THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1857.

☞ The Virginia elections, so far as heard from are not very encouraging to the Distributionists, nor to the party that has risen upon the corruptions and in spite of the opposition, &c., of the old Whig and Democratic parties. Even Richmond, the old "Gibralter" of Whiggery is gone. Know-Nothingism has ruined *that* party, if it has done nothing else.—Hundreds and thousands of its best men have found safety and a fixed standing ground in the ranks of the Democracy. The last cant of Distribution, never talked of in the palmier and more vigorous days of "Sam," is equally ineffectual with all the other cants, and the "Old Dominion" repudiates *that*, as it has done all the other shams.

The foolish and ridiculous attempt to keep the polls open for three days, at the only know-nothing ward in the city of Richmond, is an evidence of such reckless desperation as indicates a state of things far worse than a mere numerical defeat. It is a sort of insanity—a defying of the public opinion and the law, that no party with a future or a hope could be guilty of.

☞ The Walker drama is closed, and we are glad that it is, for every reflecting man must have felt for months past, that his cause was hopeless, and that no vaporing of his friends could change the fixed current of events, which set in so steadily in that direction and which could only lead to the point which has been reached.

The private letters from Henningsen and others, talked of by the New York *Herald* and other *veracious* prints, whose high morality was shocked by an avowed first of April story of the *Journal*, prove to have been shere forgeries, gotten up for no joke, but for the purposes of deception—seriously, gravely, and with malice aforethought. The circumstances as they have turned out, show that under the guise of a harmless hoax, the *Journal* simply foreshadowed with surprising accuracy, what has actually taken place.

We trust that, while the world will make a generous allowance for the many gallant but deluded men, who sympathized in, and sacrificed for, the cause of Walker in Nicaragua, it will not forget the speculative traffickers in human blood and national honor, who, through their venal presses in New York and elsewhere, spread false rumors, and forged bogus letters, to lure the unwary and confiding to a miserable and a fruitless death. The blood of thousands of gallant youths is upon the head of such papers as the New York Herald, and such speculators as might be named, and at their hands the families of the victims ought to demand it. But what will they get in answer to their demand? Ribbald abuse, or fresh lies, while crack-brained agents, untaught by experience, will trampoose the country, after the fashion of Peter the Hermit, preaching new crusades under old and tried and found-wanting leaders.

The evacuation of Rivas was made on the 1st of May, according to terms of capitulation to Captain Davis, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's.

We find in the Charleston *Courier*, the report of Gen. Henningsen to Walker, giving the full details of the Capitulation, together with the evacuation of Rivas.

☞ Nearly every one has read the story of the portly monk, who, being about to mount his mule, besought his patron saint to assist him, and then gave such a lusty leap that he tumbled clear over on the other side, upon which he returned many thanks for the saintly aid, but begged his saintship not to help him quite so much the next time.

We and all of us, who have been growling over the cold weather, are likely to be in the position of the monk. We are threatened with more hot weather than we bargained for. Summer has been late in getting along, but it has come at length, and come butt-end foremost. It is also dry, dry as powder, as punk, as a "distribution" argument, as anything else you choose. The dryness is not like beauty, merely skin deep—it is a good, honest, ugly dry, and reaches to the bone.

But all that isn't the worst of it. The comet isn't and won't be the worst of it, even if it does come.—We would rather meet many comets than one mosquito. We would take our chances with the ghost of Hamlet's father first. But we heard a mosquito last night—a rascally mosquito—a savage, venomous, blood-suckerish, vampireish, contemptible, contumelious, insulting mosquito. But let us not speak evil of that mosquito—he's dead. We committed mosquito-cide upon him—we slaughtered him—squshed him up. We feel patriotic—we have "done for" one of the enemies of our country, and we glory in the deed.

☞ The alarm of fire between one and two o'clock this morning, proceeded from the Steam Saw and Planing Mill of Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop, at the lower end of town. It would appear to have been the work of an incendiary, whose purpose would have been accomplished, but for its timely discovery by the mounted guard. In two minutes more it would have been too late.

As it was, there was little or no damage done.

Daily Journal, 30th ult.

INQUEST.—We learn that Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest yesterday over the body of a negro man belonging to Mr. N. F. Nixon, living on the Sound.

It would appear that the negro had been behaving in an outrageous manner, and, we believe, resisting the overseer, who ordered another negro to assist in taking him, upon which he rushed to a creek not far distant, and jumped in. All efforts to get him out before he was drowned failed. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these facts.—*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

☞ Messrs. Puyear and Scales have entered upon their canvass for Congress in the Sixth District.—Mr. Scales does his full duty to his party, and presses his opponent closely and vigorously. If the Democrats of that District only do their duty by him, he will be triumphantly chosen. We look forward to his election, not with absolute certainty, but with more than hope.

For the Journal.

Horry District Bible Society.

This Society met on the fourth Sabbath in May, and according to previous notice. The Rev. James Mahoney, President of Society, preached a sermon pertinent to the cause, and then called the meeting to order, the congregation responded cheerfully; several persons constituting themselves members of the Society by liberal contributions; the executive Committee announced that an adjourned meeting would be held on the first Saturday in June next.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $25 from Messrs. Brown & DeRosset, of New York, through Messrs. Buck & Beaty, of Conwayboro', S. C.

Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

J. F. HARRELL, Secretary.

Conwayboro', S. C., May 27th, 1857.

THE WAY YANKEE ROBINSON GOT HIS SECOND WIFE.—As the story goes, Yankee Robinson was visiting the family of Capt. Drakee. During the time the Yankee accompanied the captain on a fishing excursion. On their return the daughter inquired about success, &c., when accidentally her dress was caught with a hook. In extricating the bearded instrument, the Yankee remarked that 'he was attached to her?' She replied with a modest smile that the attachment was mutual,' whereupon the captain remarked that he gave his consent.' In six days from that time our friend tied a knot in his fish line that transformed a *a female drake to duck.*

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Capitulation of Walker to the United States Sloop of War St. Mary's—His Arrival at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The steamer Empire City, from Aspinwall, is coming up with the noted General Walker and staff, of the Nicaraguan filibusters on board, they having capitulated on the 1st of May to Capt. Davis, of the United States sloop of war St. Mary's. They were brought to Panama by him. The Costa Ricans are not known in the articles of capitulation. Two hundred and sixty men came off with Walker.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall, on the 19th for New York with $2,000,000 in gold.

New Granada has ceded the island in the Bay of Panama to England in settlement of the McIntosh claim.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The Empire City reached her wharf at seven o'clock; ten thousand people were present. Gen. Walker, accompanied Col. Jacques, Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Turner, agent of the associated press, proceeded in carriages to the St. Charles, where Walker spoke, expressing his thanks for the reception; recognizing the American love of liberty in the masses, and assuring them that victory was still sure. The greatest excitement exists in the city. The St. Charles is besieged by thousands. Walker spoke twice.

The California papers discredit the story of Crabbe's defeat and execution. Walker surrendered because Captain Davis signified his intention of seizing the schr. Grenada, which held Walker's reserve. Walker was kept a prisoner by the U. S. commander at Panama, notwithstanding the terms of capitulation allowed him and his officers to retain their side-arms and liberty.

Lieut. Strain died at Aspinwall on the 15th ult.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Later From California.—Further Particulars of Walker's Surrender.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Illinois arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She left Aspinwall on the 19th, having connected with the steamer Golden Gate which brought from San Francisco nearly $2,250,000 in gold. Gen. Henningsen and Col. Titus are among the passengers.

The Illinois brings eight hundred passenger and $1,760,000 in gold.

Official information received at Panama from Bogota, states that the islands in the bay of Panama, together with the tonnage dues on American vessels, had been ceded to England.

Information of the executions of Colonel Crabbe and his party had been received at Panama.

General Walker evacuated Rivas on the 1st of May, he having capitulated with the Costa Ricans, and being allowed to retire with his officers on board of the United States sloop of war St. Mary's. The rest of his army was sent down in a steamer to Panama.

The Costa Ricans received the news of General Walker's surrender with great rejoicing. Extensive preparations were making for the reception of Gen. Mora at San Jose on his return from Rivas.

The Illinois brings advices from Valparaiso to April 16th, and from Callao to the 26th. General Vivanco, with two steamers and 500 men, attacked Callao at midnight on the 20th of April. A brisk fight ensued in the streets, which resulted in Vivanco's total defeat, a large part of his force being prisoners.

General Vivanco remained on board the steamers and escaped with them. General Plaza, of the government army, and General Lofera and Col. Roderigues, of the insurgents, were killed. Generals Vigil and Machucha, of the insurgents, were wounded and taken prisoners.

General Vivanco says that he has 3,500 troops at Arequipa, and does not acknowledge his final defeat. The revolutionary ships Lou, Guise and Ischuca, were at Chineas four days after the fight, and during the funeral obsequies of General Plaza a report that the victorious troops were again landing created great excitement. During the confusion Mr. Eaton, clerk of the American consul, was shot dead.

The custom house at Callao was closed, and all business suspended.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The news from California is unimportant. The legislature adjourned on the 13th, having passed 280 bills.

The mining news was favorable, the supply of water at the mines being more abundant than usual.

The grain crops were suffering from drought.

Raytown, in Carson valley, had been destroyed by fire.

Accounts from Oregon state that the Indians in Umpqua county threaten hostilities. The crop prospects in Oregon were brighter.

Sandwich Island dates to the 4th of April had been received, but are uninteresting.

The San Francisco market continued dull.

Gen. Walker's Surrender of Rivas.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR ST. MARYS,
San Juan del Sud, May 2d, 1857.

To His Excellency Gen. William Walker,
Com in Chief and President of Nicaragua:

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, on the night of the 31st of April, I proceeded with Col. Waters to the enemy's campt at Cuatro Esquinas, to confer on your behalf with Captain Davies, of the U. S. Sloop of War St. Marys. Captain Davis remarked that he was in possession of information, which, in his opinion, rendered your position at Rivas untenable, and he had therefore, with the view of saving further useless effusion of blood, opened negotiations with the allies for the evacuation of that place, in the event of his being able to obtain your concurrence. This information was firstly: That Colonel Lockridge had retired with all your forces to the U. S., leaving the enemy in possession of the San Juan River. Secondly: That the Transit Company intended to send no more steamers to San Juan del Sud. Thirdly: That you were reduced to a few days' provisions, and that your ranks were being rapidly thinned by desertion.

Under these circumstances, considering your position as desperate in Rivas, he had to propose that you should surrender Rivas to him; that you and your staff should accompany him to San Juan del Sud, to be transported by the St. Marys to Panama. That the rest of the army and citizens should likewise be transported, via Tortugas and Punta Arenas to Panama, after surrendering their arms to him—the officers retaining their side arms. I replied that your entertaining such a proposition, would depend on your being satisfied with regard to the evacuation of the river by Col. Lockridge and his command, as your principal motive for holding Rivas till the last moment was the fear that he might arrive and find it occupied by the enemy. That with regard to your position being desperate, it was true that you could not, from want of provision, hold Rivas much longer, but that you could break through the enemy's lines and march in any direction at present. That if further enfeebled, you could always cut your way to the Pacific and embark either at San Juan or at some other point on the coast on your schooner Granada, which had on board two six pounders and a store of arms, cartridges, cannon, ammunition, powder and lead.

On this, Capt. Davis remarked that he must at once inform me that it was his *unalterable determination* not to allow the schooner Granada to leave the port, and to take possession of her previous to his sailing for San Juan del Sud, which must take place in a few days. That he was acting on instructions from his superiors, from his Commander-in-Chief.—That since the outgoing of the late Administration at Washington, instructions had been received from the news which contained nothing to induce him to alter the course which he intended to pursue. But that he preferred I would consider all this as unsaid, and that you would regard him as acting on his own and sole responsibility. I remarked that this resolution was a most important, and would probably prove a determining fact, and therefore asked him deliberately to repeat whether it was his fixed determination to seize the schooner Granada. He replied that it was his unalterable resolution not to allow the Granada to leave the harbor of San Juan, and to take possession of her before he sailed. With regard to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge and his command, he said that he had entirely satisfied himself of the fact, both by the investigations of his Lieutenant, McCorkle, and by perusal that morning of a contract for passage to the Umited States, signed by Scott and by officers of the British squadron, besides corrobative evidence. I observed that he might have been imposed upon by a forgery, and asked whether his conviction was shared by C. J. Macdonald, Agent of the Transit Company, whose experience rendered his opinion valuable? Capt. Davis replied that Mr. Macdonald had been satisfied of the fact by Lieut. McCorkle's report, but that he (Capt. Davis) fully aware of the responsibility he was assuming, pledged himself for the authenticity of this statement.

I therefore agreed to communicate to you this conversation, and to submit the following offers from Captain Davis as the only proposition likely to be admissable, viz: That under the guarantee of the American flag, you should, with sixteen officers of your selection, with their arms, horses, and effects, leave Rivas to embark at San Juan for Panama.—That Rivas with its garrison should be surrendered to Capt. Davis. That the privates should deliver up to him their arms, and together with the officers, employees, and citizens, be transported by another route to Panama, accompanied by a U. S. officer and under guarantee of the U. S. flag. At two o'clock, A. M., first May, I returned to Rivas promising your answer at 10 o'clock, and personally to come back if the negotiation was not broken off. Accordingly, at 10, A. M., I returned to the quarters of Capt. Davis at Cuatro Esquinas, accompanied again by Col. Waters, when Capt. Davis signed the draft of the agreement which I had made out in your presence, and to which you acceeded in view of the determining facts, that Capt. Davis declared that he had embargoed and intended to seize the "Granada," which was therefore certain, and pledged himself as to the evacuation of the San Juan river by Col. Lockridge, which was therefore more than probable.

In conformity with your instructions, not only the agreement in question was drawn out without any reference to the allied or rebel leaders, except when once mentioned as the "enemy," but without communication with them.

With General Zavala I interchanged courtesies in the quarters of Capt. Davis. Jeres I met in the same place after signature of the agreement, but no allusion was made to it by either, whilst being still negotiated or after its conclusion; I only remarked in reply to a remark which had been made, that shots were fired from both lines during the armistice; that from the other side they were fired wantonly—from ours only when the enemy profiting by the suspension of arms to induce desertion or to elect barricades, which were considered and would continue to be considered an act of hostility; that on the 11th ultimo, when returning the wounded prisoners to the enemy by your direction, I myself saw them under cover of the white flag attempting to raise a barricade on the St. George road. To this Gen. Zavala replied that very different orders had been given, and that the matter should be better looked into future; but gave me to understand that the commanders in one of the enemy's intrenched camps had very little control over the other.

Having brought back the agreement for your signature, Col. Waters returned with it to the *Cuatro Esquinas*, and was to bring back Capt. Davis', as soon as word was sent that you were ready to evacuate the place. I next ordered the cannon, foundry, and ammunition to be destroyed, by breaking the trunnions and sawing through the carriages of the former—by breaking up the steam engine fan and cupola of the foundry, and throwing the ammunition and powder into the arsenal yard wells. This order was duly executed by Lt. Cols. Swingle and Potter, respectively, at the head of the Ordnance and Arsenal Departments. In this manner were destroyed, in the Arsenal, two twelve pound brass howitzers, three six pounder iron guns, four light iron twelve pounder mortars, four brass guns, taken from the enemy, viz: one four pounder and three five pounder guns. In the Ordnance office, 55,000 cartridges, 300,000 caps, 1,500 lbs. powder. There remained undestroyed 55 shell, 320 twenty-four pound shot, fired into Rivas by the enemy; 240 six pound shot, cast of iron from the enemies' shot, from bell metal or from lead.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Davis, with Gen. Zavala, who was to escort you both through his lines to San Juan, repaired to your head-quarters at Rivas, and I proceeded from thence with Capt. Davis and Dr. Taylor (Surgeon of the St. Mary's) to the lower plaza, where I ordered the garrison to be formed, and caused your general order No. 59 to be read to them. I then addressed them to the effect that they were now by your order transferred to the control of Capt. Davis, and to the protection of the United States flag, and that I expected they would yield to any United States officer he should appoint the same implicit obedience till reaching Panama as to their own commander in chief. I then presented Capt. Davis, who expressed to them the hope that officers and men would assist him in the execution of his arduous task. He then transferred the command, till his return, on the following day, to Dr. Taylor (Surgeon of the St. Mary's) who directed them to deliver up their arms to him in the ordinance office.—The state of the garrison when delivered over to United States officers was as follows:

Wounded and sick, in and out of Hospital, Surgeons and Hospital Attendants	173
Native prisoners	102
Officers, non commissioned officers and privates, exclusive of 16 accompany you to San Juan	148
Employees of Departments and armed citizens	86
Native soldiers	40

On returning to your head quarters with Capt. Davis and Lt. Col. Swingle, we found that you had left with your staff, accompanied by Gen. Zavala, for San Juan del Sud, where the same night I joined you on board the St. Mary's, and verbially made to you this report, which, by your farther orders, I hereby reduce to writing, and subscribe.

[Signed]
CHARLES FREDERICK HENNINGSEN,
Major General.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Arabia arrived this evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th inst. The steamer Niagara, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived out on the 15th, and her news had reached Liverpool.

The steamer City of Washington arrived on the 13th, the Fulton on the 14th, the Vanderbilt on the 15th, and the Edinburgh on the 16th.

ENGLAND.—Lord Palmerston had introduced a bill to amend the Parliamentary oaths by omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," thus allowing for the admission of Jews to Parliament.

SPAIN.—The Spanish armada had not yet left Cadiz.

The Mexican ambassador had an interview on the 14th with the minister of foreign affairs at Madrid.

Spain will send a special envoy to China to secure a share in the new commercial arrangements.

Espartes has resigned his seat as Senator.

The Madrid correspondents relate that the king has been discovered in a conspiracy to dethrone the queen, and that he is threatened with a trial for treason.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The King of Prussia has sent a favorable reply to Napoleon's letter respecting Neufchatel. The affair is now supposed to be settled.

Russia is fitting out an expedition from Cronstadt with a special envoy to China.

A son has been born to the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Hong Kong dates have been received to March 13th. Nothing of importance has transpired since the last mail.

Shanghai dates have been received to March 20th. Silk was active. Calcutta dates to April 9th represent imports and exports as unchanged.

Latest from New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The Santa Fe mails have arrived. The intelligence is unimportant. Indian depredations during the month of March were unusually extensive.

Judge Baird is announced as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Otero.

Col. Bonneville had started on an expedition against the Gila Apaches.

Warren County Court.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—It is with pleasure that we announce the highly creditable and truly charitable proceedings of the Justices of our Court during their session this week. The Hon. W. N. Edwards offered a resolution, authorizing the wardens of the poor to inquire into the condition of the most necessitions throughout the county, and, to contribute to relief, and pledging the faith of the county to raise revenue to pay for the same. This resolution was adopted unanimously. There are perhaps fewer poor people in Warren than in any other part of the world of the same population. Still there are many here, in those times of general scarcity—when even the rich cannot well supply their own wants—who need the assistance of their neighbors, and their temporary aid is well thought of and most commendable.

The Magistrates of Guilford county have likewise appropriated a sum not exceeding $3000 for a similar purpose. We hope the example will be generally followed; otherwise sections of our State will be in a condition little short of famine before harvest.

Warrenton News.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SONORA FILLIBUSTERS—*Further Particulars.*—The Mexican papers bring us the following additional particulars of the rout of the Sonora filibusters, under Capt. Crabb:

On the first of April a body of the National Guards, under Capt Rodriguez, met at the village of Caborca the filibusters who entered the State of Sonora by way of Sonoyta. The filibusters had seized upon the village. The Guards attacked it vigorously. In the first onset Captain Rodriguez fell mortally wounded. Capt. Crabb was also wounded and eight of his men killed. The Guards, however, finally succeeded in getting possession of the church, which proved an advantageous position.

On the 2d the filibusters found themselves in possession of two houses in face of the church, but surrounded by a force of 250 to 300 men. Things remained in this condition about four days, the Sonorians meanwhile strengthening themselves.

On the evening of the 6th one of the houses in possession of the filibusters was fired The flames communicated rapidly to the other, and in half an hour both buildings were in a blaze. An attack was then made upon the besieged from without, and among other things, two barrels of powder belonging to the filibusters exploded, doing dreadful execution. Finally, they surrendered at discretion. The number of prisoners was fifty-nine, and among them Captain Crabb himself. Twenty-four rifles and some munitions also fell into the hands of the Sonorians.

It is said that the condition of the filibusters, on arriving at Sonoyta was deplorable, all their baggage having been abandoned on the way, and nothing saved but their arms. They had no provisions either for themselves or their animals, and had been compelled to shoot some cattle for their subsistence, paying the owners in promises.

Later advices by telegraph, already published, announce that Crabb and all his men who were captured had been shot. When he entered Sonora he is said to have had 150 with him, and that previously he had embarked 300 men in a vessel to seize the port of Guaymas.

A Scene in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

This has been a gala day at the President's mansion. A fine band of music was stationed in the grounds fronting the Potomac, and there were assembled at least one thousand ladies and gentlemen, comprising many belles from the sunny South as well as from the North; the contrast of complexions, dress and general *tout essemble* rendered it a scene long to be remembered. Among the happy groups upon the bright green lawn was a stout, silver-haired old man, with strongly marked intellectual developments, in a plain dress of black broadcloth, relieved by a neckerchief of dazzling whiteness—a man of whom a stranger would have easily singled out as *the foremost man in all that assemblage.* This was James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the elected Chief Magistrate of the freest, noblest and greatest on earth. With unassuming frankness he mingled with the people—now raising in his arms and kissing a young child, now shaking warmly the hand of one of his admirers from a distant State, his co equal in sovereignty under the Constitution; now he listens with bland good nature to an ardent partisan seeking his own and the country's welfare; now he turns and smiles upon a fair daughter of Columbia, who hopes, no doubt, to have awakened a thrill of love in that bachelor heart of his.

This bright picture recalled the happy scenes attending George Washington's triumphant crossing of the Delaware at the bridge of Trenton, after the Revolution of 1776. How many analogies might be adduced between the scenes in which our fathers and grandsires were actors, and the scene of to-day; one was a mighty revolution of arms, the other of peace; both are analogous in their momentous importance to the future progress of mankind, in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but more analagous still, in the material assurance which we have that God govern the universe then as now! He stilleth the madness of the people, rebukes the wickedness of man, and causes the right cause to prevail, in despite of Pharisees of every grade and caste. To Him, then, let us reverently bow, and own the majesty and truth of His decrees, in recurring to such an unparalleled scene of happiness as the capital of the United States presented to-day.

Correspondence of the New York News.

STRUCK BY THE COMET.—The good people down at Indianapolis, Ind., were terribly frightened on Tuesday evening. They believe "down there" that the comet is going to knock our little planet "all to smash," and have been greatly excited about it for some time. With this belief, and under this excitement, they were thrown into a state of alarm on Tuesday evening that is described as "perfectly awful," by seeing the moon rise from behind the eastern hills, as red as blood, and looking like the great head of a fiery dragon. They thought it was the comet—that it was about to *strike*—that the end of all earthly things was at hand, and they set themselves to work, with prayers, and tears, and supplications, to "make their peace," and to be ready to "go up." So frightened were they, says the Lafayette Journal, that the alarm bells were rung, and the fire engines brought out, and the excitement and confusion for a few moments was indescribable.—The idea of calling out the engines, under such circumstances, was worthy of the genius of Dame Partington, who undertook to repel an invasion of the Atlantic with her mop. The appearance of the full orb above the horizon soon restored the people to their senses, and converted their shrieks of affright and frenzied appeals to heaven into a general guffaw.

BAYARD TAYLOR WITH THE FINNISH GIRLS.—Bayard Taylor has some novel adventures in his northern European tour, and meets with strange customs and curiosities. In his last letter he tells us about stopping a couple of nights with a very friendly old Finnish lady, where he got a bed with sheets. The first night the mother and her sons were so amazed to see him undress before retiring, that they were curiosity bound, and did not leave their stand point in the room until he was snugly covered up. The revelation of what they had seen to other members of the family, produced a most wonderful audience the second night. On this occasion he writes: "Three buxom daughters, of ages ranging from 16 to 22, appeared about the time for retiring, and stationed themselves in a row near the door, where they watched us in silent curiosity. As we had shown no hesitation in the first case, we resolved to be equally courageous now, and commenced removing our garments with deliberation, allowing them to fully inspect them. The work thus proceeded in mutual silence until we were nearly ready for repose, when, by pulling off a stocking and displaying the muscular calf, suddenly alarmed the youngest, who darted to the door and rushed out. The second caught the panic and followed, and the third and oldest was obliged to do likewise, though with evident reluctance. The perfect composure of the girls, and the steadiness with which they watched us, showed that they were quite unconscious of having committed any impropriety."

A LOOKER AFTER "VISIBLE NOTHINGS."—There is an eccentric gentleman in this city who, since the comet mania has become an epidemic fear upon us, spends every night on his house tiles looking all over the heavens for said comet! While thus nocturally located among the chimney-tops, supping on stars, which must be high *star*-vation, he is munitioned with a couple of marine telescopes, an opera glass or two, a pair of Semons' extra pebble spectacle glasses, a pocket edition of Greenough's achromatic telescope, a theodolite and daguerreian machine, a black bottle, a peck of salt to put on the comet's tail, and a six-shooter! We cannot presume to imagine what the gentleman intends doing with all these weapons—whether it be to exorcise the bearded monster or to make him stand and deliver his whole history; who he is, where he was raised, what's his business, where he came from, and where he is going to?—we cannot say, and in good truth, we do not care—but now we rather are inclined to think that this star watcher will not have a chance of even bottling a portion of this great comet's atmosphere or of getting a lock of the hair of its tail for a broach.

It seems that the comet which recently appeared in the north west and which was spoken of by Europeans as the one destined to poke our round world in the ribs, is going off from our earth. It was last seen cutting its stick amid the circumpolar constellation of the Cameleopard, near Ursa Major, and on Saturday last, 23d, might be seen near the bright star Beta, Ursae Majoris.

On the 8th the comet was only twelve millions of miles from our earthly lares and penates and since then has been travelling at 2 40 gait away from us This, however, is not the notorious comet that terrified the good folks of 1566, and which is looked forward to in June, weather permitting. When it does come and if it cuts up any capers with our earth we'll vote for annexing it right off to the U. S. *Phil. Pennsylvanian.*

What Punch Says.

Punch, the inimitable, received by the Asia, is filled with good things.

CRINOLINE VIEWED AS A DEPOPULATING INFLUENCE. Among the causes which are cited to account for the decreasing rate of increase of the French population, it is thought that the spread of the crinoline contagion is proving most injurious in its effects upon the census. The *mode* now prevailing is one of such extravagance that it is continually demanding fresh sacrifices, and ladies have to choose between a fine dress and a family, for no income but a Rothschild's can provide for both. The result is, for the most part, as we learn by the Examiner, that—

"Where you would see with English habits half a dozen healthy boys and girls walking with their parents, you see instead, in the *Bois de Boulogne*, a fine lady in a handsome open carriage."

To take a broad view of the subject, we must look at the wide petticoats and the many "widths" of silk which are consumed in covering them; and we shall see at once a proof that the declining census has greatly owed its decrease to this crinoline influence. Of course, the wider grow the dresses, the longer grow the bills which ladies have to pay for them, and the narrower in consequence become their means of living. So much swelling when they are out, necessitates their pinching somewhat closely when at home; and whatever can be done without is given up at once as not to be afforded. Children are not in the fashion, and may therefore be dispensed with; so that, as the petticoats expand the population dwindles, and a love of a new dress supplants that of a family.

If the census fail to bring the nation to its senses, it is obvious that the Government will have to interfere, and advise the means to check this force march of extravagance, which is proving a dead march to the non-rising generation. We would suggest, were we consulted, that a censor of crinoline should forthwith be appointed, and that the shops of all the milliners should be under his inspection, so that no dress be permitted of extravagant circumference, or, of such a richness of material as might impoverish a family. It would, doubtless, much concuce to the prosperity of Paris, were cradles brought in fashion, and were crinoline kicked out of it; and we should rejoice to hear that coral bells and baby-jumpers were becoming these, a merchandise in more demand than air-jupons. All true friends of France would rather see a houseful of children than of petticoats and flounces, and at present only in the mansion of a millionaire would there be room enough for both.

It has been said that the French women display, universally, the best of taste in dressing, and are, by nature, gifted with extraordinary aptitude for learning and avoiding what is unbecoming to them. But certainly at present they evince but little proof of this. We cannot think it in good taste to show more love for finery than affection for a family; nor can we regard it as becoming in a wife to so far forget her nature, and distort her duties, as to ruin her husband by the richness of her dresses, and in the blindness of idolatry to even sacrifice her children to the Juggernaut of fashion.

A PUGNACIOUS MAYOR.—The followin is related of Mayor Foley, of Covington, Ky.:

Some months since a man was arrested and brought before him for whipping his wife. The Mayor fined him, and let him go, but in a week the chap was again arrested for the same offence; this time, his Honor imprisoned him, and after serving out his time he went home and again abused his better half and notwithstanding the Mayor fined and imprisoned the fellow for each offence, he would persist in his vile behavior The Mayor, after trying for months to reform him, had well-nigh given up the task, until one morning this "hero of a hundred fights" (with his wife) was arranged on the old charge. "Well," says his Honor, "I suppose you think I am going to fine you?" "I dun no," says the culprit. "Perhaps you imagine I will imprison you?" continued Mayor F." "I exp ct so," was the answer. "I shall do neither," said the Mayor. I discharge you.—The fellow's countenance began to brighten up, when his Honor adjourned the court, and after stepping to the door, invited him inside. "Now you mean devil," says Mayor F., I have fined you and imprisoned you till I am tired of it, and yet you persist in ill treating your wife. I will now tell you, that if ever I hear of your abusing that woman again, *I'll whip you within an inch of your life, d—n me if I don,t.* Now travel!" The Mayor has never heard from that fellow since.

France.

The Moniteur of the 6th contains six provincial cases of sentences of fine and imprisonment for the publication of false news, or news tending to disturb the public peace. Young women have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment for pasting, in the night time, at the corners of the streets in Paris, seditious addresses to the garrison and libels on the Emperor. As the culprits were employed by the secret societies, it has been thought advisable to make impressive examples. The London Times of the 11th treats the question of those societies with knowledge and sound judgment. There is no ground for alarm in regard to the political situation and prospects of France, except the possible sudden or premature death or disablement of the Emperor. In this event five parties would enter the field—the Legitimists, the Orleanists, the Socialists, the moderate Republicans, and the Bonapartists, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial as their lieges. The probability is, that the troops throughout France and the agricultural or rural masses would declare for the Napoleon dynasty, and put down all competition. A large majority of the Parisians of all orders would, we may presume, take the same side; yet it might be difficult to maintain in power for any length of time an Empress Regent and a child. Confusion and disorder could scarcely fail to pervade France in the outset.

The Bishop of Moulins, one of the family of Dreux Breze—inveterate Legitimiste—was last month arraigned before the Council of State for various abuses of prelatical authority and a violation of the liberties of the Gallican Church and the Concordat with the Pope. He has been condemned on various heads. No immediate penalty could be inflicted; he is now in the hands of the Holy See for ecclesiastical judgment. He has deputed to Rome a priest-nephew of the late Archbishop Affre, with an explanatory and justificatory memorial. He is the ninth prelate condemned since 1809 in like manner by the Council of State. The minor Catholic clergy throughout France sympathize with their brethren who were oppressed by the Bishop of Moulins.—[*Extracts from Mr. Walsh's Paris Correspondence.*

A DARKEY THEOLOGIAN.—An old negro, near Victoria, Texas, who was the only Baptist in the neighborhood, always "stuck up for his own faith," and was ready with reason for it, although he was unable to read a word. This was the way he "put 'em down"—

"You kin read, now keant you?"

"Yes."

"Well I s'pose yu've read the Bible, haint you?"

"Yes."

"You've read about John the Baptist, haint you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you never read about *John de Methodis*, did you?"

"No."

"You see I has de Bible on my side, den. Yah ya a-ah!"

DISORGANIZERS.—The Republican Legislature of Connecticut are about to "operate" upon New Haven, now a Democratic city, as the Republican Legislature of New York have operated upon that city. The proposition is, to increase the number of wards and the number of aldermen and councilmen, although the city charter fixes the number at what it now is. The New Haven Register says the bill ought to be entitled "An act to assist the opposition in New Haven to get control of the city government."

GROWTH OF SOME SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS.—By the census of 1850, the population of Memphis was over 3,000; it is now estimated to be 20,000. That of Nashville in 1850 over 10,000; now estimated at over 20,000. That of Huntsville estimated at 3,000. In 1853 the census of Atlanta over 5,000. Some of its residence estimate it much larger. In 1850 the census of Charleston was over 43,000; its population is now estimated by a compiler of its last directory at near 60,000.

Sir Walter Scott once gave an Irishman a shilling in payment for something which amounted only to sixpence.

Paddy fumbled considerably, but couldn't make the change.

"Re jabers, yer honor, an' it's mesilf can't change ye."

"Remember," said the Baronet, "you owe me sixpence.

"Ah, long life to yer honor, an' may ye live till I pay ye," quoth Paddy.

Oregon, and its Evidences of Prosperity and Devotion to Liberal and Correct Principles.

A few years since Oregon was an unknown country, whose very boundaries were the subject of diplomatic question. Being beyond any defined jurisdiction, her inhabitors organized a temporary government, which was followed in 1848 by a territorial government. Since then Oregon has prospered in a degree beyond the hopes and expectations of the most ardent and visionary. She has made laws which would do credit to any portion of the Old World, and her executive, administrative, and judicial officers have executed her laws in a manner which would be creditable to the old States of the Union. Oregon now raises all the produce she needs, and manufactures all the lumber and many other things she wants, and much to spare. She has schools and institutions of learning, and her settlements include many most worthy and pious men, who are devoted to the interests of religion. In Congress she is represented by the "Marion of the Mexican war," and one who loves Oregon, her people, and institutions, while he is a democrat who never doubted or faltered in his duty, in the field, at home, or in Congress. She has newspapers, the appearance of which as well as the matter they contain, shows that Oregon is devoted to her own interests, as well as those which relate to the Union, while she is enthusiastic in her devotion to democratic principles and the best interests of her people. She will soon enter the family of sisters as a State, and, if she continues as wise and discreet as she has heretofore been, she will become one of its most valuable jewels. Wisdom, prudence, and virtue will make her what her most sagacious and devoted statesmen desire. If she fails at all in her expectations and her wishes, it will be because she abandons a wise adherence to her own interests and the principles of the democratic party, which no one expects or fears. Her newspapers furnish the best possible evidence that Oregon understands her interests and duty. They are edited and managed by men of talent, skill, and capacity. They are in all respects equal to those of the old States, and must exercise a powerful, healthy, and controlling influence. With such advantages Oregon must assume a high position in the family of States, and become one of the ornaments in the glorious confederacy.—Her soil, climate, and institutions, as well as the intelligence, energy, and character of her population, entitle her to the adventages and position which we predict she will hereafter enjoy.—*Union.*

Democratic Triumph in Richmond.

At last we have the satisfaction to announce a Democratic triumph in this city—so long the stronghold of the Opposition. By a decesive majority Richmond sends an unbroken Democratic delegation to the next Legislature! It is a result upon which we may congratulate the Democratic party of the State and the Union. In political faith and principle the Capital is in harmony with the dominant sentiment of the State. Richmond is a worthy representative of Virginia.

But we do not abandon ourselves to the rapture of a mere party triumph. The result is equally satisfactory, in that it assures the city a respectable and capable representation in the State Legislature.

P. S. The above was written yesterday a few moments before sunset. At that time, out of an aggregate vote of 2,700, the Democratic candidates for the Legislature had a majority of something over 260. A slight and sudden shower afforded the Opposition a pretext for keeping the polls open in Madison Ward—against the recorded remonstrance of the Democratic candidates and commissioners. To so arbitrary an exercise of power, there is no parallel in the political history of the State. It was not pretended that a solitary voter had been kept from the polls. For hours before the rain, the voting had ceased in every ward There was ample opportunity during the day for every citizen of Richmond to record his vote; and yet, a majority of Know Nothing Commissioners in Madison Ward assumed the authority to keep the polls open! Why did they not keep the polls epen in the other wards? The opposition have a majority of Commissioners both at Jefferson and Monroe Wards; but their stronghold is in Madison, and hence their extraordinary conduct in this Ward. The act is plainly illegal, and every vote polled to day or to morrow will count for nothing. It matters not if the Know Nothing nominees get a thousand more votes, the Legislature will assert the validity of the election of the Democratic candidates. August, Haskins, Anderson and Heath will represent Richmond in the next session of the General Assembly.

Still it is the duty of the Democrats to bring out all their reserve strenth, so that the moral effect of the victory may not be impaired by the success of this discreditable expedient of the opposition. There is not an independent citizen of Richmond who will countenance so arbitary and unwarrantable a proceeding. Let all decent people mark their repropation of the act by casting their votes for the Democratic candidates. *Richmond South.*

A QUAKER