# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1857.


### Kansas.

Things must be out of joint, strangely out of joint, when we find the old, once conservative and chivalrous Richmond *Enquirer* copying from the New York *Herald* a tirade of virtuperation against Gen. Pierce, a man who is and ought to be dear to the Southern heart. The thing is accounted for by finding in connection with this brutality towards General Pierce, a hypocritical, fulsome eulogy of Mr. Buchanan and Robert J. Walker. This sort of stuff from the unprincipled, lying and filthy New York *Herald*, was actually to be found in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday last, with not a breath of dissent. How are the mighty fallen! Can the *Enquirer* hope thus to win favor with the rising sun, by copying a scoundrel's foul-mouthed abuse of the glorious luminary that no longer dispenses the rays of patronage?

But passing from this to the subject-matter which is made the text for sneering allusion to Mr. Pierce on the part of the *Herald*, to be copied by a once truly Southern Democratic paper, let us come to Kansas itself, where Mr. Walker has exceeded his instructions, nearly as much as Commander Davis did his at San Juan del Sur. It is proper to look at this matter fairly and squarely, from no ultra Southern ground, but from the ground which it ought to present to a thoughtful and conscientious man, only anxious to see peace restored, equal justice administered, and the fundamental law of the Territory carried out in good faith by the free and unbiased and uninfluenced will of the legal voters of Kansas, acting in a legal manner.

That a Governor going out to Kansas, under existing circumstances, should confine himself to a mere dry technical administration of official duties, without doing his best by written or spoken words, to pour oil upon the troubled waters, to assauge animosities and to reconcile defferences, is not what the people of the country expect; they have a right, however, to demand that in laboring to bring about these satisfactory results, there should be no yielding of the right to conciliate the wrong, no expressions of individual preferences, calculated, if not intended, to effect a decision which the people alone should make by their own proper motion, and in such a mode and manner as their own constituted authorities may prescribe, where such mode or manner is not violative to the organic law or the constitution of the United States.

While then, we must approve heartily of Mr. Walker's unqualified recognition of the legal authorities now in existence in Kansas—of his avowed determination to see the laws executed fairly and impartially—of his guarantee to all, Free Soilers and others that they shall have the fullest and fairest showing at the polls, and of his advice to them to leave off their foolish isolation and act cordially and in good faith in the election of delegates to a convention to form a Constitution, we cannot but censure such portions of his address, as evidently go beyond the pale of his duties and his rights as an officer, in the premises. We can but censure his attempt to argue the question,—'o as much as say, pending an election mainly held to decide the question of Slavery or no Slavery, "you have the right under the law to do as you please in this matter, but I, Gov. Walker, in my official capacity as Governor, tell you that this thing of Slavery won't do in Kansas, and you had better not try it." This was all wrong, no matter what the motive, as it would have been equally wrong for Governor Walker to have told the people that, in his opinion, they ought to establish Slavery. Against this thing we must again record our protest. It is wrong—against the spirit and intent of the law—beyond the rights and duties of his position, and we feel convinced totally beyond the tenor and spirit of his instructions.

The question of submitting the constitution to be formed by the convention to a subsequent vote of the people, is, upon the face of it, one on which we should favor the affirmative side, and an expression of opinion merely in favor of that policy, would not, so far as we can see, have been objectionable. The manner in which Governor Walker expressed this opinion struck us, and still strikes us, as being liable to objection, though that, being a mere matter of detail, amounts to but little when compared with the other matter affecting the vital question at issue.

About submitting the constitution to a popular vote, there are these difficulties:—First—The convention to form a constitution is called by, and derives its powers from, an act of the Legislature of Kansas. We are not aware that that act contains any clause or provision regulating the manner of submitting the constitution to a popular vote, or even providing that it shall be so submitted. The convention is only vested with power to frame a constitution, and with no power to take ulterior steps. The constitution being framed, the powers and duties of the convention cease. They have no authority to submit it. Again—the Free Soilers choose to disfranchise themselves by taking no part in the election of delegates to a convention, and yet might choose to come into the ring afterwards, for the purpose of nullifying an act from all connection with which they had morally estopped themselves by their own previous course.

But again it is said, and perhaps it may turn out to be so, that if the Legislature of Kansas or the Convention called by that Legislature should fail to submit the constitution to the popular vote, Congress will. Thus—Kansas applies for admission with the constitution so framed—Congress passes a bill for her admission embodying that constitution, and submits the whole to the acceptance of the voters of Kansas.

The thing then is pretty plain, that the constitution of Kansas will, in any event, be submitted to a popular vote, Gov. Walker or no Governor Walker, so that it is all folly, making a hubbub about that.—We don't much like his way of talking in the matter, but know it amounts to nothing. Nor, indeed, is it at all probable that his talk about the existence of Slavery in Kansas and his argument against its profitable employment will come to anything. *That* however does not hold him blameless. He is chargeable with having gone beyond and contrary, to his duty, and we believe his instructions.

With the sweeping and excited tirades against Mr. Walker, we cannot sympathise. If one-tenth of these things were so, the country would be ruined four times a week. Papers and people at a great distance are far more exercised than the pro-slavery people in Kansas. The Lecompton *Union*, a strong pro-slavery paper, published at the chief centre of pro-slavery influence in Kansas, is calm as a summer morning. It don't endorse all Gov. Walker says or does, but it does not rave nor denounce, but, upon the whole, rather approves. But distance lends enchantment to the view, and importance is attached to movements which those on the ground hardly notice, knowing them to be without effect or influence of the character or degree that people away at a distance are led to attribute to them, or that politicians, who, too often, are mere excitement mongers, lead people to attribute to them.

We confess that the calmness of the pro-slavery press of Kanzas is a strong argument—a verdict of the vicinage—against the furious excitement of other presses at a distance. It is to be presumed that the pro-slavery men in Kanzas know how the land really lies better than those twelve or fifteen hundred miles off.

☞ The Associate got back last night, from a business trip to New York, having been gone little over a week, of which nearly two days were spent at points on the line, where he had some business. Traveling, in the matter of time, is a mere nothing now-a-days.

Leaving here on Friday morning the 19th inst., he started off under a heavy rain, which continued as far as Stricklands; and even after it had ceased raining the day continued cloudy, which made it more pleasant for traveling. Mr. Hewlett, the Conductor, was, as usual, attentive and obliging, and the Associate arrived at Weldon in good humour with himself and the public in general. At Mr. Happer's Hotel in that growing city he refreshed himself with a wash. Whether he refreshed himself with anything else, he refuses to say, but at any rate he got dinner, and says that he at least has "no cause to complain."

At Weldon he took the cars for Portsmouth. "Here," says he, "we met with Captain John B. Prentis, (Conductor) a gentleman in every sense of the word, who showed us and those under our charge, every possible attention." Here we stopped the course of the narrative to enquire into the meaning of the phrase, "those under our charge" knowing that he had started only with a carpet-bag. "Ladies" said he, "ladies—and what else do you think I meant?" Oh nothing! The ladies had in fact been placed under his charge by a friend.

The two roads from Wilmington to Portsmouth were in good order, the Conductors were courteous and obliging, and all contributed to prepare the traveler to appreciate the fine Steamer North Carolina and her excellent commander, Captain Cannon. The night was calm, but cloudy and rainy.

Passed through Baltimore without meeting with a "plug-ugly" and, strangely enough, did not witness a single fight. Passed the city of Brotherly Love unwounded, traversed the State of Camden and Amboy without submitting to any extra or enormous shave, and reached the "*Commercial Emporium*" in good order and well conditioned. Found considerable excitement about the Municipal fusses, and was not particularly impressed by the good looks of the individuals composing the rival police forces. Would not like to trust either crowd out of his sight where there might be any temptation in the way of stealings. Saw Walker on Monday night at Laura Keen's Theatre, where he—Walker and not the Associate—made a speech. There seemed to be much curiosity and little enthusiasm. Walker seemed to be letting himself down to the level of a mere show for the b'hoys. Gen. Henningsen flourishing around. Thinks New York beyond all question, the filthiest place on the continent—beats the City of Cologne in the number and intensity of its bad smells. Much noise and confusion. Got into Baltimore on Wednesday morning. Saw the Editor of the Baltimore *Republican*, a good Democratic paper. Thinks the Editor a clever fellow—got to Portsmouth on Thursday, having come down the Bay on the magnificent Steamer Louisiana. Says that the Bay Line is *the* route for Summer travel. Found the Ocean House a very fine, well-kept hotel. The Macon House is also very good.—Fears that both cannot be sustained, as well as they deserve. Came from Portsmouth to Weldon with Captain Prentis—from Weldon to Wilmington with Captain Morrison—don't think the Union can produce two more gentlemanly or better Conductors.—Found crops much improved by the rains that had fallen about the time he went North. Finally, he is glad to get home again.—*Daily Jour., 27th inst.*

### The Press of the State.

Commencing at Washington, Beaufort County, we received this morning the *Times* and the "*Dispatch*," the latter a new paper. The *Times* raves and rants in a very strange manner, and really a reader of that paper might entertain serious doubts of the sanity of the Editor. They say it's only a way he has got, and that he gets no worse. We hardly see how he could. The *Dispatch* is quiet and unexcited—gives the current news of the day—praises up the shipyards at Washington, complains of the bad (s)cent in the streets, and, generally speaking, has a pleasant tone and appearance.

The Editor of the Raleigh *Register* has been listening to a concert given by the inmates of the Asylum for the blind. Thinks Cooks a great man. By the way, we notice in the *Register* what we had not thought of looking for in the Norfolk papers:—the result of the municipal election in Norfolk, Va. F. F. Ferguson, Know Nothing, has been chosen Mayor, by a majority of 69 over Lamb, Democrat.

The *Standard* learns that the attendance at the dedication of St. John's College, Oxford, on Wednesday last, was very large, there being present not less than five thousand persons. The address of Dr. Hawks is said to have been exceedingly appropriate, eloquent and able. The College building is a finely proportioned, spacious and beautiful edifice, worthy of the great fraternity (Masonic) which founded it, and the people in whose midst it stands.

The *Commercial* notices the fact, that Rev. Dr. Deems, of this town, will deliver addresses at the Western University in Alabama on the 7th of July, and at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, on the 21st of the same month.

The Newbern *Express* and the Beaufort *Journal* are in full squabble over the relative claims of their respective towns to all the trade of the State and elsewhere. Perhaps it might be as well to postpone the fight over the chickens until they are hatched.—There may be some other town, that would like a little and possibly wish to retain some share of what they have now got.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* states that Hon. Warren Winslow, will address his fellow citizens of Duplin County, at Kenansville on the 4th of July.

The *Carolinian* very properly shows up the whining cant set up by the opposition, because the Democrats of Cumberland have seen fit to nominate Democratic Candidates for the different county offices in that county. It shows that for many years, with a large Democratic majority in the county, its offices have been held by members of the opposite party, and yet with this evidence of Democratic liberality of feeling, every county officer now holding office went into the Know Nothing order and did "solemnly swear in the presence of God and these witnesses" never to vote for or otherwise support for any office, civil or municipal, any but a "brother" of the order. And these very men, and their friends are those who now raise a cry against Democratic intolerance, because Democrats choose to put in members of the Democratic party, after Democratic liberality had met such requital.—*Ib.*

☞ Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest over the body of a white man, on last Friday afternoon, about five miles from town, up the North West river. The deceased could not be recognised, but was supposed to have been drowned.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* has been presented with some ripe peaches by General White of the Isle of Hope. That's the place where all our peaches are, and we fear they will stay there. But we'll never give up hope.

☞ Julius Wright, Esq., will read the National and DeBrutz Cutlar, Esq., the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the approaching National Anniversary.

ANTICIPATED DUEL.—The Petersburg Correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing under date of the 26th, states that Mr. Syme of the *Raleigh Register*, and Mr. Hale, Jr., of the *Fayetteville Observer*, passed through Petersburg on the 25th, *en route*, or supposed to be *en route*, for Bladensburg or some other place, for the purpose of settling a difficulty growing out of some remarks in the *Register* reflecting upon the character of the elder Mr. Hale. At least such is the rumour. The public is fully aware of the unfortunate criminations and recriminations of the *Register* and *Observer* for some weeks past, and can only regret that the miserable advertising manœuvres of New York Patent Medicine traders, should have been successful in producing such a state of things between Southern gentlemen.

☞ Hon. Langdon Cheves of South Carolina, died at Columtia in that State on the night of Thursday the 25th June. Mr. Cheves was of a past age and generation. He was in Congress in 1811;—was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay, who was sent Minister to Ghent. Retiring from Congress in 1816, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which position he remained until 1819, when he was chosen Pretident of the United States Bank, which office he held until 1829. Since that time he has held no public posision. Mr. Cheves must have been quite an old man. He had been, for years, in very feeble health.

☞ We notice that the Railroads between this place and Portsmouth, Va., will issue Fourth of July Excursions Tickets at single rates for the round trip. See Bills.

☞ We see a statement going the rounds of the papers, perhaps our own among the rest, that Rev. T. P. Ricaud, a minister of the North Carolina Conference, died at Washington in this State, on the 8th inst.

A gentleman has just informed us that this statement is erroneous, since letters have been received here from Mr. Ricaud, bearing a date subsequent to that of his alleged death.

☞ There is some talk of introducing Slavery into Oregon, and nothing but the high price of negroes will prevent it. The difficulty of obtaining laborers and family servants has produced a remarkable change in sentiment there.

☞ The *Herald* of yesterday states that A. M. Waddell, Esq., is to deliver the address on the approaching 4th of July. We feel confident that the address will be a good one.

A correspondent who withholds his name, and thereby prevents the publication of his article, finds fault with the further announcemen in the *Herald* intimating that the arrangement had been made by the Town authorities and the Light Infantry, thereby ignoring, unintentionally, we presume, the existence of *three* other Companies, namely, the German Volunteers, the Rifle Cadets and the Pioneer Cadets, who, of course, have just as much right to a place and a say in matters of this kind as the Light Infantry can have. Equal rights and equal honor to all who equally deserve honor, is the motto.

*Why* WILL those who send communications to newspapers continue to send them without their names. They cannot wish to have them published.

*Daily Journal, 26th inst.*

☞ A yellow fellow named "Maurice Hays" broke out of the Jail of this county one night in the beginning of the week. He was in on a charge of stealing baggage from the Railroad depot.

Yesterday two gentlemen attempted to capture him in the vicinity of the Railroad, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Burgaw, we think, when he resisted and was only taken after having been shot through the thigh and cut in the shoulder. He was taken to the Railroad hospital, but subsequently claimed by the jailor, in whose custody he now is.—*Ib.*

WEIGHT OF CORN.—We have frequently had occasion to notice the shameful deficiency in the measurement of corn bought at Wilmington for this market, two bushel bags, so called, containing, on an average, 1¾ bushels. In contrast with this, our attention has just been called to the weight of a lot of corn just received here from New York. The two bushel bags weigh 113 lbs.—being 56 lbs. to each bushel of corn, and 1 lb. for the bag. This is honest; and there ought to be some authority in Wilmington to *compel* sellers to do likewise.—*Observer, 25th inst.*

This thing of the measurement of corn we know to be a subject of complaint throughout the interior of the State, and we know, also, that the complaint is not without reason. The two bushel bags will not weigh what the law calls for.

But the Wilmington merchants are not the parties who are primarily chargeable with this. If the two bushel bags are short of what they purport to be, they are, in nine cases out of ten, just as they were measured into from on board the schooner that brings the corn to this port, as any one may see on the wharf. If there be a deficit, the Baltimore or North country seller is the party that gains by it. Up in the Western part of the State we have never heard any such deficit spoken of as that alleged by the *Observer*. Instead of one-eighth, the shortness in weight has usually been stated to us at one-sixteenth to one-twentieth. Still, it is a complaint, and it operates prejudicially. The right way is to buy and sell corn by weight, at the standard fixed by law. Our merchants gain nothing, directly, by the present system. They lose very considerably in an indirect way in the loss of trade.

☞ On the 25th inst., the Main Line of the Pennsylvania State works were sold at auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the purchaser at the minimum price stipulated in the law authorizing the sale. Amount of bid, $7,500,000; cost, four or five times that amout.

☞ Gen. Cass has returned to Washington City.

### Massachusetts Politics.

WORCESTER, June 24th.—An informal vote of the Republican Convention, now in session here, gives Banks for Governor 291 against 173 votes for other nominees.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The convention nominated Mr. Banks for Governor, he receiving 337 votes out of 431. Oliver Warner, of Northampton, was nominated for Lieut. Governor, and Thomas D. Elliott, of New Bedford, for attorney general. Resolutions to adhere to the Philadelphia platform, regarding the Dred Scott decision as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes, and pledging the party anew to an untiring and uncompromising opposition to the existence and further extension of slavery were adopted.

### From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The administration are considering the Spanish Mexican question. The administration does not entirely endorse Walker's course in Kansas, and it is believed that he is exceeding his instructions.

"I say, Jimmy, did you ever see such a summer as this?"

"Faith and I have."

"When?"

"Last winter, by jabers."

The steamer Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, took out 140 passengers, and $632,162,90 in pecie. Among the passengers are the Hon John S. Preston, of Charleston, S. C., R. R. Bishop, Richard E Whaler, of Virginia, and Mrs. Gen. Hampton, Charleston, S. C.

For the Journal.

SALEM, N. C., June 22, 1857.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

*Gentlemen:* I send you, as a very extraordinary item of news, an account of a curious circumstance that occurred near this portion of the State the other day. It was not the appearance of the comet, nor the flowing of the Ararat up hill, nor the discovery of the man who struck Mr. W. Patterson, nor yet the man who curtailed the comet of its fair proportions, thereby making that modest ærial being ashamed to make her *debut* on our terrestrial stage. It was none of these; but something quite as astonishing; being nothing more nor less than the eclipse of that respectable and rather ancient land-mark of North Carolina, yclept the Pilot Mountain!

As this was not put down in Blum's Almanac, it rather took the natives by surprise. Now, you will ask which of the heavenly bodies could have thrown the old Pilot in the shade? I will tell you how it came off. You well know that the vicinity of this mountain is quite a resort for pleasure seekers in this warm weather; and deservedly so. Well, a party of ladies and gentlemen started at a very eary hour from the hospitable mansion of our friend Gilliam, for the purpose of seeing the sun rise from off the pinacle of the mountian, which, indeed, is a most glorious sight. As soon as they got fairly in view of where the mountain ought to have been, lo! it was gone! No mountain was to be seen!

Thunder stricken, they stared in each other's faces. They had never seen, nor heard, nor read, of such a phenomenon. They, however, boldly advanced on, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what had become of one of the most prominent features on the face of the "Old North," when, to their pleasant surprise, they found that the beautiful, fashionable, and lively Miss —— had merely drawn the mountain under her hooped dress by way of a little sport.

VERITAS.

### Four Days Later from Europe.---Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Indian, from Liverpool on the 17th, arrived up this noon. The news is unimportant.

Parliament was discussing the Jews-disabilities bill. The Roman Catholic amendment had been defeated by a very large majority, and the bill was sustained on a test question by a vote of 341 to 200.

The London Times advocates the abolition of slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade.

The appearance of the approaching election in France was unchanged. The opposition tickets are still divided. It was rumored that Napoleon would meet the Czar at some point in Germany in July.

It was rumored also that a conference would take place between the potentates of the several Italian States, including among the representatives the Pope and the Emperor of Austria.

The treaty of commerce between France and Russia had been signed.

A meeting had been held at Ashton under the auspices of the Cotton Supply Association, and resolutions were adopted similar to those adopted at the Liverpool meeting.

On the 7th June an earthquake was felt throughout the kingdom of Saxony and most of the principalites. The houses were shaken, but no serious damage was done.

### Steamer Burnt.---Two Hundred Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal was burned yesterday near this city. There were two hundred passengers drowned or burned to death, most of whom were Scotch emigrants.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

A despatch from Montreal, via Boston, says that the boat had 500 passengers; only 175 of whom are known to have been saved. Two hundred were certainly drowned. It is believed, however, that many swam ashore and were saved in other ways. The accident happened near Cape Rouge, between Montreal and Quebec.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal, with 500 Scotch emigrants on board, took fire about six o'clock last evening, when near Cape Rogue, between this city and Montreal, and was consumed to the water's edge. The captain and crew were saved.—The steamer Napoleon saved two hundred, and it is believed that several reached the shore by swimming.

A later despatch, however, states that not less than 250 were lost. Those saved by the Napoleon have just arrived here.

### The Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., June 26.—The resolutions of the Democratic State Convention, in session at this place, which were passed yesterday, express confidence in the Administration of President Buchanan, but the one relating to Gov. Walker reads thus:

That the inaugural address of Governor Walker, in prescribing terms on which Congress should admit the territory of Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate the submission of the Constitution and to what class of persons, constitutes a preumptuous interfearence in matters over which he has no legitimate control; and the same address, in expressing the official opinion that Kansas is to become a Free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a gross departure from the principles of non-intervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; and the Convention has full confidence that President Buchanan will manifest his fidelity to the principles which carried him into office by recalling Walker from the Governorship of the Territory.

Twenty unsuccessful ballotings have taken place for candidate for Governor. The name of Mr. Gardener has been withdrawn. Upon the last ballot Lupkin received 179 and Lamar 174 votes. There is much excitement. A committee of conference between the friends of the several candidates has been appointed.

AUGUSTA, June 27.—The democratic convention of Georgia has nominated Judge Joseph Brown for governor.

### Illness of Gen. Wool.

TROY, N. Y., June 24.—Gen. Wool is lying dangerously ill here, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

### Lynch Law at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—A gambler named Able yesterday shot a man named Iverson, to whom he owed a sum of money. Great excitement was produced in the community by the deed, and it was proposed to lynch the murderer. A jury composed of six persons from each ward of the city deliberated on the affair, and found Able guilty of murder in the first degree. Twelve favored hanging, and the others advocated legal proceedings. The mob brought a cannon to use against the jail, but they were dispersed by the mayor. All the gamblers were then ordered to leave the city within ten days.

### The Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Journal says that twelve regular democratic candidates from that county have been elected by an average vote of 420. The independent candidates received 75 votes.

In Douglas county the democratic nominees average 135 votes and the independents 100.

### Georgia Democratic Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., June 25.—The Democratic State Convention met in this place to day, and ballotted for candidate for Governor, with the following result on the sixtieth ballot:—Lumpkin received 121 votes; Gardener 131; Lamar 67; Warren 47, and Stiles 20.

The Cincinnati platform was adopted by the Convention, and Gov. Walker's Kansas inaugural address condemned.

### From Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Santa Fe dates to the 30th have been received. Three hundred and fifty U. S. troops, under Col. Bonneville, had entered Gila, in the Apacka country. The Governor of Chihuahua also designed opening hostilities and would prevent the Indians from taking refuge in Mexican territory, and co operate with Colonel Bonneville as much as possible.

### Federal Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Col. Cumming, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Missouri, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Utah.

Col. Jack Hayes, of Texan Ranger memory, has been appointed Surveyor General of the same Territory.

Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.

### Advance Wages to Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—At a meeting of the ship owners held this morning, an agreement was made that after July 1st, the payment of advance wages to seamen will be discontinued. In accordance with the plan of the ship owners of New York, Boston and other ports, the ship owners here will hereafter furnish one suit of warm clothing and engage to give a bounty of ten per cent. on the earned wages of the crew who perform the voyage and contract; and in case the ship is lost on the outward voyage, every seaman will be paid the wages earned by him up to the time of the loss; and in no case less than one month for foreign and one half for coastwise voyages.

### Posting the Books.

The House of Representatives stands thus:

| | Dem. | Blk. Rep. | K. N. | Vacancies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | 6 | | |
| New Hampshire | | 3 | | |
| Vermont | | 3 | | |
| Massachusetts | | 11 | | |
| Rhode Island | | 2 | | |
| Connecticut | 2 | 2 | | |
| New York | 12 | 21 | | |
| New Jersey | 3 | 2 | | |
| Pennsylvania | 14 | 10 | | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 | | | |
| Virginia | 13 | | | |
| South Carolina | 6 | | | |
| Florida | 1 | | | |
| Arkansas | 2 | | | |
| Missouri | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Illinois | 5 | 4 | | |
| Iowa | | 2 | | |
| Wisconsin | | 3 | | |
| Indiana | 6 | 4 | | 1 |
| Ohio | 8 | 13 | | |
| Michigan | | 4 | | |
| California | 2 | | | |
| | 78 | 91 | 2 | 3 |

Of the democrats 52 are from the free States, and 26 from the Southern States, a proportion of two to one. But the remaining elections are to take place at the South; and the Detroit Free Press makes the following estimate thereof:

| | Dem. | K. N. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 3 | 3 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 2 |
| Georgia | 6 | 2 |
| Alabama | 7 | |
| Texas | 2 | |
| Louisiana | 2 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 4 |
| Kentucky | 6 | 4 |
| Mississippi | 5 | |
| | 43 | 17 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 121 |
| Black Republicans | 91 |
| Know Nothings | 19 |
| Vacancies | 3 |

This shows a handsome gain. Democratic members of the next House 121; Democratic members of the last House, 76—gain, 45.

If the democrats shall fill the vacancies in Pennsylvania and Missouri, and the black republicans the vacancy in Indiana the democratic strength in a full House will be 123; and the combined black republican and know-nothing strength, 111. Clean democratic majority, 12.

### Tobacco--A Word for it.

In justice, and as an old and sincere friend, we desire to say a word or two in favor of tobacco. Latterly, people have taken to abusing the divine leaf, with an earnestness which, combined with the high prices of cigars, is alarming. Tobacco is one of the greatest luxuries of life. Many eminent men have been and are now powerful consumers, and it has a number of virtues to offset its imaginary evils. The learned Dr. Isaac Barrow said it "helped his thinking." His illustrious pupil, Newton, was scarcely less addicted to the Indian weed, and everybody has heard of his hapless courtship, when, in a moment of forgetfulness, he popped the lady's finger into his burning pipe instead of popping the question, and was so chagrined that he never could be persuaded to press the matter further. Dr. Parr was allowed his pipe when he dined with "the first gentleman in Europe," George the Fourth; and when refused the same indulgence by a lady at whose house he was stopping, he told her "she was the greatest *tobacco stopper* he had ever met with! The celebrated Dr. Farmer, of black letter memory, preferred the comforts of the parlor of Emanuel College, of which he was master, and "a yard of clay"—there were few meerschaums in those days—to a bishopric, which dignity he twice refused when offered to him by Mr. Pitt. Another learned lover of tobacco, and also of wit, mirth, puns and pleasantry, was the famous Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church, Oxford, the never-to be-forgotten composer of the good old catch

"Hark! the merry Christ church bells,"

and of another *to be sung by four men smoking their pipes*, which one would imagine to be not more difficult to sing than diverting to hear. His pipe was his breakfast, dinner and supper, and a student of Christ Church at ten o'clock one night, finding it difficult to persuade a freshman of the fact, laid a wager that the dean was at that instant smoking.—Away he hurried to the deanery to decide the controversy, and, on gaining admission, apologized for his intrusion by relating the occasion of it. "Well," replied the dean, in perfect good humor, with his pipe in his hand, "you see you have lost your wager, for I am not smoking but filling my pipe!" Punch says it is not the use of tobacco which is disgusting but the abuse of it, but what may be considered an abuse it would be difficult to explain to one convinced of the necessity of *fourteen large pipes ful* per diem for comfortable existence. It may be admitted, since the London Lancet earnestly insists upon it, that before breakfast cigars or pipe, like cocktails, are temporarily pleasant but perhaps injurious. The stomach should be well and substantially garnished with breakfast before the day's tobacco is commenced upon; then it is less hurtful and more delicious than at any other hour during the whole twenty four. Expectoration and delight are by no means synonymous when referring to the joys of the pipe. A good smoker is as dry as the furnace containing his gift offering, and neatness in the use of tobacco is the first evidence of genuine connoisseurship in its divine qualities. Be it distinctly understood, however, that snuffing and chewing are, in the mind of the writer, by no means included in the category of pleasures of tobacco. Like incense it is agreeable only when burnt.—*Boston Post.*

### The Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road.

It will be a source of lively gratification to the people of Florida to know that a *bona fide* commencement of cross tying and laying of iron on this end of the Pensacola and Georgia Rail Road, has transpired. We were present and witnessed the interesting manipulation on Wednesday last. The cargo of iron which arrived a few days since at St. Marks, is being transported with all possible despatch to the junction with the Tallahassee and St. Mark's Road, where it is immediately handled to subserve the purpose for which it was procured. Mr. Cabell will leave in a few days, certainly, for the North, and probably for Europe, to consummate arrangements for an additional quantity of iron, which will soon be required in the finishing progress of the work.

The recent improvements in and about the Tallahassee Depot are quite manifest. It does our heart good to see the exertions of many of our citizens to bless our city with prosperity. The new Foundery established by Messrs. Cardy, Baya & Co., the new steam works of Mr. Bowen for dressing lumber and manufacturing of blinds, sashes, &c., and other enterprises of vast benefit to our community, are prospering under the direction of some of our best men, who generausly give their time and money to forward the public good. As an additional evidence of this fact we cite the faultless construction of a passenger car designed for the Tallahassee and St. Mark's Rail Road. This car is one of the finest specimens of mechanism that we have seen in any portion of our country, constructed entirely of Florida materials under the supervision of a native Floridian, Mr. Hernandez, who deserves all praise for his superior skill and State pride as beautifully exhibited in this creditable little monument to his mechanical genius.

We understand that Col. Houstoun, the President of the St. Marks road, will place this new car on the track by the 4th of July next, when the citizens of Tallahassee will have an opportunity of seeing and commending the spirit of home industry that is directing the minds of our public men.

*Floridian & Journal, 20th inst.*

ROBERT J. WALKER'S RICHES.—The New York Mirror, whose editor has known Governor Walker "intimately and thoroughly for ten years," says of him:

After handling some hundreds of millions of the public money, he left the office as poor as a primitive Christian. Since then he may have bought stocks and lands and mines that have made him rich. But when was it counted a crime for fortune to reward the sagacity even of a speculator? In 1843, Mr. Walker invested $1,750 in the purchase of land on what is now the city of Fond du Lac, for which he has been offered, within a few months, more than $200,000; and he also bought, years ago, coal and quicksilver mines, which is making him a millionaire.

The *Daily Sun* says: "Mr. Wilmot is the author of the Wilmot Proviso, and this is the extent of Wilmot's Republicanism, and so far as we can understand it, of all other Republicanism that has ever been brought within the vortex of politics since slavery has become a national question." We think our luminous friend will find this Proviso like the late Commodore Stevens' bay horse, "sired by his father, and damned by the last man that owned him."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### The Elections in August.

The political complexion of the next House of Representatives is not yet definitively determined.—Virginia has elected an undivided delegation, thereby giving a gain of one to the democracy. But there are several more to be secured yet, in order to render it certain that the administration will be sustained by a majority in the lower house of the next Congress.

In August elections are to be held in several southern States—North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, &c.—the results of which will decide the question.—While we have little doubt that the democratic party will continue to gather strength in the South, still, for the sake of the Union, and the glorious success which is promised the administration, we feel a lively interest in the August elections, lest by some mishap we may lose where we expect to gain. The next Congress will be highly important in its deliberations and acts, even according to the indices of events which are already before us; and that other questions of a momentous and delicate character will arise between now and the close of its session it needs no seer to say. The administration is charged with weighty trusts; the nation expects much of it; and we have every assurance that it will prove fully equal to its responsibilities, unless it is embarrassed and annoyed by an opposition majority in the House of Representatives.

The influence of the late election in Virginia will have a salutary effect upon those to take place in August. When know nothingism was beaten back in 1855 by him who, in saving the South from its scourge, prolonged the Union, it almost immediately weakened in all the other slaveholding States. That victory in Virginia, achieved by the man of gigantic genius who is now our governor, effectually broke up all formidable organized opposition to the democracy in the South, and prepared our people for united action against the fanatics of the North. This was evidenced in the result of the presidential election; and we trust to see it still further attested that the southern States will continue to stand in compact column by the returns from the elections in August.

### Compliment to the Officers of the Steam Frigate Susquehannah.

At the anniversary dinner of the Metropolitan Free Hospital at London on the 10th inst., at which Capt. Sands and the officers of the United States steam frigate Susquehannah were present, Lord John Russell proposed "the health of Capt. Sands and the officers of the American frigate Susquehannah." He said that he had always found that whenever there was a diplomatic difference between England and America it was immediately smoothed away if so fortunate as to be placed in the hands of an English and American naval officer. (Cheers.) For instance, Sir George Seymore and the American Commodore had, in a very short time, settled the long-protracted dispute on the fishery question. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with the loudest demonstrations of applause.

Captain Sands returned thanks. He had, he said, come to this country to lay a cable, not to make a speech; but he trusted that that cable would become a perpetual bond of amity between the two countries. (Cheers.) *London Times.*

COTTON FROM MORETON BAY.—That portion of the colony of New South Wales known as the Moreton Bay district possesses an immense area admirably adapted as the great field for the growth of cotton. The area may be defined as extending from the mouth of the Clarence River to Port Curtis, and extending parallel with the coast to a distance of at least a hundred miles in the interior. The whole of this district is supplied with navigable streams and numerous small creeks, which would afford unequalled facilities for bringing down the produce to the ports on the coast for shipment. Small parcels of cotton have been grown in different parts of the area thus defined, and with very great success. The results attending the partial culture of the crops show that the soil and the climate are admirable adapted; manure has not been found necessary, but when required, it can be obtained from the "salt-water mud in the rivers and creeks." The crop is usually sown in September or the early part of October, the plants are in flower in the latter end of December, and the crop is ready for picking in January or February, according as it may be the first or second year's growth. The average yield per acre is from 1000 lb to 1200 lb, and the value of the land per acre is about 20s. The cotton hitherto sent from Moreton Bay has been generally hand-picked, and the value put upon it has been from 8s. 9 to 2s 6d per lb. There is no reason to suppose that the profits attending the culture of cotton in Moreton Bay would not afford sufficient inducement to the colonist. The expences of the cultivation are not large—that is, supposing the ordinary modes only are employed, the greatest cost being incurred in the picking and cleaning, or "ginning" the crop. And with respect to the picking of the crop, it is a circumstance advantageous for the colony that the season extends over four of the coolest months, and that experience, up to the present time, shows that the crop is peculiarly free from the ravages of insects.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

### The New York Police Difficulty.

The New York papers of yesterday morning, as well as the day before, are filled with accounts of the unfortunate collision between the black republican and the regular municipal police of that city on Tuesday last. The Journal of Commerce, in its temperate report of this long expected occurrence, remarks:

"The conduct of the new police commissioners in sending a force of their men to arrest the mayor is in keeping with the general folly and hardihood of their policy from the outset. They might have known, as well as the recorder, that, in the present excited state of popular feeling, a popular disturbance would certainly ensure; and also, as the mayor and common council do not recognise the authority of the new police, that the municipal force would prevent *them* from arresting the mayor. The blame of the unfortunate encounter must rest on the recorder and the new commissioners, who were rash enough to force such an issue with the city authorities at so critical a juncture. The commissioners must have been aware what sort of treatment would be served out to their men, and it was an act of wanton cruelty to the latter to expose them to perils from which it is fortunate that they escaped with their lives."

A FRIGHTENED POET.—N. P. Willis has had a ghost encounter at Idlewild. Waking in the night, he saw something moving at the foot of his bed.—The figure was in human form, and waved its arms. Ever and anon it would swell into unnatural proportions, and then raise both arms towards the ceiling. Willis confessed that he was frightened. He rose with sweat-drops on his brow, nerved himself to the extreme of daring, approached the figure, and clutched it—when lo! it was his own silk shirt! It had been hung near the foot of his bed, over a furnace register. The column of warm air occasionally inflated this shirt, and hence the ghost!

*Albany Express.*

An ingenious paragraph to let the world know that the dainty Idlewilder wears a "silk shirt."

*Exchange Paper.*

"So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing a polka a few evenings since; "what would you take me for?" For better or worse."

A LOVE SCENE OVERHEARD AND PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY FREDERICK PHINEPHELLOW.—'Phairist of the phair,' sighed the lover, 'phancy my pheelings when I phoresee the phearful consequence oph our phleeing phrom your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have, and as phickle phortune phails to smile on our loves, I phind I must phorego the phelicity of becom ng your husband.—Phairest Phrances, phareweil phorever!"

'Hold