THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1858.

☞It may, at times, be pleasant to remember past dangers and difficulties, but to recall past disagreements is always painful and mostly useless. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let the dead past bury its dead. If this be applicable to the affairs of private life, it is still more applicable to the public movements of political parties. In the ranks of the Democracy of North Carolina, co-operating with that party in full faith and fellowship, may now be found many gentlemen who were formerly among its ablest and most consistent opponents. We need not refer to particular instances since every man can find such instances within the sphere of his own knowledge and observation, and the letter from Mr. Miller, published in to-day's paper adds but another to the many prominent examples which will suggest themselves.

If then, gentlemen from the opposite party, who come to us in good faith, are received in a similar spirit, it is surely right that members of our own party who may, at any time have differed with the majority of the party, but who are now prepared to act with that majority in sincerity and good faith, should be met and received with the like sincerity. It will not be said that a harder measure should be meted to them, than to those who had always and openly opposed us, or that now, former disagreements should be brought forward for present effect, when the only effect of bringing such things forward must be disastrous. We want harmony and good feeling, not crimination or recrimination.

These remarks, conceived in the kindest spirit, have been drawn out by some strictures of a correspondent of the Goldsboro' *Tribune* upon the letter addressed to the editors of the *Journal* by E. Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh, in reply to a demand for information respecting Judge Ellis' position upon the distribution question in 1853.—Mr. Cantwell answered the questions proposed to him satisfactorily, so far as Judge Ellis is concerned, and this, we conceive, is about all that is really before the party at the present time. Why then recall the buried disagreements of former years by attacking the gentleman who gives the information demanded of him.

We do not pretend to agree with the positions assumed by Mr. Cantwell in 1853–'4. The files of the *Journal* will show where *we* have always stood on the question of distribution. We have always taken the ground that distribution was unconstitutional, and have, therefore, never been able to sanction it, or the show of it, or to make the show of sanctioning it, from any considerations of supposed expediency. Having said this much, we deem it due to Mr. Cantwell, whose communication in our paper has drawn out the animadversions of the "Anxious Enquirer" correspondent of the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, to say that the first number of the *Statesman*, published on the 7th January, 1854, contains disavowals of distributionism as direct as any contained in the recent letter of Mr. Cantwell to us, the assertions of which letter are therefore fully borne out by the record. We have neither time nor space to quote at length; a single extract must now suffice for our present purpose, which is to show that Mr. Cantwell's statement in his letter to us are borne out by and are consistent with the authority referred to to sustain them. This is all with which we have now to do. Our business is not to defend nor even to discuss the past course of Mr. Cantwell, but simply to do justice to a correspondent of our paper, upon a matter arising out of a communication published by us. To Mr. Cantwell's course in '52–'3–'4 we referred at the time, and expressed our disapproval of portions of it freely, and we feel assured that Mr. C. himself, will now fully agree with us that it was a mistaken one, to say the least, bringing him into positions hardly reconcileable with the strong avowals of opposition to distribution made in the subjoined extract. We feel authorized in stating that no man more sincerely regrets the course he took against Mr. Ashe, in 1852 than Mr. C. himself. To the unpleasant feelings of that time, we do not care to recur, especially as Mr. C. is now most certainly in full fellowship with the Democartic party.

From the N. C. Statesman, Jan. 7th. 1854.

"A grave error, not to speak of it now with harshness, has been committed by the supposition, that we have either represented others of the Democratic party in this State, or been ourself at any time willing to be regarded as unqualifiedly in favor of the donation *or distribution of the Public Lands* among the States, or any other Whig doctrine. *We are not distributionists. This is no 'Distribution organ,' but the reverse.*

"In a pamphlet which was published *last summer, we expressly disclaimed any such name, desire or intention.*—The platform of the North Carolina Democracy adopted at the Raleigh Convention of May, 1852, and the Bynum Resolutions of the Democratic party in the Legislature, left us no alternative or choice. That platform contains the following Resolution:

"'*Resolved*, That the Public Lands are the common property of all the States, and are *to be held* by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt, and other charges upon the Public Treasury.'

"Speaking of Democrats whose names have appeared in this connection, it was remarked in that pamphlet as follows:

"'All these gentlemen yet stand upon that platform. We yet adhere to it. If the lands could be held for the general benefit, we are yet willing they should be 'held.' *We are not the advocates of Distribution per se.*'

"We ask leave to be understood *as repeating that disclaimer now.* Our opinions are, and will remain unchanged. According to our reading of the Resolution, *the Democratic party in North Carolina are pledged to resist any disposition of the public domain, except by actual sales, and to pay the public debt and the expenses of the General Government.* The Lands are to be 'held,' and not to be squandered; they are to be sold, and not to be given away. Still less, under any temptation of pecuniary profit, is the fatal heresy of Internal Improvements by the General Government to be interpolated upon, or smuggled in the Democratic creed, the Constitution overturned, and its plain letter evaded. *We are therefore, in good faith, bound to oppose any party, of whatever material composed, which favors their general distribution among all the States, or their partial donation to a few of them only.* Such is the spirit and intention, and such the very letter of the Resolution. We advise our friends, then, when they are called upon, as they are every day, to sanction grants of alternate sections of lands *for the purpose of building Railroads at the West, because thereby the remaining sections are improved or enhanced in value*, to reflect seriously upon the nature of the proposition.

☞Yesterday afternoon the German Volunteers, Captain Cornehlson, turned out for parade and drill.—We have never seen this fine Company present fuller ranks or make a better appearance. The pioneers with their bear-skin caps, aprons and axes, formed quite a feature in the display.

The Company performed a number of beautiful and intricate manœuvres, some of them for the first time, and they succeeded remarkably well even in these, while in the exercises of the drill-room they were highly proficient, although a number of the members have but recently joined.

By the way, "Allen," with his "Rosebud" Band, does remarkably well. Although Allen is a shaver, his music was not at all *barber*-ous.

We take a back seat, after that atrocious pun.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

☞The exhibition of the scholars of Mr. Frensley's dancing school took place last night at the Theatre, which was fitted up as well as the circumstances would admit. Beyond question it was a pretty sight, and reflected credit upon teacher and pupils. It was a pleasure to parents to mark the graceful movements of their little ones, and a pleasure to the little ones to perform under the approving eyes of their parents. Much taste was displayed in the costumes. The fair little Queen had a right to be proud of her subjects, and they of her.

Ib.

THE RIFLE CADETS.—This finely drilled Company was out yesterday afternoon, and made a very handsome appearance, although their ranks were not quite as full as their friends could have desired. Their performances was equal to the high expectations that their previous displays had raised.—*Daily Journal, 8th inst.*

☞It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that Dr. Deems' pamphlet can be had at the store of Mr. George H. Kelley.

The Mount Vernon Fund.

The efforts of the women of America have enlisted the feelings and engaged the efforts of many of the most gifted of her men in favor of the purchase of Mount Vernon. This is right. It is also *legally* right that Mr. J. A. Washington should ask one thousand dollars per acre for two hundred acres of the barren and unimproved lands which surround the tomb of the father of his country. But where is the generous patriotism, the high-toned Virginia chivalry, that would thus offer for sale the bones of one whose name alone he inherits, without exhibiting one spark of his spirit—one emanation of the genius of him who almost alone redeems the name of Washington from obscurity?

Why should the women of America appeal to the eloquence of her orators, to the pens of her editors, to the chivalry of her sons? Is it that Mr. J. A. Washington may trade and traffic upon the mouldering bones of his immortal namesake, for he can be no kinsman of the *first* of our Presidents, no drop of HIS blood can run in his veins? Could the Washington himself sanction the speculation of his namesake? Surely not.—If we thought he could, no word of ours should be heard or read in favor of honor to George Washington—if we thought that noble gentleman had anything akin to the spirit of the present usurer, who measures not flesh but bones by so many ducats, we would repudiate "Mount Vernon" as an unholy cause.

The Legislature of Virginia had the matter before it, and it was proposed to issue $200,000 of stock, so that the purchase might be immediately made, and the bill was immediately rejected, even although the credit of the Mount Vernon Association of the Union was pledged to the State for the payment of the whole. Virginia knows the present man and the present circumstances.—She gives freely a quarter of a million to honor Washington, for her glorious monument in Richmond will cost that much, but she will do nothing to enrich John Shylock Washington, who, without merit of his own, would fain coin the patriotism of a man of his name into dollars and dimes.

Congress.

As we remarked some time since, Congress and Kansas now mean about the same thing, as, until Kansas has been disposed of, nothing else can be done or thought of in Congress. We may regret the fact—we may deprecate the state of feeling which we find prevailing, but the fact is there, and the feeling exists. We may be sick and tired of Kansas—we *are* sick and tired of it, but what does that avail us? There it stands, and there the business of the country stands because of it.

Last week we gave in full the proceedings in the House and the Senate. Neither body was in session on Saturday. Yesterday at one o'clock the original Senate bill, returned from the Senate to the House, was to have been taken up, and we suppose was taken up, but without decisive result. At least the telegraph has brought us no news of such a result, and we, therefore, conclude that no such result has been arrived at.

Shall we speculate? Of what avail would speculations be? Shall we take up time with a labored defence of what requires no defence? The heart of the South is with the administration in this contest, and the judgment of the head ratifies and approves the impulses of the heart. It requires no appeal to party to draw forth this feeling, or obtain the verdict of this judgment. Surely, Southern "Know Nothings," or "South Americans," if the appelation be more pleasing, like Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Marshall or Mr. Underwood, are determined to commit suicide. They are determined to immolate themselves upon the altar of their prejudices and antipathies against the Democratic party and a Democratic administration. They seem determined to pursue in Congress that fatal policy that has ruined them at home—that policy that has thrown Kentucky into the arms of the Democracy—that policy that inflicted upon Mr. Gilmer the most humiliating defeat ever experienced by a man of any pretensions in North Carolina, and which even jeopardized his election to Congress from the very fortress—the Gibraltar of opposition in North Carolina. It requires no prophet to foresee his ignominious defeat at the next trial, should he persevere in his present course, and have the timerity to risk a contest before the people on the first Thursday of August, 1859.

It would be useless to multiply words about this thing, as it would be to attempt a reply to the rejoicings of those who contemplate with satisfaction, present or prospective, differences in the Democratic party. We are as conscious of the existence of these differences as any one can be. But, to save our lives, we cannot see how Southern men can derive satisfaction from a knowledge of the existence of such difficulties. Suppose the Democratic party broken up and driven to the wall, what party would rise upon "its ruins?" Would it be a Southern party, or a national party, or would it be a party composed of Black Republicans? Of all the anti-Democratic vote in the House, who comes from the South, but Messrs. Gilmer, Davis, Ricaud,* Harriss, Marshall and Underwood. Who is to be benefitted by the triumph of Seward over Buchanan? Will Southern Americans? Look the thing fairly in the face, and what does it amount to? Take party out of the case, and look at it simply from a Southern or a national point of view, just as you choose.

Contrary to expectation, the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas did not come before the House on Monday, and thus, so far as we can learn, the whole matter remains in *statu quo*. It is said that the House will demand a committee of conference. The hold that the Senate has over the opposition is through Minnesota. *That* has not yet passed the Senate, and ought not until the House passes Kansas.

The "Army Bill," as it is called, being a bill for the increase of the military force of the country to meet the Utah difficulties, and provide for the defence of the Indian frontier, has at last been got through both Houses, though in a very modified form. Instead of *five* new regiments of regulars, the bill only authorizes *three* regiments of volunteers. This, and a Police bill for the city of Washington, is about all the business that has been done, or been seriously taken hold of lately.

☞It would appear that the Senate is holding over the Kanzas Bill as long as possible, confident that it must gain by the reflection for which a slight delay will afford the time and opportunity. With this view, Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, gave notice that he should move a reconsideration, which, according to the custom of the Senate, will prevent the transmission of the bill to the House for three days, as he has that time in which to make his motion. It will hardly be brought to another test in the House this week.

LARGE EQUITY SALE.—We respectfully call the attention of the reader to the sale of valuable property, under decree of Equity, to take place in Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 13th of next month, (May,) and advertised in this paper.

For the Journal.

PINK HILL, N. C., March 31, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having seen a notice in your paper of some large hogs killed in Duplin county, I have concluded to give the weights of some killed in the upper part of Jones county: Mrs. Mary Jones killed one weighing 634 lbs.; Mr. Ivy King one weighing 636 lbs., and one 806 lbs.; Isaac Brown killed 11 shoats, 15 months old, averaging 232 lbs. each, and 5 hogs, 24 months old, averaging 427½ lbs. each. Duplin may try again—Jones is ahead. Yours truly,

JONES COUNTY.

Departure of the Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamship City of Baltimore will sail for Liverpool on Saturday next, with the foreign mails. The Persia is to sail on the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Buckingham has been elected, without doubt, by about 5,000 majority. Both Houses of the Legislature have a large Republican majority.

The Minority of the "South Americans."

If our neighbor of the *Herald* has any desire to pitch into the recusant Democrats who oppose the South upon the Kansas issue, it may rest assured that *we*, at least, will not defend them, but, on the contrary, will be, as we have already shown ourselves to be, willing to denounce their course. So far as we are concerned, the dereliction of these *Northern* traitors to their *party* shall interpose no barrier to protect *Southern* traitors to their *section*. We care nothing about asserting that Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Marshall, etc., owe anything to the administration or to the Democratic party. We assert no such thing, but we do assert that they owe something to the South and to the country. They owe it to themselves to assist both, and not to pursue a course of policy that places them in the line of affiliation with the Black Republicans, in order that they may strike a blow at the Democracy and embarrass the administration.—There *are* recusant Democrats from the North—we say so with pain and indignation, and it is with them, and with the Black Republicans of that section, that these six "South Americans," to wit: Messrs. Davis, Harris, Ricaud, Gilmer, Marshall and Underwood, choose to range themselves, rather than with the majority of their own Southern friends, or with the Democracy of the South and the sound Democrats of the North. Admitting that the administration, the Southern Democracy, the true Democrats of the North, the majority of the South Americans, have *not* any claims upon these six gentlemen, will it be pretended that the Black Republicans and the recusant Democrats of the North *have* claims? Is it not strange that, in making their election with whom to co-operate, with which section of the Democracy to act, these gentlemen should find themselves impelled to cast their votes with the anti-Southern faction and repudiate all affiliation with the Democratic party of the South, and the North too. The struggle is one between Democracy and Black Republicanism.—In this struggle the South Americans must choose, and while eight of them choose to go with Democracy and the South, six go the other way, against the Democracy and the South and *with* the Black Republicans!

☞We publish below the letter of H. W. Miller, Esq., which appeared in the Standard of Wednesday.—It is brief and to the point, and will surely repay perusal, while it is worthy of serious consideration. It puts the matter plainly before the reader. The letter was written to a private friend whose name is not given:

RALEIGH, March 26th, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I hasten to answer your very kind letter.—The information given you, that I had resolved to sustain the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is correct. In writing to a friend a few days since on the subject, I stated, in substance, that in view of the condition of parties at the North, and being convinced that Mr. Buchanan is a conservative national man—resolved to maintain the Constitution in good faith—I am of opinion that it is the duty of all national men, especially Southern men, to sustain his administration. In avowing this conviction, I mean no reflection on those who may differ from me in opinion. It is sufficient for me that my judgment tells me duty to the country demands this. I shall obey that demand, whatever may be the personal consequences. There are times when men should rise above mere party considerations and predilections, as there are questions which should absorb all mere party issues. Such a time and such questions are now upon us. Others may not think so—I do, most sincerely; and thus thinking, I should be unworthy the confidence of any one, if I did not act accordingly.

On all national questions Mr. Buchanan has, so far, acted as the friends of Mr. Fillmore at the South, or a great majority of them would have desired *him* to act, had he been elected: and Mr. Buchanan having avowed his determination to maintain the constitutional rights of the South, and having given an earnest of his sincerity by acts, fearless and unequivocal in their character, I think it would be unwise, if not ungrateful in the people of the South, not to sustain him.

My thorough conviction is, that the reckless encroachments and diabolical purposes of northern fanaticism will never be effectually checked, until there is union amongst the people of the South. There are two antagonisms now at war in this country—a fanatical purpose to break down, destroy, abolish the institution of slavery on the one hand—and a firm and unconquerable resolve to protect and defend it on the other. One side or the other must yield, must abandon the field of conflict, or our Union and government cannot be perpetuated. For *us* to yield, even an inch, would bring disgrace, dishonor, ruin! To this we can never submit. *We are acting on the defensive—they are the aggressors*; and it is vain to expect that the adjustment of the Kansas difficulties will end this conflict. The assault will be made in some other way, at some other point—on slavery in the District of Columbia—on the slave trade between the States—on the fugitive slave law—on the three-fifth representation in Congress—on the admission of any other slave State into the Union. They have declared through their leaders in Congress, that the warfare on slavery shall never cease until it is annihilated, even though the warfare should end in bloodshed, and all the horrors of servile insurrection. It is impossible to check this spirit of mischief and ruin except by the union of the whole South to sustain that band of gallant men at the North who have done battle so nobly for our constitutional rights. There is but one settled motive, purpose, that governs the Black Republican party, and that is the annihilation of slavery, and, consequently, the ruin of the South. I see but one party sufficiently strong to defeat that purpose—and that party is the National Democracy now rallying around the administration of Mr. Buchanan, sustained by many a true patriot who fought in times past under the banner of Henry Clay. That party saved us from the triumph of Black Republicanism in 1856. None other could keep the field against it. The dissolution of that party, especially at this time, I should regard as a national calamity. It would, in my humble opinion, insure the triumph of Black Republicanism. I am willing to trust the Democratic party on this great question, and I shall act with it, by sustaining the administration of Mr. Buchanan and those who defend and support it.

I have thus briefly given you my views. I have not time to elaborate them. I have nothing to recommend my opinions but the sincerity of my convictions, and an earnest desire to do my duty to the country, and secure the prosperity and safety of the section that gave me birth. If you cannot think with me, it shall not diminish the friendly regard I have always entertained for you.

I am, most truly yours, &c.,

H. W. MILLER.

Arrival of the Steamer Indian—Four Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Frigate Niagara at Plymouth—The Blockade of Canton Raised.

FORTLAND, April 5th.—The steamer Indian arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to the 24th ult.

The steamer America arrived out on the 22d.

The U. S. frigate Niagara reached Plymouth on the 23d. The frigate Agamemnon has commenced taking in the cable.

Pellissier is to be the French ambassador at London.

China dates to the 15th of February had been received. The blockade of Canton was raised on the 10th.—The Americans and Russians joined the English and French in their demands on China. Yeh was at Hong Kong, bound for Calcutta.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid says that several ships of war are fitting out for Havana, and that a demonstration against Vera Cruz was mooted.

Discontent in Austrian Italy was hourly increasing.

The court of Genoa have given judgment in the political trials arising from the events of June. Mazinni and five others have been tried in their absence and condemned to death. Twenty-nine were acquitted and 28 were sentenced to prison for from 7 to 28 years.

Four of the parties to the outrage on the American family at Joppa have been convicted.

It is said that the Count de Chamberd has resolved to abdicate his claims to the French throne in favor of the Count de Paris.

A direct refusal has been made by Portugal to the French demand for the expulsion of some refugees from Lisbon.

Later from Utah.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Advices from the army in Utah are of the 16th February. The health of the army was good. The march upon Salt Lake would probably commence on the 20th of May, as the grass was far advanced. Several hundred recruits had arrived at Fort Leavenworth. Preparations were making at the latter place for an early forwarding of reinforcements.

Col. Hoffman's command had been met four hundred miles from Leavenworth. Col. Johnston's provisions would not last longer than May; but there were at Fort Scott four months' supplies for three thousand men, and a train would be despatched from that point to Fort Scott immediately.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Utah dates to March 1st have been received here. Gen. Johnston had at that time an effective force of eighteen hundred men, and one thousand animals in good condition, together with a large force of volunteers, mainly consisting of trappers, and persons accompanying the trains. It was the universal impression that Gen. Johnston would not await reinforcements before making the attack. Nothing further had been heard of the Mormon preparation.

From Hong Kong.

BOSTON, April 6.—The U. S. sloop of war *Levant*, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

NORFOLK, April 6.—The Surveying steamer Bibb, from New York, for North Carolina, has put in here for repairs.

Another Man killed in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Capitol Hill was this evening the scene of great excitement. Thomas Berry, a brother-in-law of two young men named Devlin, was killed by wounds inflicted whilst in the yard of their dwelling. It appears that Berry accompanied by two friends visited the fatal house, his friends remaining outside, when by a side door berry entered. The horrid deed was consummated in a very few minutes—supposed only two or three. It is stated that Berry had been warned against any further visits there. Both the Develins were committed to jail. This horrid deed is attributed to domestic difficulties of long standing, which do not yet fully appear.

The funeral of young Stoops this afternoon was attended by a large concourse.

Judging from present indications, the deficiency bill, embracing about $8,000,000 for the army, will be defeated in its present form.

There is an increasing disposition in Congress to check the further movements of the Utah expedition. The entire military force contemplated to be thrown into Utah is about 5,000 men.

Senator Davis' physical condition is becoming more critical.

Accident to W. S. Mullins, Esq.

We learn that this gentleman, the worthy President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, met with rather a serious accident on Monday, the 5th instant at Florence. Stepping from the car, (it may have been while in motion,) he fell, producing contusions about the head. We do not know the extent of the injuries received, but do not suppose them to be dangerous.

Sumter, S. C., Watchman.

Activity in the French Dock Yards—Commercial Credit Unrestored, &c.

PORTLAND, ME., April 6th.—Dispatches from Paris to London state that the papers report great activity in all the dock yards and naval arsenals of France. Orders had also been given to push forward with all dispatch the vessels now on the stocks.

There is no improvement to notice in commercial affairs in France, and all the means that had been employed to restore credit had signally failed.

INDIA.—The Bombay Standard estimates the actual number of Europeans on active duty in India at sixty-five thousand.

Frigate Cumberland—Mr. and Mrs. Pierce.

The *Argus* has received accounts from the frigate Cumberland, which represents her danger far less than was represented. The letter states:

On the 5th inst., we had quite a little blow here, and at one time thought our ship was in some danger of going ashore. The anchorage is quite an exposed one, especially to the southward; but from that quarter the wind rarely blows.

"On this occasion it came up very fresh, and our cable parted, but we soon let go another anchor, and were all right again. In the meantime, however, we threw overboard four guns. The guns and anchors we shall get again, I think, without difficulty. Two small vessels in the harbor went ashore, but all the rest maintained their position. One man on board our ship had his arm broken by the end of a rope striking it. No other injury was done to any one.

The letter also speaks of the improved health of Mrs. Pierce, the estimable lady of our late President.

FRONT STREET (M. E.) CHURCH, WILMINGTON, N. C. The pastor of this church, Charles F. Deems, D. D., writes to the North Carolina *Christian Advocate* as follows:

The Lord has been pouring out His Spirit upon the church, during the last fortnight, most abundantly. The humility, earnestness and zeal of the membership have been greatly increased. We have had too meetings daily. The prayer meetings at noon have been largely attended, and have proved precious seasons. Persons of all classes have been penitents at our altar, and more than thirty have made a profession of religion. Last night there were twenty-nine penitents. The intervals of public service are all spent in private with mourners. Of course I have little time for anything else. 'The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge.'

VACCINATION.—The Journal of Health says that from extended and close observation the following close deductions seem to be warranted: First, infantile vaccination is an almost perfect safeguard until the fourteenth year. Second, at the beginning of fourteen the system gradually loses its capability of resistance until about 21, when many persons become almost as liable to small pox as if they had not been vaccinated. Third, this liability remains in full force until about forty-two, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct at about fifty—the period of life when the general revolution of the system begins to take place, during which it yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life for two or three terms of seven years each. Fourth, the grand practical use to be made of these statements is: Let every youth be re-vaccinated on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made so as to be certain of safety.—As the malady is more likely to prevail in cities during the winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time.

POISONOUS PROPERTIES OF GUANO.—A scrap of information in regard to this subject having accidently reached us, through a friend we give it to our readers.—As the season is near at hand when guano is handled most, it may prove of some value:

A planter in our district, who had used a water trough in which to pulverize or dissolve guano, instructed that the trough should be thoroughly cleaned before used. It seems that the work was but imperfectly or partially performed, and that a number of his hogs drank from it in that condition. Some five or six of these died a short time afterwards. Their necks and throats were very much swollen before death ensued. A calf, which also drank, died in a similar way. These statements we regard as being entirely reliable. Great caution should, therefore, be employed in the use of guano.

Sumter (S. C.) Watchman.

WHAT THEY EXPECT TO DO.—The following extract, from the New York Evening Post of Saturday, will show what the Black Republican programme is for the future. The constituents of those Democrats and South Americans, who are now aiding to defeat the Democratic party, and thus contribute to a Black Republican triumph, may now understand in what behalf their representatives are laboring:

"We expect to have a clear Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, (the 36th.) a Republican President and Cabinet in 1861, elected by the votes of every free State, and a clean majority in the Senate, at least in the 38th Congress, (1863) which will make the working portion of the government a unit. Suppose an act of Congress should pass, calling a National Convention, 'to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States.'

"With half the determination and none of the rascality employed by this Administration to carry the Lecompton outrage, the co-operation of a majority of the State Legislatures might be secured, to appoint delegates to the Convention, and the Convention might proceed to 'amend' the Constitution by abolishing the slave representation and the surrender of fugitive slaves, altering the apportionment to correspond, and remodelling the Supreme Court, so as to vacate the bench at once, and require new judges to be appointed, and then simply order the next succeeding election to be held under the new schedule, the returns to be made and elections certified by the President of the Convention."

"On the 4th of March, 1865, the government would be peaceably inaugurated on the new basis, ready for harmonious and resistless action in all its branches—legislative, executive and judicial. And any minority of States would find themselves without remedy or deliverance. They would be within the boundaries and occupying the territory of the United States, and subject to all the laws thereof, as at present. Other nations would at once recognize the authority of the government, and its right to the exercise of its own laws within its own bounds, as herefore. And no power on earth could review or alter the result."

DETERIORATION OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE IN THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent, who states himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the physical peculiarities of the population of the different States of the Union, roundly denies the assertion of the English press that the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent exhibits evidences of decay. The inhabitants of the Western States, in his opinion, fully come up to the average of the population of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Kentucky, part of Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania, are fully equal in height, corpulency and size to the Norman, the Britton, the Saxon, and even the Anglo-Saxon, in any part of England. The population of a part of Georgia, Alabama and a part of South Carolina and South Tennessee, is on the average taller than that of any part of Europe, with the exception only of the Northern part of Sweden. From these facts he thinks it may fairly be inferred that so far from deteriorating, the European races are destined to attain the maximum of physical perfection in the United States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Directors of this Company have postponed the meeting previously advertised to be held at Huntsville, on the 16th instant, and have called a meeting to be held at Mocksville, on Saturday the 22d May.

We are glad to see a movement on the part of the officers and members of this Company, and trust that their deliberations at the proposed meeting will result in some good. Up to this time but little progress has been made towards the great object for which the Company was organized. We confess we have been disappointed in this, for we were led to believe that no ordinary difficulties could arrest a scheme of so great importance, having amongst its friends so many able and thorough-going men. We believe, however, the real magnitude of the work contemplated was vastly underrated, and that from this fact, together with the failure to realize the amount of subscriptions it was expected would be made to the stock of the Company, the suspension of its operations is chargeable.

But whatever causes have operated to retard this great work, the public must still cherish the hope that something will yet be done to turn to good account this natural avenue for communication with the North Western part of our State. If it will cost too much money to make the Yadkin navigable for steamboats, why then let us be content to clean it sufficiently for flat-bottoms, and in that way bring down the mineral and agricultural products of the valleys of Davie, Yadkin, Surry and Wilkes counties. With the North Carolina Railroad to carry off all the produce of all this region to the markets of the world, we should look for a rapid advancement in the agricultural interests, and prepare to promote it by every available means. Lime, one of the best fertilizers known to agriculturalists, is almost indispensable in the advancement adverted to, and to secure an abundance of this article alone, at a moderate cost to the consumer, is an object of sufficient importance to ensure the prosecution of a scheme, on a more or less liberal scale, for the improvement of the Yadkin. We doubt not many of the Company are fully impressed with the importance of this work, and we know the public will regard with deep concern the action they may take at their meeting in May. Something decisive, either good or bad, is expected. The Company will either decide to surrender their charter and give up the entire work as a failure, or else they will resolve to go on with it, with such modifications in the plan as to encourage ultimate success. In either case, the proposed meeting is an important one; and looking at the public interest involved, all must feel anxious that the meeting may be full, and that wise counsels may guide its decisions.

Salisbury Watchman.

AWFUL GARDNER'S EXPERIENCE.—Awful Gardner, the converted pugilist, narrated the circumstances of his conversion, last Sunday night, in a meeting at the Methodist church in Green street, New York, which is reported in full in the New York papers. The following is an extract:

* * * That night I could not sleep, my sins looked so bad; they came up on every hand and looked at me; all the sins of my life crowded upon me, many I should never have thought of, had not the devil brought them before me. I could not sleep; I wiggled and waggled around the bed all night; the Lord was striving with me. Monday morning I got up and prayed; I did the best I could; I asked the Lord to take away the weight that bore me down so. There was a friend came to me that day and said that he was going over to White Plains, and I could go with him. Knowing I would be in good company, I concluded to go, thinking he might do me some good. There was little said on the way, but he told me to keep looking for the Saviour, that I was trying to get religion and let every body know it; the Lord was willing to bless me at any time or any where. I was riding along, singing a hymn, and in an instant I felt as though I was blessed. I am sure I gave up my soul and body. The first thing I knew, God spoke peace to my soul. It came like a shot—it came like lightning, when I was not anticipating it and the first thing I said, "Glory! God bless me." My friend said he knew it; he felt the shock too. We rode against a stone fence two or three times, and came near tumbling on the ground.

The change was surprising, the trees looked as if they had been blessed; everything appeared to have been blessed, even the horse and wagon. I felt strong. I could almost fly. Glory to God, this religion is good! The Lord has blessed me ever since. My faith in him has grown stronger every day. I would face all the people that God ever put on the earth, tell them all I am bound for heaven. My heart says, see the scorner, I say, I will go pray for him, Everything is pleasing. I love those I used to hate. Now that shows pretty good for religion—don't it, brothers? [Yes. yes.] Men that I used to seek to injure I love now. I pray for them. I dont hate a soul that God ever put breath in. As I look around, you all look good to me. I love the Christian a little better than the sinner, but I love you too. I would not swap this religion for all New York city.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

A Committee of the United States Agricultural Society which recently met at Washington, made a report upon the subject of the Chinese Sugar Cane, of which the following is a synopsis:

1. The soil and geographical range of the Chinese Sugar Cane correspond nearly with those of Indian Corn. It produces the best crop on dry uplands, but the most luxuriantly on rich bottoms of moist loams.

2. It endures cold much better than corn, and experiences no injury from the autumnal frosts. It will also withstand excessive drouths. Ripens its seed in September, in dry and warm soils, in many parts of the New England States; in the extreme South it may be planted as late as the 20th of June.

3. Its cost and culture is about the same as Indian Corn.

4. Height of plant, when fully grown, varies from 6 to 18 feet, and stalks vary from half an inch to two inches in diameter. The weight of the entire crop, when fully grown, taken before drying, is from 10 to 40 tons. Of seed, the amount is reported as from 15 to 60 bushels.

5. During the early stages of its growth it makes but little progress; so slow, indeed, as to have discouraged many cultivators; but the approach of warm weather imparts to it a wonderful rapidity. The period of growth varies from ninety to one hundred and twenty days.

6. The yield of juice was about 50 per cent. The number of gallons required to make a gallon of syrup varies from 5 to 10; in New Brunswick 10 to 1; in Indiana and Illinois 7 to 1; and in Maryland and Virginia 5 to 1. The yield of syrup varies from 140 to 400 gallons. The amount of pure alcohol ranged from 5 to 9 cent. Ripe cane, grown on a light, warm soil, gives 11 per cent. of well defined crystalized sugar.

7. A palatable bread was made from the flour ground from the seed.

8. By accounts from all parts of the country, this plant is universally admitted to be wholesome, nutritious and economical food for animals, all parts of it being greedily devoured, in a green or dry state, by horses, cattle, sheep and swine, without injurious effects; the latter, especially, fattening upon it as well as upon corn.

9. Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of the stalk, some of which appear to be peculiarly fitted for a special use.

Speaking of the Montgomery amendment, the Washington Union makes a constitutional objection to it, and says:

"It is essentially different from that proposed by Mr. Crittenden in the Senate, inasmuch as it not only provides for sending back the Lecompton constitution to be voted on by the people of Kansas, and, in the event of its rejection, for the formation of another constitution, but provides, also, that the State may be admitted with this second constitution, if the people of Kansas adopt it, by the simple proclamation of the President. Thus the President is authorized (if, under the constitution of the United States, he can be so authorized) to adopt in advance a constitution which Congress has never seen and cannot know to be republican, and to admit a State into the Union under it without the action on it either of the House or the Senate. We have neither time nor space to make any extended comment on this amendment, but considering the emphatic manner in which the opposition have pretended to distrust the President of late, it seems to us that the confidence in him which they manifested yesterday by their vote for the Montgomery amendment is quite remarkable. They seek to give him, to its full extent, a power which, if he possessed it now, would have enabled him to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, without any reference to Congress whatever. We do not mean to say that this confidence is not well deserved, for we have no doubt it is, but we wonder, nevertheless, to find it forced upon him by the black republicans."

A chap out West, who had been severely afflicted with palpitation of the heart, says he found instant relief by the application of another palpitating heart to the part affected. Quite another triumph of homœopathy—"Like cures like."

Conrad Pleister, a brewer at St. Louis, made a wager, that he could lift a half barrel of beer by his teeth, and while endeavoring to do so he had his upper jaw broken, and it is expected that he will die of his injuries.

Merited Eulogium.

Mr. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana, in his recent speech on Kansas affairs, pronounced the following eulogium on Judge Taney, no less just than characterized by good taste:

Now, Mr. President, I come to another point in my argument, which I approach with extreme pain, with unfeigned regret. From my earliest childhood I have been taught to revere the judges of the highest court in the land, as men selected to render justice between litigants, not more by reason of their eminent legal acquirements than because of a spotless purity of character, and undimmed lustre of reputation, which removed them far, far beyond even a doubt of their integrity.—The long line of eminent judicial worthies, which seemed to have culminated in a Marshall, has been continued in the person of one upon whom the highest eulogium that can be pronounced is to say that he was eminently worthy of being the successor of that illustrious judge.

I know not, Mr. President, whether you, as I, have had the good fortune to see that magistrate in the administration of justice in his own circuit, or in the court sitting below us, of which he is the honored chief. I know not, sir, whether it has been your good fortune, as it has been mine, to hear the expressions of affectionate reverence, with which he is spoken of by the people amongst whom he has passed his pure, his simple, and his spotless life. I know not, sir, whether you have listened, as I have, with interest to the expressions of respect and admiration that come from the members of his bar in their familiar intercourse with each other—spontaneous tributes, worth a thousand labored eulogies, to his eminent sagacity, to his vast legal learning, to the mild and serene dignity of his judicial department—above all, sir, above all, to the conscientious, earnest, almost painful sense of responsibility with which he holds the scales of justice in even the impartial hand between the litigants whose rights depend upon his judgment.

Mr. President, he is old, very old. The infirmities of age have bowed his venerable form. Earth has no further object of ambition for him; and when he shall sink into his grave, after a long career of high office in our country, I trust that I do not rudely or improperly invade the sanctity of private life in saying that he will leave behind him, in the scanty heritage that shall be left for his family, the noblest evidence that he died as he had lived, a being honorable to the earth from which he sprung, and worthy of the heaven to which he aspired.

This man, sir, thus beloved, thus revered, thus esteemed, has been compared upon this floor to the infamous Jeffreys, by the Senator from Maine, [Mr. Hamlin.] This man has been charged by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] with a corrupt coalition with the Chief Magistrate of the Union. He charges, in fact—not always in direct language, but partly by bold assertion and partly by insidious suggestions—that the Supreme Executive Magistrate of the land, and the judges of our highest court, and the parties to the Dred Scott case, got up a mock trial—that they were all in common collusion to cheat the country. He represents the venerable Chief Magistrate of our country, whose reputation hitherto has been beyond reproach—he represents the venerable Chief Justice—as enacting a solemn farce, in the face of the American people, on the eastern portico of this Capitol; and he tells us, that on the day when that great sea of upturned faces was here presented, all looking on the solemn pageant that was passing before them, the Chief Justice of the nation was whispering into the ear of the President the terms of this nefarious bargain—and that, too, at the very moment when the former was administering and the latter taking the oath of office, by which the high majesty of Heaven was invoked as witness to the purity of his intentions in the administration of the government of his country!

Mr. President, accursed, thrice accursed, is that fell spirit of party which desecrates the noblest sentiments of the human heart; and which, in the accomplishment of its unholy purposes, hesitates at no reckless violence of assault on all that is held sacred by the wise and good. It was difficult, extremely difficult, for us all to sit here and hear what was said, and observe the manner in which it was said, and repress the utterance of the indignation that boiled up within us. All this is charged by the Senator (Mr. Seward from New York) without the proof of a solitary fact, without the assertion even of a fact, on which to base the foul charge.—Luckily, sir, luckily for us, these eminent men are too highly placed in the reverence, the estimation and the regard of the American people, to have their bright escucheon injured by such attacks as these. Mr. President in olden time a viper gnawed a file.

The South Americans—Kansas and Anti-Kansas—Southern Doughfaces Done for.

For those of the South Americans who have stood by the rights of their country, though it has brought them into co-operation with their Democratic opponents, we have a high degree of admiration. They have withstood threats, persuasions, and prejudices. They will perhaps now admit what we have always told them, that the Democratic party is the only political organization capable of resisting the sectionalism of the Free-Soilers.

To those of the same party who have cherished a hatred of Democracy so deadly, and a hope of political elevation so insane, that they have continued in an organization which they despise, in order that they might at some critical moment open a postern in the Democratic defences, or desert to the enemy with their confiding allies, we have only words of detestation for their meditated crime, and of earnest prayer that their treachery has been fruitless and their true character exposed to an indignant constituency.

From Winter Davis and Marshall we expected little better. The first belongs in principle to the Abolitionist; the second had said that there was nothing to choose between Buchanan and Fremont. We have always supposed these politicians to linger in Southern councils, that they might effect more by betrayal than by assault. Of Senator Crittenden we had hoped better. It seems to have required all the temptation of another compromise, with its attractive sequence of political honors, to make him violate the confirmed will of the State, and reverse the indication of purpose which it is said he had repeatedly given in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

The South has had its doughfaces, and these are of them. The South has had its advocates of the Wilmot Proviso, for that measure received some twenty Whig votes in the Legislature of Virginia; but they have been long since consigned to private life. It has had those who opposed the repeal of the Missouri iniquity; but they have been swept from the halls of Federal legislation with an unsparing besom. It has had those who hoped to see that measure reinstated, and would have built up a party upon the pledge to do so, but these—the Botts, the Rayners, the Donaldsons, the Culloms—have been scattered and silenced. And now the few who had concealed their treachery to the South, and professed an indignant and excessive devotion to its interests, have avowed their true character, and will be speedily sent by the people of the South to keep company with their brother doughfaces who have been heretofore exposed and exiled from public confidence. If this Kansas controversy had effected no other good, it has at least taught the South its true friends and stopped the breed of doughfaces.

THE STRENGTH OF THE GREAT POWERS.—In view of the probability of the general war in Europe, resulting from the present complications, we deem the following statement of the financial resources and military and naval strength of the Great Powers of especial interest:

Countries.	*Annual Revenue.*	*Debt.*
Great Britain	£70,000,000	£800,000,000
France	62,000,000	275,000,000
Austria	25,000,000	180,000,000
Russia	35,000,000	170,000,000
Prussia	15,000,000	32,000,000

The military strength of Great Britain, France and Russia, has been materially modified of late, and it is difficult to state it with precision just at this time.—Great Britain is obliged to maintain an immense army in India and her other dependencies, so that she could not bring any considerable military force to bear upon the Continent without the aid of subsides. Her strength there lies in the arms of the liberal party of every nation. France has a compact and efficient army of about 600,000 men. Russia claims an army, which, upon a war footing, numbers 1,500,000 men. The Austrian army, upon a war footing, numbers 670,000 men; that of Prussia about 525,000. But neither Austria nor Prussia have resources sufficient to maintain such armies in active service.

There are but three great naval powers. In December, 1854, the British fleet in commission and actual service consisted of 142 steamers and 104 sailing vessels, with 63,000 men. Since that period it has been largely increased. The navy of France is stated to include more vessels than that of Great Britain, and it is certain that since the establishment of the Empire it has been greatly strengthened. During the Crimean war, however, as we all recollect, the force of the French navy was found to be much exaggerated, and it is certain that France has not the seamen, who, after all, make a naval power. The Russian fleet in 1854 consisted of 52 ships of the line, 48 frigates, and 84 smaller vessels, with 62,000 men.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

"Here you little rascal, walk up here and give an account of yourself—where have you been?" "After the girls, father." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?" "No, sir; but mother did." "My son, you had better go to bed."