THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1858.

☞ The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company assembled at the Court House, in this place, yesteaday.

☞ Nothing was done in Congress on Monday last, both houses adjourned over to attend Mr. Benton's funeral.

☞ Pullen, charged with robbing the Richmond Custom House last winter, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years.

☞ There has lately been a very heavy freshet in the Mississippi River. Several plantations have been overflowed, and considerable property swept off. At latest accounts the water was falling.

MOLASSES.—Messrs. J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co. advertise in to-day's paper 585 hhds. of Cuba Molasses, just received.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are gratified to learn from our exchanges that the present prospects of the wheat crop of the Southern States promises an abundant yield. Throughout Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia, the crop is said to look well, never better, and a full average crop has been sown.

On Monday we had a very nice rain, just the thing for the season—to-day is beautiful—pleasant as one could, or should, wish to have it. Vegetation is springing up rapidly. It does us good to look at the lively appearance of the gardens in town—our own in particular.

☞ From a despatch received here, dated Boston, April 12th, we learn that the Brig Albert Adams (for whose safety fears were entertained) was at Bermuda on the 16th March, with loss of rudder, sails and deck load. The A. A. cleared from this port on the 26th February, for Boston, laden with naval stores.

☞ The remains of Hon. Thos. H. Benton have been, or will be, carried to St. Louis, Missouri, for final interment.

It is stated that there will be no acceptance of the volunteers whose services have been tendered to the President, until after the passage of the deficiency bill.

The Democratic State Convention.

It will be impossible for us to announce, before to-morrow, who has been nominated for Governor. Unfortunately, there is no telegraphic wire leading from Charlotte to any place north or south, so as to enable us to obtain any information short of the mail or the return of our delegates, of the doings of the Convention. We presume the Conveniion will adjourn to-day, if it did not do so last night.

We telegraphed to Raleigh this morning and have just before going to press received a reply, that nothing final as to the action of the Convention had been received at that place, by the cars which arrived there this morning.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

Lecompton in the House.

We received a dispatch from Washington City Wednesday afternoon, stating that the House of Representatives had, on that day, by the casting vote of the Speaker, acceded to the proposition of the Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses upon the bill for the admission of Kansas.

"Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:—"It is supposed that the committee of conference will present either the Senate bill, or one very similar to it, and that in the course of the session it will be passed. While the question remains in doubt it will embarrass all other business."

Messrs. Green, Hunter, and Seward, form the Senate portion of the committee.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth annual meeting of this society will be held in Newbern on the third Tuesday in May next. See advertisement in another column. We have no doubt that the meeting will be a full one. The facilities for getting to Newbern are now as good as could be desired, the Atlantic Railroad having been completed to Goldsboro'. It is, no doubt, a pleasure, as well as an advantage, to the Medical fraternity of the State to meet together, as brothers, once a year and interchange opinions on the experience of a laborious practice for the past year. It is right that they should thus assemble, and impart to one another all the knowledge in their power of the causes and remedies for the cure of the different diseases our variable climate is continually subjecting the human system to.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON CITY.—A few days ago the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Thompson, was attacked by Peter Besancom, Jr., of Louisiana, a discharged clerk in the Pension Office. The Secretary overpowered his assailant, and sent him to the Washington Infirmary for surgical treatment, he (Besancom) having had his arm dislocated in the scuffle.

It will be seen from a letter in to-day's paper, from Washington, that Hon. Burton Craige has been insulted while in his seat in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by one Helfer, formerly of this State. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Craige's bearing on the occasion was that of calmness. We have no fear for our delegation. They are gentlemen fully capable of protecting themselves, and will, at the same time, see that the honor of the State is fully maintained.

In a Fix.

The most worthy associate of the *Journal* finds himself in a *tight* place this morning. Up two nights with a sick child, having two sick "niggers" that wont take care of themselves, and divers other domestic afflictions and affairs that require his attention—The Editor gone to Charlotte to settle the affairs of the Democratic party of the State, if not of the Union, for the Summer Campaign—no murders to report, or Coroner's inquests to record—the *devil* after him with a sharp stick for co-o-o-p-p-py, sir, and a thousand other little supernumeraries about the office to attend to—all at the same time and moment. Such is the state of affairs with *us*, that is to say, *we* of the Journal, this morning. Now is'nt it pleasant to be Editor, especially when you have to rock the cradle, give emetics, attend the *Engine* to keep it cool with cold water, oil the machinery to make it run smooth, write Editorial, look over the papers, and find nothing worthy of *our* columns, make out receipts for money that we should have had ten years ago, &c., &c. All these things, and we don't recollect just now how many more, we have encountered and got through with this morning before nine o'clock. Now *we* think our patrons should not expect much more from *us*, for a few days at least.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

A SAILOR'S GREATEST WANT.—We remember once seeing a specimen of a sailor's letter, which ran in this wise:—'Dear Jack—I want you to send me some pigtail tobacco, a tarpaulin hat, and a pair of duck trowsers. You must be sure and send the pigtail. The hat you can get at Old Snigger's in Cheapside. If you forget everything else don't *forget* the pigtail. The trowsers they sell at Pewter Jimmy's are well sewed. Send me lots of pigtail.

Your friend, T. M.

N. B.—Be sure and remember the pigtail. The last you sent me from Swab's had no strength in it.

P. S.—Don't forget the pigtail.

"I see," said a young lady, "that some printers advertise blank declarations for sale; I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, ma, Mr. G——— is too modest to ask me to marry him; and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration he would sign it."

Helfer in Trouble Again.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1858.

EDITORS JOURNAL—*Sirs*:—

Helfer, the individual formerly of North Carolina, who has been the subject of some remarks in the Senate the past week, by Mr. Wilson of Mass., and Mr. Biggs of your State, came into the House to-day immediately after the adjournment, and accosted the Hon. Burton Craige in his seat; some words passed. Mr. Craige behaved with great calmness and moderation, and repeatedly told him he would have nothing to do with him, and took his hat to leave. Helfer then called him a cowardly pro-slavery scamp, when Craige struck him and a fight ensued. They were soon separated, and Helfer was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms and then delivered by the Speaker to a Magistrate. He was found to be armed with a revolver and a bowie knife. He was bailed until four o'clock, by Senator Hale of N. H., no prosecutor appearing. It is said neither Mr. Craige nor the North Carolina delegation desire any interference on the part of the authorities, deeming themselves fully able to protect both the honor of their State and their persons.—Mr. Craige's conduct and bearing was fully approved by all his friends.

From Europe.

The mail brings us additional news brought over by the City of Washington. Her dates from Liverpool are down to the 31st ult.:

The steamer Europa arrived out on the 29th.

Bombay dates to the 9th state that Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow with 60,000 men and an attack was expected on the 10th March.

The report that the Spanish government has introduced the project of a law to abolish slavery, is erroneous.

Melbourne dates to February 15th had reached England. The import markets continued depressed. The shipments of gold to England since last mail exceeds £500,000 sterling.

Parliament had adjourned till after the Easter holidays.

The telegraph has transmitted advices from India to March 9. Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 men, and it was expected he would make an assault on or about the 10th. Several scattering encounters are reported, in which the rebels had been defeated with great slaughter.

The King of Delhi's trial was still progressing. The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced is incorrect. The English ladies who are among the prisoners at Lucknow are with the Queen at that place, and are said to be alive and well treated.

There is nothing later from China, but there are interesting details of the last advices. The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota was in Canton river. Martial law had been proclaimed in Canton.

U. S. Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla until the time fixed for holding a conference of the four powers at Shanghai.

It had been reported in Paris that Count Persigny would become Minister of State at the head of Napoleon's cabinet, but the report was contradicted.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will again visit Queen Victoria at Osborne this year. The French government was giving serious attention to the commercial depression in France.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The steamer Empire City from Havana, with dates to the 8th, has arrived. She reports that the steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, had touched there with $325,000 in treasure for New York.

The treaty between the United States and New Granada had been ratified.

The advices from California are unimportant.

From Oregon there is news that Lieut. Allen, who was reported to have perished in the snow, had arrived at Portland, having been abandoned by all his party except one.

Advices from Tampico state that thirteen Mexican reactionists had been captured by General Garza on board the British mail steamer. Garza had fired on an American vessel and endeavored to extort double duties.

FROM HAVANA.—The Daniel Webster has also arrived from Havana, and reports that 350 more Coolies had arrived at Havana. Fetes had been celebrated all the week in honor of Prince Astarias, and there had been nothing done at the markets.

The U. S. steamer Fulton was in port.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Star of the West brings the California mails of March 22d, and $1,325,000 in specie. She left Aspinwall on the evening of April 4th.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, left the same port the day previous for San Juan.

The Star of the West connected with the Sonora, which brought down to Panama nearly $1,700,000 in specie.

The California Senate has passed the resolution previously adopted by the Assembly, in favor of the Lecompton constitution. The Senate refused to provide for a constitutional convention.

The Assembly has passed a bill to provide for funding the floating debt of San Francisco.

A large number of cattle have been drowned in the Upper Sacramento by the high water succeeding the heavy rains.

Mr. Sterall, the claimant of the slave Archy, has been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

A movement is on foot to settle the Gadsden purchase.

The Disagreement of the two Houses.

The Washington Union says: A portion of the press, and some of the members of Congress, seem to hold the opinion that the adherence of the house to its amedment of the Kansas bill precludes the possibility of any further action by it tending to an agreement with the Senate. Such an opinion is, however, not well-founded, as will be seen by refrence to existing authorities upon this subject. The following proceedings in the Senate, which are set forth at page 66 of Southerland's Congressional Manual, under the head of conferences between two houses, present a precedent applicable in every particular to the disagreement of the two houses on the Kansas bill:

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE,
January 20, 1834.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, who informed the Senate that the House had agreed to the *first* and had disagreed to the *second amendment* to the bill making appropriations in part for the support of the government for the year 1834.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to consider the foregoing message from the House, announcing the disagreement of the House to the *second* amendment to said bill, and on motion of Mr. Webster the Senate *adhered* to the second amendment—yeas 34, nays 13—and the Secretary notified the House of the vote to *adhere*. Whereupon, January 24th, the House asked a conference.

The Senate referred the request to the Committee on Finance, and Mr. Webster made the following report:

The House request a conference *after* the Senate *adhered* to its amendments to which the House had previously disagreed. It cannot be denied that the Senate has a right to *refuse* such a conference, a case exactly similar having been disposed of by the Senate in 1827, as will seen by the extracts from its journal, which are appended to this report.—Vide Senate document No. 57.) But the committee think it equally clear that such is not the usual and ordinary mode of proceeding in such cases. It is usually esteemed more respectful and more conducive to that good understanding and harmonious intercourse between the two houses, which the public interest so strongly requires, to accede to the request for conferences even *after* an *adhering* vote. Such conferences have long been regarded as the established and approved mode of seeking to bring about a final concurrence of judgment in cases where the houses have differed, and the committee think it unwise either to depart from the practice altogether, or to abridge it, or decline to conform to it, in cases such as those, in which it has usually prevailed. It should only be, therefore, as the committee think, in instances of a very peculiar character that a free conference invited by the House should be declined by the Senate. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate agree to the conference proposed by the House of Representatives on the subject matter of disagreeing votes of the two houses on the said amendments, and that three members be chosen to manage said conference on the part of the Senate.

HINTON ROWAN HELFER EXPOSED.—Mr. Biggs, of this State, in a recent speech in the Senate, which we publish to-day, thoroughly and properly exposes this man Helfer, whose work was quoted by Senator Wilson in disparagement of the South. The people of the State will thank Senator Biggs for tearing the covering from this apostate, and showing him up in his true colors.—This was rendered necessary by the use made of Helfer's statements by the abolition Senator from Massachusetts. Otherwise he would not have been noticed.—*Standard.*

THE HOOP TRAIN.—Such quantities of steel are being turned out by a Connecticut firm for the manufacture of ladies' hooped skirts, that the railway train which forwards the weekly instalment to the factory in New York is called the "hoop train," and of course regarded with more than ordinary consideration.

Details by the Steamer America.

By the America at Boston we have the following additional foreign news. The America passed on the 28th ult. in the channel, steamship Europa, from New York.

ENGLAND.—Lord A. Loftus, secretary of legation at Berlin, will succeed Sir Hamilton Seymour at Vienna. Mr. Buchanan, minister at Copenhagen, will succeed Lord Howden at Madrid. Mr. Elliott, secretary of legation at Vienna, will succeed Mr. Buchanan at Copenhagen. Mr. Howard, secretary of the embassy at Paris will succeed Lord Normanby as minister to Florence.—Lord Chelsea will succeed Mr. Howard as secretary of the embassy at Paris.

General Peel announced in Parliament that it had been determined to grant a medal to all troops serving in India, and give a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow.

Mr. Henly announced that government had no intention of introducing any measure in regard to passing tolls and local duties on shipping this session.

The British government has decided, it is said, to repair and augment the fortifications of Malta, with activity.

FRANCE.—The Paris Constitutionnel of the 25th has an article in large type on the alliance between France and England, in which the most friendly sentiments are expressed throughout. It says the duke of Malakoff personifies the alliance as a living memorial of common glory and common perils; and the Emperor could not make a choice more significant for the Queen and the English people.

The Paris Bourse on the 21st exhibited an animation to which it had been for some time a stranger, and the rise in funds assumed a decided character.

Petitions, demanding a reduction of duty on sugar and coffee, were pouring in upon government in large numbers,

SPAIN.—Some disturbances had occurred at Valencia, and a few arrests were made, but quiet was easily restored.

There were also dreadful rumors of disturbances at Saragossa.

RUSSIA.—Great agitation prevails in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the emancipation of the serfs. Many great proprietors have fled to St. Petersburg in fear of their lives.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The Daily News' city article says a decided improvement has taken place in the funds, owing to accumulation of unemployed money, coupled with relief to the feeling of expectation involved in the definitive issue of the Indian loan. The market closes to-day with great firmness, at a fresh rise of ¼ per cent. Other departments of the stock exchange were generally stronger. At the bank to-day there were no bullion operations worthy of notice. There was no increase in the applications for money at the bank to-day, but in the open market a better demand was experienced. First-class bills are still freely discounted out of doors at 2¼ a 2½ per cent. It is remarked, however, that the terms for long dated paper have advanced, 4 and even 6 per cent. being paid in many cases for good six-months bills. This circumstance seems not altogether unconnected with recent decisions of the bank relative to re-discounts. Banks do not discount bills having more than 95 days to run, and smaller discount houses, finding their facilities diminish, do not care to lock up their funds in six-months bills. Foreign exchanges this afternoon were firm at Tuesday's rates.

Times City Article.—The funds opened steadily at the improved prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further advance, which was well maintained.—The strength of the market is entirely consequent upon the state of foreign exchanges, and the general belief that the bank rate will, on Thursday next, be reduced to 2½ per cent. Money was in rather increased demand to-day, both in the discount market and on the stock exchange, but this is to be attributed nearly to the usual requirements at the end of the quarter.

Railway traffic returns for the United Kingdom show a decrease of £17,970 for the week ending March 20.

Important from Mexico.

Arrival of the Tennessee at New Orleans—Victories of Gen. Osollo—His Probable Declaration as President.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10. The steamship Tennessee is coming up with important news from Mexico. Gen, Osollo has taken the city of Quadalaxara, capturing the entire government of Janerese. Janerese and his officers were permitted to leave the country unmolested.—Gen. Osollo was on his way back to the City of Mexico, and would probably be declared President.

The city of Vera Cruz still held out for the Constitutionalists. Tampico was besieged by Garza.

Fun with the F'S.

A famous fisher found himself father of five flirting females—Fanny, Florence, Fernando, Francesca and Fenella. The first four were flat-featured, ill-favored, forbidden-faced, freckled, frumps, fretful, flippant, foolish and flaunting. Fenella was a fine-featured, fresh, fleet-footed fairy, frank, free and full of fun. The fisher failed, and was forced by fickle fortune to forego his footman, forfeit his forefathers' fine field, and find a forlorn farmhouse in a forsaken forest. The four fretful females, fond of figuring at feasts in feathers and fashionable finery, fumed at their fugitive father. Forsaken by fulsome, flattering fortune-hunters, who followed them when first flourished. Fenella fondled her father, flavored their food, forgot her flattering followers, and frolicked in frieze without flounces. The father, finding himself forced to forage in foreign parts for a fortune, found he could afford a faring to his five fondlings. The first four were fain to foster their frivolty with fine frills and fans, fit to finish their father's finances. Fenella, fearful of flooring him, formed a fancy for a full fresh flower. Fate favored the fish factor for a few days, when he fell in with a fog; his faithful *filley's* footsteps faltered, and food failed. He found himself in front of a fortified fortress. Finding it forsaken, and feeling himself feeble and forlorn with fasting, he fed on the fish, flesh and fowl he found, fricassed and fried, and, when full, fell flat on the floor. Fresh in the forenoon, he forthwith flew to the fruitful fields, and not forgetting Fenella, filched a fair flower, when a foul, frightful, fiendish figure flashed forth; "Felonious fellow, fingering my flowers, I'll finish you! Go say farewell to your fine felicitous family, and face me in a fortnight!" The faint-hearted fisher fumed and faltered, and fast was far in his flight. His five daughters flew to fall at his feet, and fervently felicitate him. Frantically and fluently he unfolded his fate.—Fenella, forthwith fortified by filial fondness, followed her father's footsteps, and flung her faultless form at the foot of the frightful figure, who forgave the father, and fell flat on his face, for he had fervently fallen in a fiery fit of love for the fair Fenella. He feasted her fill, fascinated by his faithfulness, she forgot the ferocity of his face, form and features, and frankly and fondly fixed Friday, fifth of February, for the affair to come off. There was festivity, fragrance, finery, fireworks, fricassed frogs, fritters, fish, flesh fowl and fermentry, frontignac, flip and fare fit for the fastidious; fruit, fuss, flambeaux, four fat fiddlers and fifers; and the frightful form of the fortunate and frumpish fiend fell from him, and he fell at Fenella's feet a fair, favored, fine, frank, freeman of the forest. Behold the fruits of filial affection!

An invention for signalling on railway trains is described, the apparatus consisting of guttapercha tube extending through the whole length of the train. It is formed in sections—a joint for each car—and these are fastened together when in use. The tube is connected with an air-pump in the front and at the end of the train. By a stroke of this pump the air is forced through the tube to the opposite end of the train, and produces a very loud and shrill whistle at the mouth-piece which extends also close to the engineer. Printed instructions are placed in the hands of each individually officially connected with the train, which state that one whistle means "look out," two whistles signify "caution," and three whistles denote "danger."—*Boston Post.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.—The last arrival from Jamaica brought a draught of the provisional law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, liberating 50,000 negro slaves in Surinam. The Kingston Journal heartily approves of its provisions, regarding them as designed to avoid the social, commercial and political difficulties in which the British West Indian Colonies became involved by the general emancipation some years ago. Indemnity is made to the slave owners in proportion to the ages of the slaves. All children under five years to be unconditionally free. The emancipated are not to become the unrestricted owners of their own time and labor. They are subject to certain orders, which they may release themselves from by repaying to the government the amount of their freedom money. All are compelled to contribute to a fund for education, nursing the sick and the relief of the poor and aged.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN ARTS.—A watch manufactory has been established in Waltham, Mass., where the separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machinery, and are made so exactly alike, that parts of one watch will fit the works of a thousand other watches of the same size; and in repairing, new parts without deranging the other works. The jewels are bored by hand, and the corresponding pivots fitted to them by females. The simplest kind of lever watch, without the fusee, is the form adopted and they can turn out about ten thousand per annum. It is said that better machinery for a watch will ere long be made for $5, than was made fity years ago for $150.

The Prime Minister of England.

For the last quarter of a century few men have occupied a more distinguished position among the statesmen of England than Edward Jeoffroy, fourteenth Earl of Derby, now, for the second time, Prime Minister of England. He was born at Knowsley Park, within a few miles of Liverpool, in 1799; was educated at Eaton and Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1821. His grand-father, the eccentric old Earl of Derby, was more famous for his aviary, collection of rare and curious animals, well stocked wine cellars, and race horses, than for his political services; and his father, Lord Stanley, being then alive, he acquired his early fame as a debater and a statesman under the name of E. G. Stanley. The death of the former in 1834, give him the courtesy title of Lord Stanly, and at his father's decease, in 1851, he succeeded to the family honors and immense wealth. The earldom was created by Richard III, in 1485, and in lineal descent the present is the fourteenth Earl of Derby, and has become the Premier Earl of England since the Earldom of Shrewsbury became extinct.

When Mr. Stanley first entered the political arena, he attached himself to the whig party, and took an active part in the opposition to the administration of the Earl of Liverpool. In 1827 he took office as under secretary for the colonies in George Canning's ministry; was appointed chief secretary for Ireland in 1830 in Lord Gray's cabinet, and by the side of Henry Brougham, Lyndhurst, Thomas Babington Macauly, and Lord John Russell, fought bravely in the cause of reform, and contributed in no small degree to the passage of the famous reform bill of 1832. In the following year he exchanged the onerous duties of the Irish office for the secretaryship of the colonies, being then about the same age as his eldest son, Lord Stanley, who now holds the same office in the newly formed cabinet. When it was proposed by the ministry to appropriate the surplus revenues for the established church in Ireland for the establishment of a national school system, Mr. Stanley differed with his colleagues, and, finding himself in a minority, he and Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond, until then identified with the whigs, seceded from the party, and ultimately formed a union with the conservatives, under sir Robert Peel.

In 1841, Mr. (then become Lord) Stanley accepted office as colonial secretary in Sir Robert's second administration. In 1844, during the lifetime of his father he was summoned by writ to the House of Lords as Baron Stanley, where his wonderful debating power was effectively employed in the service of his colleagues.

It was believed that there were serious differences of opinion between Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel on questions of foreign policy, the chief management of which was then confided to the Earl of Aberdeen; but the split between the two great conservative statesmen took place on the subject of the repeal of the corn laws, Lord Stanley retiring from the cabinet, and taking the leadership of the protectionists and the remnants of the tories. There was no more bitter opponent of Lord John Russell's whig ministry (1846–'52) than the bold and chivalrous Stanley; and on their resignation in February, 1852, the Queen sent for the Earl of Derby to form a cabinet, which he did by calling to his aid almost the same men as he has now chosen. For the most they had never held office before, and tho' many of them—Disraeli, Walpole, Pakington, and Sugden—were men of ability and power, they were wholly inexperienced, and were peculiarly unfitted to cope with a House of Commons, a majority of which was known to be of decidedly free trade opinions.

Finding that he was too weak in the House to be able to carry on the business of the country with advantage, Lord Derby dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people. The result was, the return of a House still more decidedly opposed to protectionism than its predecessor. In December, 1852, the Derby cabinet resigned, after nine months tenure of office, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. From that date to the present overthrow of the Palmerston administration, Lord Derby in the Lords, and Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, have led a most bitter and uncompromising opposition to her Majesty's government. On every question of importance; the Crimean war; the mutiny in India; law reform; in short, on every question, foreign or domestic—Lord Derby brought to bear all his vast powers as an orator; his varied acquirements and admirable qualities as a debater, to defeat the government.

As a statesman Lord Derby certainly ranks among the first men of the age—and as an accomplished scholar and as a refined gentleman, he is not surpassed by any. In private life he is much esteemed by those whom he admits to his intimacy; but his haughty exclusiveism and austere assertion of the privileges of his order render him far from popular. At the death of the Duke of Wellington, he was elected by a unanimous vote Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which is one of the most envied positions in the United Kingdom, and is only conferred on the most eminent men of the day.

Bank Loans—New York.

The amount of loans and discounts by our 53 city banks, according to the last report, is $110,5000, and is most likely now over $111,000,000. This amount, so very large at a time when business is unusually contracted on every hand, excites much wonder and some alarm. The worthy manager of the Clearing-house—George Lyman, Esq.—gives it as his opinion that the loans may reach five millions more with safety, but that there will be danger from any excess over $115,000,000. We think there is reason to be cautious now, in all financial operations, for $111,000,000 is too large for the mercancantile and commercial business transactions. The sum must include a portion of the Treasury notes held by the banks, as we know some bank officers include such assets in the amount of loans, which strictly speaking they are not, for they are of the character of stock investments; but all banks do not dot do this. The sum of $111,-000,000 must also, we think, include a great deal of "extended" paper which the banks are "nursing" to save themselves from loss; yet the amount is puzzlingly large for a depressed state of business, as compared with last Spring. These "loans and discounts" of course are credits. What credits? We should like to know what proportion are loans to brokers—that is, loans on call.—These, we are afraid, have been unduly extended, for the public have sold more stocks than it has bought, and the excess is held by means of these loans. What will be the consequence when these loans are called in? Caution is needed. Some bank officers have informed us that in their opinion the loans are high enough, and they do not wish to see them extended, but extended further they will be we have no doubt, as the large amount of specie held gives encouragement to the bank.

New York Day Book, 10th inst.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.

North Carolina Politics.

We extract the following from the letter of an esteemed correspondent in North Carolina:

"Political excitement in this State has run pretty high, though not evinced by mass meetings or any other of the usual public demonstrations.

"It is now well understood throughout the State that the American party will have no candidate of their party in the field for Governor, but it is not known who they will support. Mr. D. K. McRae and Mr. A. W. Venable are both mentioned—they being what are called in North Carolina "Distribution Democrats.

"The State Democratic Convention will assemble at Charlotte next Wednesday to nominate a Democratic candidate, and the contest is now narrowed down to Hon. John W. Ellis and W. W. Holden, Esq. The friends of both these gentlemen will urge their names strenuously, and no one can tell on whom the choice of the convention will concentrate. It is very certain, however, that harmony and fraternity will prevail, and no matter who is nominated, he will receive the cordial support of the entire Demrcratic party in the State, and there can be no question as to the result.

"It is pretty generally understood that as soon as the Kansas bill passes the House of Representatives, Col. Biggs, one of our Senators, will be appointed Judge of the Federal Court, Vice Judge Potter, deceased, and Mr. Clingman will then be appointed to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Col. Biggs.

"Mr. John A. Gilmer, the only Know-Nothing Representative from this State, occupies quite an unenviable position, and one which the people of North Carolina will not forget. Mr. Gilmer asked the people for their votes for Governor of the State two years ago, and was beaten. If he would try the same thing again this year he will be very apt to find that he is 'no whar.' Better things were expected of Mr. Gilmer, but he has gotten with Winter Davis and Humphrey Marshall, and now good bye to him."

HOW TO COOL WATER.—If it is desired to cool water for drinking in warm weather, and ice cannot be obtained for this purpose, let it be kept in an unglazed earthenware pitcher, wrapt around with two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet. The theory of cooling water in this manner is the absorption of heat from it, by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth—expansion produces cold, compression heat.

In Oregon, men get from $40 to $120 per month in lumbering establishments, and from $40 to $50 on farm. Carpenters get from $4 to $6 per day. Flour from $12 to $16 per bbl. Beef from $8 to $15 per 100 lbs.—Pork $10 per 100. Potatoes $1 25 per bushel.

The Fine Old Dutch Gentleman.

As composed for the New York Spirit of the Times by J. F. Poole, and as sung by S. W. Glenn, Esq.

Tune—"The Fine Old English Gentleman."

I'll sing you now a Dietchen song bout Hans Von Krouplegheet,
Vot keept a lager bier saloon up in the Bewerp shtreet,
He eat de sawinepeef, shpeck un slough un efery kind of meat,
Un I shvear mit mine good grashus, pon top de people, so much as a barrel of sourkrout, un two pushels of lager bier, every morning he vood eat.
He vas a fine Olt Dieutche Shentleman von of de petest kind.

By de fireshtove in his bier saloon efery morning he vood shtand.
Mit a bottle of Schnapps down by his side un a glass up in his hand,
Un by himself he trinks dis doast, "Ich liben die Vaderland."
Un midout you couldst Dietsche vershter for he vold nix Inglish gasproken ven he'd say, "Specklehbecks-von-grossen-dunder-un-blitzen-nutdeswimegrahdle-seipoupens-die-dobbleshm," you couldst nix undershtand.
Dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman von of de goot olt kind.

His noze vas red ash a beetle, yaw by dunder dat ish drue,
His mout pout fourdeen inches wide, his eyes vere plack ash blue;
He pelongs mit de fresangerbund un he vas a turner too,
Un poledicks makes mit him nix difference, but ven you comes mit de Maine lickers law, to dake avay his lager bier, den py dam dat vas so someding new.
To dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman von of de pestest kind.

Dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman he vent to ped drunk efery night,
Un somedimes ven dere vas coming rount elections mit de under fellers he'd fight:
Un slouk dem on de koup mit a touble barrel'd powies knife, but I don't dink dat vas rite,
For ven von of dem beeples haf dis head preaked into his noze all ofar his face, un vas nearly drowned mit a big stick, I tell you somedings rite avay shust now dat vas a sorry sight,
To dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman von of de goot olt kind.

But von time dere comed some drouples un he fight mit all his main,
Dough he vas kilt von two ash six eight dozen couple of times, he shumps up and fites again,
Dill his hed vas all splitted open down his pack, un den de blood comes down like rain;
Un py and py comes dere de coroner mit a shurry un sit on him apout dwenty-two hours ash tree quarters, un skqueeze all de preth out of his pody, den dey prings in a verdigrass, vot he dies from prandy un vater on de prain,
Does dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman de supject of dis song.

From the Richmond South.

The Six Sepoys.

The second defeat of the Bill for the admission of Kansas, determines the fate of the measure. Instead of indulging unavailing regrets, the people of the South will prepare to execute justice upon those who have betrayed their interests.

Despite the special pleading of the Southern Sepoys, there is no difficulty in fixing the guilt on the responsible parties. Undoubtedly, if every Northern Democrat had supported the policy of the administration, the Kansas bill would have passed the House of Representatives. But, with what justice can we complain of the conduct of these men, when they only imitate the example of Southern Representatives?

It was bad faith in the followers of Douglas to interrupt their political associations and co-operate with Black Republicans, in an enterprise against the administration and the Democratic party. This much, however, may be offered in extenuation of their treachery,—they were at least true to the interests and prejudices of their section. Not so with the Southern Sepoys.—These gentlemen have no excuse of principle or sectional bias to urge in justification of their criminal course.—They did violence both to their personal convictions and to the interests of the South; and their defection is susceptible of explanation only upon the hypothesis of a purely selfish motive.

In this view the treachery of the Southern Sepoys will provoke a hiss of contemptuous indignation from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The decision of the issue was under the control of these six adventurers. If they had yielded to the pressure of their own associates, of whom a majority supported the bill for the admission of Kansas,—if they had hearkened to the importunate demands of their constituency, to say nothing of the suggestions of patriotism, to which we may well suppose them insensible—if the six Sepoys had thrown their votes on the side of the South, instead of in the Black Republican scale, the controversy would have been adjusted, and the equality of the slave States established upon an impregnable basis. Though false to their country, they were true to the engagements of ambition.—If weak in the promptings to virtuous endeavor, they were strong in the malignity of an implacable partizanship. They deliberately resolved to sacrifice the South to the gratification of a vindictive temper and the aggrandizement of their personal fortunes; and they adhered to their purpose with a tenacity which repelled every appeal of patriotism.

The admission of Kansas was defeated by the treachery of the Southern Sepoys. Thus the adjustment of the controversy is postponed to an indefinite period.—The rage of sectional agitation is inflamed afresh. Kansas is repulsed from the Union, the principle of non-intervention violated, and all the advantages which the South anticipated from the repeal of the Missouri restriction sacrificed beyond the chance of redemption.—This is the work of the Southern Sepoys.

The following sample of "darkey" talk is characteristic and amusing:

"So you had a bad susancide at your house lass nite, Sam," said a colored gemman, on meeting his colored crony, a waiter at a hotel.

"Oh, yes, Lemuel, dat we had—it almoss scart me into takin' a drink. He was jist from California, wid heeps of newspapers. He cum ober de Jerecipelus by de Niggerauge rout, and put up at our house prebious to his 'ribal. I tort de man was out ob his hed, bekase he gub me a shillin' as soon as he laid eyes on me—from dat minit I stuck by him fur fear sum interested pusson might get a hold ob him. De next mornin' as the chambermaid was agwone up stairs wid a skuttle ob coal for her breakfass, she smelt *lodlum*, passin' the man's do'; soon as she smelt dat she smelt a rat. She knocked to de man's do' but no answer. Den she broke de do' doun, and dar laid de man wid de boots on, and in he troat was a stickin' in a bottle of lodlum. She hollered and we all ketched hold ob de bottle to pull it out, but it wasn't no use. We had to send for the sturgeon.—De sturgeon cum, and made a decision here in de neck, nie de borox, which reached as fur as de equilbrum reached into de sarafogus, and putting a cortven in de decision, gub it a poke wid a dipatchlus, when out flew de bottle, and all was safe,"

"What was safe, Sam, de man?"

"No, de bottle—de man was ded afore de sturgeon cum; but he had to do sumfin to earn a feeler."

"Wus dere anything found in de pockets, Sam?"

"How do you 'spose I know? Do you tink I'd put my hand in to feel. What you mean to insinewate."

"Oh, nuffin—only I neber seed you hab sich good close on afore, dats all."

THE GLUCOSE OF THE GORGHUM CHANGING TO CANE SUGAR.—Dr. Agustus A. Hayes, of Boston, Assayor of the State of Massachusetts, who has made occasional contributions to our columns, has come prominently before the public during the present year, because of his opinion that the sugar of the Chinese cane would in no case granulate and yield pure cane sugar. An abstract of his paper read before the Scientific Convention at Montreal was published in No. 52 of Volume XII of the Scientific American. His investigations, in conjunction with Dr. Bacon of the same city, were compiled and published in an article which he furnished for M. Olcott's "Sergho and Imphee." Subsequently, however, he had made further examination of his samples of syrups, and to his great surprise found that large masses of actual cane sugar crystals had formed in them. The samples of glucose which Dr. Hayes had in his possession turned into crystalline sugar, by simply standing a certain length of time. Efforts have been heretofore made by chemists, but without success, to obtain crystal sugar from glucose, hence it was concluded that such a conversion of it was impossible. The chemical change referred to, Dr. Hayes announces to be something entirely new, and that it will largely enhance the value of the Sorgho.

A LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.—Teacher—"Suppose I were to shoof at a tree with five birds in it, and kill three, how many would be left?

John—"Three, sir."

T.—No, two would be left, you ignoramus."

J.—"No there wouldn't; the three shot would be left, and the other two would be *flied away.*"

Hare in his "Guesses at Truth," has this epigrammatic characterization of French beauty—"France, the only country in civilized Europe where beauty is of the composite order, made up of prettyness, liveliness, sparkling eyes, artificial flowers and a shawl—the only region between Lapland and Morocco where youth is without bloom, and age without dignity."

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The people of St. Paul, Minnesota, have recently voted to raise a loan of $100,-000 to complete the bridge now in course of construction across the Mississippi at that place. The estimated cost is $140,000 and the structure is to be completed during the coming summer.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, April 8.

The Sepoys in India.

The treatment of the Sepoys and insurgents in India was discussed in Parliament on the 19th of the past month. During the debate it was stated that many of the stories which have been circulated regarding the atrocities of the Sepoys, had not the slightest foundation. It is but a short time since that it was said a number of women and children had arrived in England who had been cruelly mutilated; but it seems that the Committee who were appointed to seek out and relieve these persons were unable to find any traces of them.—A correspondent of the Times stated, that when at Delhi he did not hear of any atrocities being committed there, but was told that no doubt such had been committed at Cawnpore. When he reached this place, the people said "We've nothing of the sort here; but there is no doubt that atrocities did take place at Delhi." Amid the conflicting testimony it is somewhat difficult to get at the true state of the case, which will undoubtedly prove to be that while women and children were sometimes murdered the alleged atrocities were rarely, if ever committed.

In regard to the manner in which the war has been waged against the Sepoys, it is evident that little or no quarter has been given. A late telegram from India, stated that 1250 of the rebels had been cut down, with a loss of only *three* men; while a recent letter says, we are hanging them by the dozens, every Sepoy, without his discharge, is hung at once, and any man concealing a Sepoy is at once executed. The editor of the India Mail says in a late number, that he hoped against h