

At a Democratic meeting recently held in Raleigh, Hon. L. O. B. Branch is reported to have said that he voted for the bill to deposit the surplus revenue with the States, as a choice of evils. It was a disagreeable necessity, but one which he thought preferable to leaving this surplus in the Treasury to breed corruption and extravagance. These may not be, and indeed are not the precise words, but we feel assured that they convey the meaning of the language attributed to Mr. Branch, as we also feel that in using them Mr. Branch spoke in accordance with his character, in all honesty and manly sincerity, and indicated the reasons which prompted the North Carolina and a few of the Virginia delegation to break off from the body of the Democratic party on this question of deposit. These gentlemen, no doubt believed they were yielding to a painful necessity and doing the best they could under the circumstances. Such reasoning, permit us to say, had no weight with the Senate and President last Fall, when the very wheels of government were threatened to be stopped, and when these gentlemen themselves stood up to their positions and applauded the firmness of those recognized no painful necessities compelling any abnegation of principle even in appearance.

To show how the Democratic party as a party stood upon this question, let us look at the following votes:—First—the original 74 Democrats of the last Congress, who voted for Richardson and against Banks. They were as follows:

- For Mr. Richardson—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Berkebile, Byrly, Bell, Boone, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Caldwell, Caruthers, Caske, Clingman, Howell, Cobb, Williamson, E. W. Cobb, Craige, Crawford, Devere, Howell, Edmondson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Thomas, J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Harlow, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Samuel S. Marshall, Maxwell, McMillin, McQueen, Smith, Miller, Milson, Moreland, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Quinnan, Rufin, Rust, Sandegee, Savage, Shorter, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vall, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winlaw and John W. Wright—74.

Of these, the following gentlemen voted for Mr. Campbell's bill: Messrs. Boone, Bowie, Branch, Craige, Clingman, Craige, Faulkner, Kelly, McMillin, Milson, Rufin, William Smith, Stewart, Winslow—14.

That is to say, 14 out of 74.

We put this on record, so as to place ourselves and our own position fairly before the Democratic party on this subject, and to show, that the Democratic party, as a party—that is to say, nearly five-sixths of it—agrees with us in not going for Mr. Campbell's bill.

We know that the authority and example of Mr. Calhoun is relied upon to support this distribution by deposit. Now, if there be a State in the Union that reverences the memory and abides by the matured views of Mr. Calhoun, that State is South Carolina, and yet no vote from that State is found recorded for Mr. Campbell's bill! Not one!

Indeed, there appears to be some strange contrariety about this matter. In 1835, Mr. Calhoun made or drew up a report with reference to the disposal of a supposed surplus likely to be in the Treasury. That report, after asserting the absolute certainty that there would be such a surplus, and speaking of some mode of investing said surplus, deprecates such mode of investment as would create the dangerous relation of debtor and creditor between the government and the members of the Union. A powerful argument against the deposit system, necessarily creating that dangerous relation.

The whole deposit affair of 1836 was based upon a supposed necessity from which there was no legitimate escape. That supposed necessity arose from the Tariff Compromise of 1833, which had several years to run, and which, it was taken for granted could not be interfered with, while it was also taken for granted that it would eventually throw into the Treasury a surplus of \$9,000,000 per annum for eight years, before its operation could result in bringing the collections within the limit of the legitimate expenses of the government. This view was totally fallacious. The revenue not long after sunk to such a point that the Treasury was bankrupt and a borrower at a discount, and the scheme itself was never fully carried out. Abolished as this deposit affair, it had at least a supposed necessity to fall back upon that did not exist in 1857. There was no fixed Compromise Tariff, with a supposed immunity from interference in 1857. There was an easy way to get rid of any surplus by simply ceasing to take money out of the pockets of the people. The cases are not parallel nor can the one rest upon the authority of the other, even supposing the other to possess any authority, which it does not.

So fully convinced was Mr. Calhoun in 1835 of the unconstitutionality of distributing the funds of the government that he proposed an amendment of the constitution for eight years to permit of the distribution of the surplus, which, according to his view, must arise during that period of time under the operation of the Tariff Compromise of 1833. Nothing was done in 1835.

When in 1836 a bill to distribute the land-revenue passed the Senate but failed in the House, the difficulty was got over by hatching up a bill to deposit the money instead of give it, and thus gentlemen of the best principles inadvertently allowed themselves to be taken by a change of name and lend their sanction under this change of name to the thing they had consistently opposed previously. Hon. James J. McKay of the Cape Fear district was not one of these, nor, nor Frank Pierce. Many good men were, we admit.

Among a certain class of persons interested in State securities, the assumption of the debts of the States by the General Government had long been a favorite idea, working a sort of merger of the States into the Union like counties into a State. This could not be done directly, but it might be done indirectly, by means of the United States collecting vast sums from the people, and distributing the money taken from the people, to the State governments—thus reduced in effect from their sovereign position into that of beneficiaries or debtors of a vast central power. At the same time, the manufacturers of the North, clamorous for a high tariff, by means of which they could squeeze the South and West like sponges, bailed any scheme that would make the General Government the general collector, by which operation they would receive ten dollars where the treasury would receive one.

Now, just look at the thing. Since the deposit bill of 1836 was passed, we have had an expensive war, and the national treasury has been depleted and forced to enter the market as a borrower. Was it ever dreamed of that the money deposited with the States should be called for? Was there ever a vote taken on it? We know not. Had this deposit bill of Mr. Campbell's been a law, does any body suppose that the money distributed under it, would ever afterwards have been thought of as a deposit? Would the Northern manufacturing majority ever have consented to its return, since by keeping it out of the treasury, and thus keeping up the rates of duties to precisely that extent, they could skin the people of the South out of their money?

Talk about oppression and injustice on account of lands. The real oppression and injustice is in connection with tariff exactions. Of all the iron, and

manufactures of iron, used in this country, not more than one-sixth is imported, if that much—so with other goods, only more so in some. Say the average rate of duties is twenty per cent., this amount of twenty per cent. is collected by the General Government upon the one-sixth imported. Upon the other five-sixths it is collected by the Northern Abolition manufacturer, goes into his pocket to swell his profits and enable him to pay underground railroad agents to steal Southern slaves. The right way to deplete the treasury is to cease to put this power into the hands of these people to take five dollars out of our pockets for one distributed to or deposited with us.

The Public Lands and Revenue. The real truth of the case is that although money has been paid into the public treasury from sales of lands, no real net profit has accrued from them, over and above the cost of their acquisition and defence. We mean from their sale. Nor is it at all likely that they ever will accrue any such profit, directly. The great and nearly fatal error which has been made, has arisen from the efforts based upon a wrong idea with respect to these lands. This error has consisted in the desire to give an artificial stimulus to the purchase and settlement of property which, in its true use, is mainly valuable as an outlet—a safety-valve for population—as affording some protection against the exactions of monopolizing speculators.—It is not desirable that this outlet should be cut off—this safety-valve shut down, but, on the contrary, that it should be kept open at all costs; and every acre of land removed from the custody of the United States, and placed in that of speculators, is so much land misapplied—so much of the national safety-valve shut down, so much of an advantage gained by the speculative class over the class of bona fide settlers and producers.

We are willing to give due weight and attribute due importance to the superiority of republican institutions, and that spirit of enterprise and independence fostered by such institutions, but we must not lose sight of the fact that very much of the aggregate progress of the country, and of the personal character of its citizens, has been due to the existence of fresh resources to be developed, and in the barrier against any crushing monopoly of the soil, which the vast unoccupied public domains have afforded. The poor agriculturist with his family, the young man starting in life, has not been wholly at the mercy of the capitalist, while hundreds of millions of acres of public land were attainable at terms within the reach of all. This is the great, the glorious inheritance of him who has no other. The wealthy man may add acre to acre, until the poor one may be unable to get a homestead in the older portions of the country, upon which to make a living for himself and family, but he cannot feel himself altogether a stranger on the soil of the common country while he knows that there are vast bodies of land reserved for sale to actual settlers—lands open to him and to his children, at prices within the reach of the humblest man who will work industriously and live frugally in order that he may be independent—lands in which the speculator cannot forestall him, and in which his humble savings will give him a home and a property.

While politicians banded these lands from hand to hand, as it were, making issues based upon the disposal of a surplus which never accrued from them, or hoping to ride into power by means of plausible schemes to deplete the treasury of one dollar given to North Carolina, that six may be taken from her in the shape of protective duties to Massachusetts and other friends of the South, it is strange that the only tangible benefit to the country from the possession of these lands should be overlooked. A benefit which reaches to the very heart and spirit of the nation, and one which has done more to preserve in its strength and purity the independent, free spirit of American citizenship than all the speculative stuff that could be preached for a year.

Had there been no such outlet as the pub. lands have afforded to the actual settler—had all the lands in the country from the first been subject to the forestallment of avarice and the caprices of speculation, does any reasonable man think that the country and its people would have been what they are? We cannot believe that any reasonable man could honestly think so.

But the object now, by those of all sections who profess to be the special friends of the people, seems to be the devisement of the speediest and most effectual methods of disinheritance of the children of the people of their future homes, that they may be placed at the mercy of speculators and land forestallers.—And to help the matter on, we actually find a party got up to divide this poor man's inheritance among thirty-one competing proprietors whose interest it would be to use every means to get rid of this inheritance to speculators or others, for what it might bring; thus, for a song, disposing of the dearest treasure of the nation—a treasure which properly guarded is far beyond pecuniary estimate.

Such is land distribution. A plan more rapidly and uselessly to squander away the future homes of the people, and their children, and place them at the mercy of speculative forestallers and land grabbers. As for distributing the proceeds of the sales, that proposition is about on a par with a proposition to distribute the profits of the post office department, while every body knows that the expenses exceed the receipts.

We do not defend any movement for forcing the public lands into market, and by so doing, fostering particular regions or parts of regions at the expense of others. Let the natural progress of the country—the demand of land for actual homes for actual men and women to live on, be the only thing looked to. As for giving lands or anything else to develop and force into market this or that tract of the public domain, we would none of it. Let the people seek these lands when they want them, and let them remain for the people to find them when they do want them.

A bold yeomanry, their country's pride. When once destroyed, can never be supplied. Upon the security of being able to obtain land and a home, depends much of the prospects for the perpetuation of that class of bold yeomanry—proprietors—so justly regarded as the pride and safety of this country, and so different from the peasantry of countries where land is monopolized, and the whole soil of the nation is in the hands of a few. Divide, distribute and squander the public lands, and the day may come when, even in this country, we may see a monopoly of land with its concomitant evils, of which few dream.

New Post Offices.—The following new post offices have been established in this State, for which the following gentlemen have been appointed postmasters: Montrose, Cumberland county; Lanohlin Bethune, postmaster. Mooshans, Moore county; V. N. Sewell, postmaster.

The Herald of yesterday (Thursday) thinks that our article of the previous day (Wednesday) conveys erroneous impressions of its meaning as expressed in its article of Tuesday on the Deposit and Distribution question. We confess that we are not aware of having done so. It certainly was not our intention.

We do not agree with its assumption that either Gen. Cass or Douglas are land distributionists. We do not think that we are, and yet we see no violation of principle in the United States as a proprietor of land, as property, improving that property, which it does as anybody must do by giving a part for the improvement of the rest as any prudent proprietor would do. This system has run into abuse, and therefore, practically, should be abandoned from, in our opinion. It is neither distribution, nor is it wrong per se. There is no reason, that we know of, for supposing that either Mr. Cass or Mr. Douglas would vote for a general distribution bill.

As regards Messrs. Reid and Biggs, the Herald's remarks certainly gave us the impression, at a hasty reading, that it classed them as distributionists. The Herald says we were mistaken in our impression.—Of course, the Herald is the proper judge. We opine that "the entire Democratic delegation from his State" will hardly agree with the Herald in the grounds upon which it assumes the championship of the affirmative vote upon Lewis D. Campbell's Bill.

In regard to Messrs. Winslow, Rufin, Craige, Clingman and Branch, the Herald says that it did not say they were land distributionists. Perhaps not directly, but it does refer to the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and adds, "We had hoped, from the sensible course pursued by the entire delegation in the last Congress, in voting to distribute these proceeds among the States, that both parties in North Carolina were united on this question." It certainly here says that they voted for distribution. It might as well have said they were distributionists. But these little misconceptions are small matters that will not pay to squabble over.

We agree fully with the Herald, that all these things will be fully discussed. We would not want to ignore them or slur them over, even if we could. There is no ignoring or slurring over matters of principle.

The Proposed Southern Home for Gen. Pierce. We yield to no one in feelings of regard and admiration for the late true-hearted and noble Executive of the Union. He did his duty well and conscientiously, and he did it from motives of duty and not from the hope of reward, for, if possible, he came out bolder and more unmistakably when all idea of candidacy had ceased.

Now that he has retired—now that neither his motives, nor the motives of his friends and admirers, could be subjected to misconstruction—when he has no patronage to bestow, and they no offices to ask, we should much like to see some testimonial of a substantial character presented to him. But we question whether a Southern home by Southern men, would upon the whole, be the best or most appropriate.

When the time shall have arrived in which history can and will do justice to Franklin Pierce, his fame will be no sectional one, nor rest upon any sectional endorsement. He was the same among the granite hills of New Hampshire that he proved himself to be in the halls of the White House at Washington, and he will be the same thing again in the same place, that he would be in a Southern home in Virginia, Georgia or the Carolinas.

To such a man, actuated by high, national, unsectional feelings, any testimonial merely coming from one-half of the country, would, in our view of the matter, be hardly appropriate. Let any testimonial be of such a character that national men at the North, as well as the South, can fully and equally take an interest and a share in it. There are national men at the North—men who have stood up and battled with standing up and battling means more than that does with us. There are such men yet in New Hampshire. If Frank Pierce chooses again to settle himself among them, and again to do battle with them there for the right, let us not, on that account, neglect offering any proper testimonial, nor confine that testimonial to such a matter as might place any restraint upon his accepting it. Let us be just to his and our friends, and give no cue to his or our enemies.

Within the last few days, or nights rather, a very large number of valuable dogs have been poisoned in different parts of town. This poisoning appears to have been reduced to a system by the party or parties engaged in it, and watch dogs have been poisoned in the yards which they were guarding and beyond which they could not stray. This must have been done by poisoned meat thrown in.

Will we be guilty of April-fooling anybody if we say that the weather is uncomformable? Will you Bennett who could fool nobody, because nobody could believe him, come down upon us in his righteous indignation if we say that it is a wet day? Will the effete Washington Union, too silly to denounce on its own hook, say ditto to some other more industrious twaddler, if we say that the climate is of a blue-devilish tendency? Perhaps so, but we run the risk. The day is not a pleasant day.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of Friday last, learns that "Mr. Reniker," of North Carolina, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico. We presume that this is a mis-print, and that Hon. Abraham Rencher is meant.

It is said that the Commissioners to China has been offered to and accepted by Hon. William B. Reed of Philadelphia. Mr. Reed was an Old Line Whig.

North Carolina Congressional Districts.—Messrs. Rufin, Winslow, Rianch, Puryear, Craige and Clingman are candidates for re-election. Messrs. R. T. Paine, and E. G. Reade, decline on account of the state of their health. Mr. Rayner will probably be the Know Nothing candidate in Paine's district. There are any number of candidates in Reade's district. Mr. Seales will again oppose Mr. Puryear in the sixth district, and with good prospects of success.

From the last Fayetteville Observer, it would appear that instead of six, only four persons lost their lives by the explosion at the Egypt Mines on Monday. Among them is Mr. Dunn as already stated.

Four Days' Letter from Europe.—Arrival of the Canadian. PORTLAND, April 7, night.—The screw steamship Canadian, under the command of the 25th March, arrived at a late hour this evening with four days' late news from Europe.

The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived on the 23d, and would sail on the 28th for Halifax and Boston.

The British Parliament was dissolved on the 23d ult. Previous to the adjournment Lord Lyndoch, in reply to questions propounded to the government, stated that no direct overtures for the return of embassies had been received from Naples, but indirectly it was asked whether the sending of political prisoners to La Plata would be considered sufficient to allow a resumption of diplomatic intercourse. The British government, however, would not be satisfied with the mere emptying of her prisons by Naples, to fill them again.

The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 30th of April. The English press generally speak favorably of the moderation of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural. FRANCE.—Letters from Missiles, 18th, say that in the case of the Amer can barque Adriatic, arrested in consequence of her collision with the Lycônais, the captain demurred to the jurisdiction of the French courts, and appealed to an American tribunal. The objection was overruled, and the cause will be heard before the Tribunal of Commerce.

SPAIN.—Cadiz letters state that the forts of Vera Cruz fired on the boats of the Spanish war steamer Ferrolana, for which the captain had demanded an explanation. The captain stated that the Mexicans hoist the flag of the assistance of the United States.

Mr. Wright's Address at Moore's Creek. Messrs. Editors:—Is this address in type? How long before it will be ready for distribution? The people in the country are looking for its appearance every week. They are anxious to see it to print. It was a capital effort, every way appropriate, eloquent, and an honor to its talented author. If I am not very much mistaken, the multitude who listened with so much admiration to its delivery, were promised that the proper effort would be made to secure its publication in pamphlet form. Did not the Committee of Arrangements avow so? and has Mr. Wright refused? Will some one speak authoritatively on this subject? The thousands who were on the ground are interested in the matter. They want the speech. It is a North Carolina effort, that deserves a prominent record. Let it go among the people, and thus serve to rescue from unmerited oblivion the names and deeds of "those who fought and bled in freedom's cause." April 8th, 1857. MOORE'S CREEK.

Wilmington, N. C., March 30, 1857. To the Editors of the Salisbury Watchman and Herald: DEAR SIRS: There have been several complaints made through the newspapers of Salisbury, of the delay of goods shipped via this port for places on the N. C. Railroad.

In no case has delay occurred here, as the Transportation Agent informs me, this Spring, when the charges came with the goods, and when bills of lading were received by the company before the receipt of the goods in Wilmington. The goods of the Messrs. Jones were here and advertised by the consignee of the vessel before the bills of lading came to hand.

There are now in warehouse, goods, some six car loads, for persons at Salisbury, Lexington and Greensboro, and the consignees, being entered on the bills of lading, and are consequently detained, awaiting these charges.

Some of the principal consignees of these goods are Messrs. King, Hedge & Co., Lexington; J. V. & T. Symonds, Hobson & Morehead, and W. J. Mills, Salisbury; Keeler, Bunn & Co., Concord; Lattimer & Brown, Hillsborough, and others.

It is to be regretted that no attention is paid, and also to the advertisement upon the subject of Forwarding, published in nearly all the newspapers along the line.

I may here remark, that nearly all bills of lading for goods from N. York, the point from which these goods were shipped, come without the proper charges—generally filled with the remark, "2 5/8 rates."

Consignees can, in a great measure, remedy this by directing their correspondents to have the charges made out in advance, and the bills of lading filed when the goods are shipped.

There are 19 through car loads of goods to go forward in the morning, to Salisbury and vicinity, that I hope may be in good time.

The 20 "Joint Cars" will ply regularly between Wilmington and Salisbury, etc. Some of a Company can do will be done to accommodate our Freighting business for the West. Respectfully yours, S. L. FREEMONT, Engineer and Superintendent.

These Pungent's Proverbs.—April Fool's. Considering what a natural tendency man has to folly, it was a wise dispensation of fortune to limit the privilege of making fools of our fellow creatures to one day in the year. It might, however, have sprung from its being the only day in which, since men make fools of themselves every day.

When the poet said, dulce est desipere in loco, he possibly might have been made a fool, on some ancient first of April, by some little shaver of the Augustan era, as he was in the line of the Roman Augustus! One day in a year to be made a fool of, is certainly getting off very lightly, although a man may commit enough folly in a day to last him his life, live as long as Methuselah. Nay, a man may do as much hanging, marrying, or speculating in an hour as will ruin him forever!

We have thus always considered April Fool Day for the exercise of wisdom, aggressive and defensive! Let us inquire what a genuine April fool really is. Our dismal man defines him to be one who believes what is told him on the day in question—such as, if your wife swears she loves you for your own virtues and not for the diamond rings and cashmere shawls, or that Mr. Jones has just fallen down and broken his promise, or his leg, or any other little commodity.

Our excellent friend Burkhardt was the victim of one of these inventions last Fool day, by a boy hardly bigger than the Doctor's boots, crying, "Sir, you've dropped your tail!" Now it happened that the worthy editor had a hole in his coat pocket, which he had just finished in going to the New York Dispatch, and instinctively feeling behind, to see if his package was safe, the boy naturally took the action, and nearly laughed his buttons off.

A man, however, may be too wide awake—too incredulous on this celebrated day, as our friend Will was, who got up one first of April determined not to be made a fool of. He was roused from a witty article in the Daily News by the fair Kate telling him that a gentleman from Ohio was waiting to pay him some money at his store, giving a knowing wink, he sent his compliments to the honest dealer, and begged him to keep it till he came for it! Next morning he found the Ohioian had taken him at his word, and left a letter full of grateful thanks!

Not an hour after, our tall friend Shanghai, who had made a similar vow of wisdom for this one perilous day, was told that his coat tails were on fire. "Let them burn!" he replied, chuckling in his shirt. Mrs. Applejack under the chin. In another minute the boarders had to roll him in the rug to put him out, and the burnt remains of his coat tails bore sad testimony to his wisdom!

Our excellent City Clerk, who is one of the nearest, dapper little figures in the world, paraded the city streets with a placard announcing, "These spacious premises to be let to advantage. A man may walk about till dinner time with a bill of his hat, 'This vacant lot for sale—apply within.'"

When a benevolent little boy went up to the City Father to tell him to look behind his hat, he nearly got kicked for his pains.

There is a description of April jokes which we consider illegitimate. One of this kind was played upon the doctor last Fool day. Some of our fellows sent him twelve tons of coal, in separate carts, all of which were dumped down at his door, rendering the street impassable. When, I suppose, Mace, the undertaker, went to measure him for a coffin, he considered the joke assuming far too grave an aspect; and he succeeded in convincing Mace that he was far too deadly lively a corpse for resurrection yet.

We consider these as absurd hoaxes, not coming within the scope of the original intention of the institution. We also object to making bogus offers of marriage to inflammable widows, under cover of an April joke! We would rather play with a champagne lamp than a widow! Not that we mean they are both bad things; but because we do not like to play with flames!

The difficulty is to really discover what a fool is! Nothing is more common than to hear one man call another a fool; which means that he does not know or act as he considers wise. But what is wise in one is otherwise in another! It is wise, no doubt, for Jones to take Mrs. Jones to the theatre, but it would be very unwise for Smith to do it!

Brutus called Robinson a fool for speculating in the potato lead mine, but his error was largely into the Parker vein! The fact is, although a man may now and then, in the very arrogance of wisdom say: "I was a fool to do so and so," yet he never means it. It is much safer to consider that every man is a fool, which he never can be himself! In other words, every man is his own Solomon! But we must not trench upon egotism, which is a distant relation of folly.

From our own experience we should say that fools, whether April or the common year-day fools, were happier than the philosophers, who, after all, may be the princes of folly. To a sane eye, what a fool Adam was never called apples! or Alexander the Great to cry for another world when he had the line of his empire written himself down as an ass when he would sign imperator! Solomon, writing books, tells terribly against his wisdom, and the Queen of Sheba sette him! Oliver Cromwell had much better have stuck to the musket, instead of brewing storms of State. Horace Greely had been happier had he remained on exhibition at Barnum's as the white nigger, instead of getting up bleeding Kansas. May we cry for another world when we have the line of our empire written himself down as an ass when he would sign imperator! Dear reader, we cannot be too thankful, that we are not, like the rest of our fellow creatures, liable to be made April fools of, at all events, for nearly another year!

Appointment of Minister to China.—Steamer Minnesota Ordered to China. WASHINGTON, April 8th.—The Administration has completed its arrangements relative to China, and Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, (an old line Whig,) who is now here, has been tendered the mission. It is addition to other vessels of the steamer Minnesota has been ordered to China, and the order for her preparation will be issued to-morrow.

The land officers in Minnesota have been directed to continue the withdrawal of the lands falling within the probable line of the railroad routes established under the grants of Congress. Pre-emption claims, based upon actual settlement and not for speculation, made up the line when the line of the routes were definitely fixed on any of the lands withdrawn, and are allowed, provided the testimony is clear and explicit. The officers of the newly created land districts will be established at Brownsville, and at Decatur and Nebraska cities.

Charles S. Greene has been reappointed navy agent at Boston.

The case of Commander Ogden has been taken up in the Naval Court of Inquiry.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.—The Commencement at the University of North Carolina. An Avenger has suggested to the editor of this paper much pleasure to do so, that Henry W. Miller, Esq., has been selected by the Dialectic Society to deliver the Address before the two Literary Societies at the next Commencement.

We also learn that the Hon. Warren Winslow has been chosen to deliver the address before the Alumni. The Public therefore are warranted in expecting intellectual treats of no common order.

Raleigh Register. PORTABLE ENGINES.—The perfection of this kind of machine, as at present constructed, consists in placing the cylinder of the engine within a steam chamber separated from the body of the boiler, so that the steam can be shut off from the chamber, and the cylinder can be reached for adjustment or repair of its parts without the fire being withdrawn or the steam blown off, while the loss of power incident to the cylinder being exposed to the atmosphere, to cool it and condense the steam within it, is avoided, and the engine is consequently more compact and portable, and of producing an increased amount of power with the same sized boiler and cylinder, or the same amount of power with a smaller boiler and cylinder.

"Bob, Harry Smith has one of the greatest curiosities you ever saw." "Don't say so—what is it?" "A tree which never sprouts, and which is smaller than the other trees in the lot, that is a curiosity." "Where did he get it?" "From California." "What is the name of it?" "Axletree! It once belonged to a California omnibus." Scene closed by Bob throwing an inkstand at a half closed door!