surrounded by a hostile and unscrupulous opposition, at least to thwart evil machinations, and hold in restraint wicked passions, or rid the Territory of many lawless, reckless and desperate men. Beside, it would be impossible to come in contact with the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of many well disposed persons without becoming an object of mistrust and suspicion. While from others, whose sole object was notoriously personal, and every sacrifice of the general good and at every opportunity I would have been ridiculous to anticipate the need of praise for disinterested action; and hence, however palpable might have been my patriotism, however just my official conduct, or however beneficial in its results, I do not marvel that my motives have been impugned, and my integrity assailed. It is, however, well known that those who have attributed to me a desire for gubernatorial or senatorial honors, were and are themselves the aspirants for those high trusts and powers, and foolishly imagined that I stood between them and the consummation of their ambitious designs and high-towering hopes.

But whatever may be thought or said of my motives or desires, I have the proud consolation of leaving behind me a Territory, in order and peace, with clean hands, and the satisfactory conviction that he who penetrates the inmost recesses of the heart, and reads its secret thoughts, will approve my purposes and acts. In the discharge of my executive functions, I have invariably sought to do equal and exact justice to all men, however humble or exalted. I have eschewed all sectional distinctions, kept aloof from party animosities, and have been scrupulously free from personal injury and violence, and the most flattering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask and claim nothing more for the part I have acted than the simple merit of having endeavored to perform my duty. This I have done at all times and upon every occasion, regardless of opinion, and utterly fearless of consequence. Occasionally I have been forced to assume great responsibilities, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances, I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now reviewing them, I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, I should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory, were occasioned by men who had no special interest in its welfare. Many of them were non-residents; whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the pursuit of their views, by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding, peace-loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinion, were led to commit the most grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men resolved upon mischief may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, designing and designing men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging suspicions of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated; but it has not been abandoned. You are entrusted not only with the guardianship of this Territory, but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you may at present suppose.

You should, therefore, frown down every effort to foment discord, and especially to array settlers from different sections of the Union in hostility against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South, East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause, the preservation of the Union; and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy of your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his country.

There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished by every patriotic heart, and which I tell you, it tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that, even as early as the days of our first President, it was agitated by ambitious aspirants for place and power. And if the appeal of a still more recent hero and patriot was needed in this time, how much more applicable is it now and in this Territory.

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments, find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren, and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright as ourselves. In time, create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially in the history of republics."

When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and consider with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveler pursues his way unharmed and secure. The result of the military operations of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with more substantial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partisans, living in our midst, have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares, and their spears into mattocks. The arts and manufactures are at work, farms undergoing rapid improvements—merchants are driving a thriving trade—the mechanics pursuing with profit their various occupations. Real estate, in town and country, has increased in value almost without precedent, until, in some places it is commanding prices that never could have been anticipated. Whether this healthy and happy change is the result solely of my executive labors or not, it certainly has occurred during my administration. Upon yourselves must mainly depend the preservation and perpetuity of the present prosperous condition of affairs. Guard it with unceasing vigilance, and protect it as you would your lives. Keep down that party spirit which, if permitted to obtain the mastery, would lead to desolation. Watch closely, and be on your guard against any insidious movement that can possibly tend to discord and disunion. Suffer no local prejudices to disturb the prevailing harmony. To every appeal to these, turn a deaf ear, as did the Saviour of men to the promptings of the deceiver. Act as a united band of brothers, bound together by one common tie. Your interests are the same, and by this course alone can they be maintained. Follow this, and your hearts will be made glad; and light and happy by the richest blessings of a kind and munificent Providence.

To you, the peaceable citizens of Kansas, I owe my grateful acknowledgments for the aid and comfort your kind assurances and hearty co-operation have afforded in many dark and trying hours. You have my sincerest thanks, and my earnest prayers that you may be abundantly rewarded in the enjoyment of the peace and happiness which your generous and patriotic services have procured for the Territory. To the ladies of the Territory—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the honest settlers—I am also under a weight of obligation. Their pious prayers have not been raised in vain, nor their numerous assurances of confidence in the policy of my administration failed to exert a salutary influence. And last, though not least, I must not be unmindful of those who have bravely sacrificed their lives in the service of the West. To General Persifer F. Smith and the officers acting under his command, I return my thanks for many valuable services. Although from different parts of the Union, and naturally imbued with sectional prejudices, I know of no instance in the way of factious or sectarian animosity, or of any such prejudices have been permitted to stand in the way of their faithful and energetic discharge of duty. Their conduct in this respect is worthy of universal commendation, and presents a bright example for those executing the civil power. The good behavior of all the soldiers who were called upon to assist me, is, in fact, deserving of special notice. Many of these troops, officers and men, had served with me on the fields of Mexico against the Mexicans, and it is a gratifying circumstance to know that the laurels they won have been further adorned by the piousness and alacrity with which they aided to allay a destructive fratricidal strife at home. With a firm reliance on the protecting care and overruling Providence of that Great Being who holds in His hands the destinies alike of men and of nations, I bid farewell to Kansas and her people, and bid adieu to the friends and relatives who are gathered around me. I leave the Territory to the hands of those who are appointed to succeed me, and I leave to you the exercise of His wisdom, goodness and power, be so directed as to promote their own best interest and that of the beloved country of which they are destined to form a most important part.

JOHN W. GEARY.
Lecompton, March 12th, 1857.

A REMARKABLE NATION.—Under the head of "Religious Intelligence," the Boston Journal notices some missionary labors in a region of which but little has hitherto been known. It says: "One of the most interesting missions undertaken by the American church is that to the Afghans, which has been commenced during the past year by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Missions. The remarkable nation, on account of their independence, hospitable and martial spirit and their possession of a country, lying between India and Persia, filled with the grandest mountains in the world, with the original fruits and grains that have spread over the globe, and the relics of a civilization as ancient as that of the Phoenicians, has long been a subject of interest to the people. By Sir William Jones, Vansittart, and others, they might be a portion of the Ten Tribes of Israel. Though now Mohammedans, they claim descent from King Saul, through a son named Berkis, who had a son named Afghani. And those scholars have furnished translations from their legends, describing the capture of the covenant by the Philistines, the anointing of Saul by Samuel, the battle of David and Goliath, and other events of Scripture history, which they claim as their own. The seat of this new mission is appointed, for the present, at Radwal Pindia, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, between the Indus and Helms rivers, 100 miles northward of Lahore. The Afghans are a tall, athletic, and hardy race, a residence is forbidden by the present disturbed state of the country.

A distressing accident occurred at Quince's Mill on Tuesday afternoon, by which a small boy, the son of Paddy Finley, of the Western Circuit, lost his life. It appears that he was standing on or attempting to cross over the mill just in front of the large water wheel which at the time was in motion, and from some cause or other slipped between the wheel and the wooden wall which embanks the water of the pond, and was forced through the very narrow space between them, or flung by the paddles to the bottom beneath the mill, where he was probably suffocated. The next revolution the body of the unfortunate youth shot from beneath the wheel and glided into the mill race beyond. Search was immediately made, but up to yesterday afternoon the remains had not been discovered.

This is one of the most painful accidents it has been our duty to record.—*Herald of the 26th inst.*

PROGRESS ENTERED.—We learn by the last number of Bell's Life in London, that Progress, the three year old filly of Mr. Ten Broeck, now in England, has been entered for the Stewards' Plate at Stockbridge, to come off on the 25th June next. This is a plate of 100 sovereigns, or \$500, added to a sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns, or \$500 each, half forfeit, and the conditions are, three year olds carry 94 lbs; four year olds, 116 lbs; five year olds, 123 lbs; six and aged, 126 lbs. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs; Maiden three years olds allowed 4 lbs. The winner to pay \$50 towards expenses. Distance single dash of two miles. So we have something to fix the eye upon at last.—*Spirit of the Times*

THE TRUTH ABOUT NIAGARA.
General Cazeau compares Niagara to a helpless wreck on the ocean of civilization, and drifting rapidly to destruction, which G. N. Walker, by invitation, boarded in this sinking condition, and is working his way to a safe harbor, under a flag of peace and progress, with all the enemies of America's progress, with Eng. Land as Captain-General in the lead, and the Pierce Cabinet in the wake, accompanied by the Mosquito land speculators. Niagara had been for years with out an effective and constitutional government; the whole country was deluged in ruin; anarchy and civil war had uncontrolled possession of Niagara, from sea to sea; but the churches had been pillaged, used as temporary forts, and laid in ruins by the contending factions; the funds devoted to schools, to charity, and the service of the altar, were made their prey. President Walker was the first man in authority who attempted to arrest the torrent of destruction, and save the ruins of the church property for its legitimate uses. Without going further back in a retrospect of only six years, we find that Cazeau has had no less than fifteen changes, more or less violent and illegal in its rules and government. Taking them in order: Don Roberto Ramirez was succeeded in March, 1851, by Don Justo Abanaza, who held the reins of government about a month, and was then supplanted by Don Lauriana Pineda, who assumed power in April, and held it to August of the same year. Don Justo Abanaza then took power in a parenthesis in the city of Leon, and ruled a part of the State from August to October—Don Jose de Montenegro obtained a contemporary dictatorship over another portion of the distracted country from August to some time in November, and made Grana a his capital. Don Jose de Alfara then managed to supplant him, and for a month or thereabouts, was supreme in Granada. Don Lauriana Pineda then became master of the State, and managed to remain President for the unusual period of six months. Pineda assumed authority in November, 1851, and including Ramirez, who went out of power in March, there were seven changes of government in Nicaragua in 1851.

The constitution and legal elections had been cast to the winds long before, and the contest had become a general campaign of public interest in favor of individual revolutionism. The democrats called for order and stability, but the struggle was against fearful odds, for the serviles, or absolutists, had the church, military property and military resources under their control.

Don Fruto Chamorro was the brave and able chief of the serviles, and in March, 1853, he seized the government of the country around Leon, and managed to hold it with a strong hand until May, 1854. Don Emeliano Quadra then had a refreshing time of about one month's authority, in May, 1854. Don Francisco Castillon then obtained the Executive chair, and held it by talent and prowess from June, 1854, to April, 1855, almost ten months. Don Nasario Escoto displaced Castillon in Leon, and resigned there from June to October, 1855.

Don Jose Maria Estrada meantime had a government of his own in Granada, from some time in 1854 to the 13th of October, 1855. The bloody and devastating wars between the rival factions of Leon and Granada had laid waste the country, and there seemed to be no hope of pause or peace, until, at this desperate crisis, Gen. Walker was invited into the country.

Granada was taken by the American allies of the Democratic President by assault in 1855, and the victors immediately entered into arrangements for the pacification of Nicaragua. A Provisional government was appointed, with Patricio Rivas as President, and Gen. William Walker as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with incidental Executive powers in case of an interregnum, which government was recognized by Mr. Pierce, and a Minister received at Washington, sworn to by Gen. Cazeau, just previous to the Cincinnati Convention.

On the election in April, 1856, it became evident that the choice of the non-revolutionist classes would fall on General Walker, who had restored peace to the country. This excited the ire of the revolutionist by profession, and they invited the enemies of Nicaragua to invade their country, and retreated to their camp.

Don Fernin Ferrer was then called to the Executive chair, on the desertion of Rivas, and remained at the head of the Government at Granada until the inauguration of President William Walker. That's the truth about Nicaragua.

AN EDITRESS WITHOUT A WARDROBE.—Mrs. Prewitt, the dashing editress of The Yazoo City (Miss.) American Banner, recently visited New Orleans, where she met with a sad mishap, which she narrates as follows: "On the 7th of January inst., I left the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, in order to see the destinies of this country intrusted to its keeping from the foundation of the government to the present period of our national prosperity. It is, indeed, the great national party of the republic, not only on account of its conservative and comprehensive views, but because its sentiments and impulses find a response in the great American heart. The living principle of the democratic party has been its simple adoption of the American sympathies and its uniform protection and development and continued increase of progress and national glory by its wise policy has been but an illustration of American desire for progress and power. The great points in the late contest were a defence of State rights and constitutional principles against fanciful or insane usurpation. The democratic party in coming to the defence did not act in accordance with the narrow and selfish feelings of the principles of our Union. It was but a repetition of its former labors to meet and crush all attempts to invade or destroy our federal constitution. The same sentiment which impels it to resist the evil tendencies of federal usurpation, prompts it also to battle against any combination whose triumph would endanger the perpetuity of our cherished institutions. These are its objects, and this is the only duty of the unabated purpose of every one who holds communion with it to preserve, defend, and strengthen its unity. When its organization is dissolved the nation's hopes will sink, and its fragments unite with dangerous factions or revolutionary parties without a remote possibility of future reorganization. We should, therefore, be vigilant and ever ready for duty at our posts. We should work and defend ourselves against every effort to sow the seeds of discord in our ranks. We should rally around the administration of James Buchanan, and put forth our best abilities to protect and defend it. We should understand the insidious wiles of our duped enemies, in contrasting the difference of opinion upon minor points of policy, and throwing aside cautious feelings, and terminate to preserve our party unity upon grand and leading principles, as being the only hope left for the perpetuity of the Union."

THE WILMINGTON ROAD.
We learn that the Grand Jury of Anson county, at the Spring term of the Superior Court, brought the subject of the above Railroad to the attention of the people. The Jury was unanimous in their action, and urged upon the people to give a liberal subscription to the enterprise. We are glad to learn that some of the most prominent citizens of the county are coming forward as decided friends of the undertaking.—*Charlotte Whig.*

THE CROOKS CASE.
The Supreme Court has just terminated its session in the trial of the important case of Smith and Amstead vs. Bryan Crook et al. The complainant sued for all the personal property of Hardy B. Crook, deceased, and one third of his real estate situated in Florida. The grounds on which they founded their claim, as stated by the court, are, that the wife of the deceased, Mrs. Mary Ann Crook, by which the late Mr. Crook and all his family, consisting of his wife and three children, were lost, the children survived their father, and thus became the heirs to all his property. The court below decided in favor of the defendants. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, composed of Justices Dupont, Pearson, and Judge Finley, of the Western Circuit. The latter occupied the seat vacated in this particular case by Chief Justice Baltzell, who had been counsel for one of the parties.

The decision of the court below was reversed. The Supreme Court deciding: 1, That H. B. Crook survived his wife and one child, but that his other children, Henrietta, Mary and William Henry, survived him, William Henry being the surviving issue of the deceased; 2, That the husband of the deceased, being the person named in the bill, B. Crook was North Carolina and not Florida. The decision of the Court on the question of survivorship called for a construction of the act of 1829, relating to descent of real property. The construction given to the act was, that, on the death of the deceased, his real estate descended in equal moieties to Henrietta Mary and William Henry; that the latter, on the death of his sister, became her heir, but that her share of the real estate so inherited came to him by mediate and not immediate descent from the father. This construction, as we understand it, gives to the complainants an equal share of the real property.

The decision on all the points at issue was decidedly in favor of the complainants, and by it they recover, in addition to one third of the real estate situated in Florida, all the personal property of the intestate. The case was argued by Mr. Archer and Judge Law, of Savannah, for the complainants, and W. G. M. Davis, Long and Galbraith and Pettigrew, of Charlotte, for the defendants.—*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

FROM THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER.
A Prediction Verified.
President Buchanan returned from his mission to England last April, and his friends in Philadelphia applied to the Know Nothing councils of that city for the use of Independence Hall for his reception. They were refused. The Journal of Commerce thus noticed and prophesied in relation to the matter: "The Know Nothing council of Philadelphia have refused the use of the Hall of Independence for the reception of the Hon. James Buchanan. Never mind: the people will furnish him a hall, after the 4th of March next, which will be sufficient for all practical purposes."

The prophecy, says the Bridgeport Farmer, has been fulfilled; and in fact turned out to be a "neck and heels," by an unprecedented majority. This indicates a "very bad state of things" for "freedom and free speech, in bleeding Kansas!"

An Attempt to Forestall and Mislead.
The business in the Supreme Court of writing out, reading, and filing opinions, and furnishing them to the public as well as to those specially interested, has long had a settled course, known to those connected with its proceedings. The judges have never given peculiar prominence to one case over another, nor sought to obtrude their opinions upon the public. Everything has been done in the usual course sanctioned by the practice of years. The majority in the Dred Scott case had every reason to believe that no new one would be now pursued. Their opinions were written out, read and filed, as in other cases, and they were left to find their way to the public in the accustomed mode, without any special agency or act of theirs. They had not sought, nor even resented, that their opinions should be pushed before the public for political effect, or to gratify a bid or feverish appetite for something new. They have maintained their own dignity, as well as that of the Court of which they are members. We wish we could include the dissenting judges, McLean and Curtis, in the category. Yielding to the pressure of political agitation, and in order to give copies of their opinions to be taken and ushered to the world by the partisan presses. These copies must have been furnished before the opinions were delivered. Why did they submit to this? Can there be a doubt? Their political friends desired to forestall public opinion, and to break the force and effect of the opinions of the majority. Had all the opinions gone out together, the public would have judged more relatively of the facts and arguments presented. By hurrying the minority opinions before the public, and misrepresenting those of the majority, and distorting their meaning, a political advantage could be gained. The agitators counted upon the benefit that they could derive from this course. They understood how difficult it is to eradicate an error when once deep-rooted in the popular mind. But they may be temporarily the other is most grossly misrepresented. The great jury of the American people are called upon to determine an important cause upon the hearing the arguments upon one side only. Their verdict is demanded without the other side being listened to. A trial thus conducted, instead of resulting in truth, is a mere trial of strength. A good cause needs no such unwise advantage sought for it. We, the people fully understand this attempt to mislead, and will look upon the authors of it with suspicion, and refuse them their confidence. Had the dissenting judges filed their opinions in the usual manner, without furnishing partisan papers with copies, the public would not have been subject to the deception which such papers have practised, and the majority of the Court would have escaped being traduced by unscrupulous partisans. Had all the opinions of these minority judges been reconciled to their own fairness to their brethren is not easily imagined, except upon the assumption that they did not understand and appreciate the reckless unfairness of their friends, to whom they entrusted their opinions, nor the effects of their own acts.

The course of the opposition in this matter demonstrated one position, to wit: that they keenly felt the necessity of having the elements of agitation rally and keep up their thunders, and that they had seen thousands of misled Democrats leaving their standard and returning to their old friends. Some means of checking further loss was much needed to preserve the show of strength. This may answer a temporary purpose, but will soon recoil upon them. Truth, though slow in its progress, is faithful in its pursuit, and in the end reaches its object over all interferences, and is never ultimately defeated.

Washington Union.
The Party of the Constitution.
The Leesburg (Va.) Mirror concludes a judicious article as follows: "Party divisions and subdivisions upon collateral or unimportant issues should not destroy the unity or the entirety of our organization. Contrariety of sentiment, the offspring of local interest, or different views entertained with respect to the accomplishment of the same end, should not be expected to destroy a party in a country like this, with as a variety of interests. But with regard to the great scheme of the democratic party, or those cardinal principles at the bottom of our national unity which should act as checks or guards upon both the national and State legislation, we may be as united, as harmonious, and as undying in our attachment at present, as we have ever been, and as we should be, in our existence as a party. Why should we remain passive now that victory has perched upon our flag, or why suffer slight diversity of policy to inflict a lasting wound upon our unity and harmony of action upon leading measures? Our party has ever been the watchful sentinel of the rights of the States, and with few exceptions, has been the guardian of the country intrusted to its keeping from the foundation of the government to the present period of our national prosperity. It is, indeed, the great national party of the republic, not only on account of its conservative and comprehensive views, but because its sentiments and impulses find a response in the great American heart. The living principle of the democratic party has been its simple adoption of the American sympathies and its uniform protection and development and continued increase of progress and national glory by its wise policy has been but an illustration of American desire for progress and power. The great points in the late contest were a defence of State rights and constitutional principles against fanciful or insane usurpation. The democratic party in coming to the defence did not act in accordance with the narrow and selfish feelings of the principles of our Union. It was but a repetition of its former labors to meet and crush all attempts to invade or destroy our federal constitution. The same sentiment which impels it to resist the evil tendencies of federal usurpation, prompts it also to battle against any combination whose triumph would endanger the perpetuity of our cherished institutions. These are its objects, and this is the only duty of the unabated purpose of every one who holds communion with it to preserve, defend, and strengthen its unity. When its organization is dissolved the nation's hopes will sink, and its fragments unite with dangerous factions or revolutionary parties without a remote possibility of future reorganization. We should, therefore, be vigilant and ever ready for duty at our posts. We should work and defend ourselves against every effort to sow the seeds of discord in our ranks. We should rally around the administration of James Buchanan, and put forth our best abilities to protect and defend it. We should understand the insidious wiles of our duped enemies, in contrasting the difference of opinion upon minor points of policy, and throwing aside cautious feelings, and terminate to preserve our party unity upon grand and leading principles, as being the only hope left for the perpetuity of the Union."

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The Washington Union says that one of the gold fish in the Capitol reservoir, was caught near the surface of the water at the commencement of the cold weather, was frozen in the ice, and remained in a torpid state until the warm weather in February released it from its icy prison, when, after lying on the surface of the water for some days, it commenced its life in its side fins, which continued to increase until it slowly moved off to join its more comfortable fellows below the reach of frost.

A bridge to cost \$50,000, is to be built over the Missouri at Florence, Nebraska, a few miles above the Omaha, and some eight hundred from the Mississippi