Scraps & Facts.

..... The Book Concern of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church published last year over one million of volumes.

..... Gen. John Devreux died lately in London. He raised the Irish legion which, under Bolivar, engaged in the successful struggle for independence in Colombia.

..... There is a carriage-maker in Providence, R. I., who gives notice that he can make a carriage which will 'carry a man into office or anything else,' and he also 'repairs carriages in a Constitutional and Union-like manner.'

..... The profits of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the month of February, as appears from an official report, amounted to $90,482.49. This is certainly unexampled by any Railroad in the United States.

..... Dr. A. W. Bivings informs us that in exhuming some bodies at a family graveyard near his father's residence, Crawfordsville, lately, the body of a woman, buried some twelve or more years, was found in a state of petrifaction, with each article of dress perfect.—*Spartan.*

..... The Augusta Evening *Dispatch*, of the 28th ult., contains a letter from Hon. Howell Cobb, in which he withdraws his name, unconditionally from the canvass for the Presidency. The absence of harmony among the Democracy of Georgia, in regard to supporting him at the Charleston Convention, is the reason assigned by him.

..... We are pleased to state that, in traveling about through the country, we find the farmers generally have finished planting their corn; and that the wheat crops, which many thought were sadly injured, are now looking well, and promise an abundant yield of the 'staff of life.'—*Sandersville Georgian, 28th ult.*

..... The Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and House, it is said, are pairing off for the Conventions at Charleston and Chicago, so that if Congress refuse to adjourn ten days for each Convention, it is evident that there will be no quorum for the transaction of business during the session of the two bodies. Congress, therefore, will be virtually adjourned.

..... Some years ago there was a man in New Orleans who, on week days, was a cotton broker—on Sundays he was a preacher. There had been a week of unusual excitement in the cotton market, and on the following Sunday our friend commenced the services with a hymn, which he announced as follows: 'We will sing to the praise of the Lord the 427th hymn—*long staple!*'

..... The lawsuit which has been pending for some time between Davidson College and the heirs at law of the late Maxwell Chambers, Esq., has been compromised by the parties. The college will receive something over $200,000 from the estate. The new college building is neary completed.—Rev. D. Lacy, D. D., the excellent and efficient President, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees.

..... A letter from Waco, Texas, about the middle of February, states that two Baptist preachers who went to Rainey's Creek to hold a protracted meeting, came upon a large drove of horses the Indians had stolen. The Indians gave immediate chase and shot six arrows into one of the preachers and one into the other. They are both shot in the body, the arrows penetrating the lungs. Their names are White and Griffith.

..... A correspondent writes from Paris: Experiments have lately been made at the polygone of Vincennes with the explosive ball of Devisme. The experiments were made under the direction of Commandant Nesler, director of the School of Vincennes, and in the presence of all the officers of the Arsenal. The same ball as that used by Jules Gerard, the lion killer, was used on this occasion. The target was a cassion, lined with an iron plate on the inside, and placed at a distance of 130 feet, English. Twelve balls were fired, and every one of them exploded inside the cassion. After this, experiments were made with the improved rifle of the Foot Chasseurs, with the new ball of Commander Nesler. At the enormous distance of a half mile, sixteen balls, fired successively, struck a target only a yard square; one half the balls touched the centre mark. This seems to be the last limit in the perfection of infantry fire arms.

..... The town of Napoleon, in Arkansas, is situated on a sort of peninsula at the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. For a distance of several miles in its rear, a narrow strip of land, about four hundred yards in width, separates the two rivers, and connects the town with the main shore. It seems that within a few weeks past a train of powder has been placed across this neck or slip of land, and that on Monday night last a match was applied, causing a terrific explosion, which tore up the earth to such an extent as to permit the water from Arkansas to pass entirely across and empty into the Mississippi. The result has already been the introduction of a strong current through the pass thus formed, which is rapidly widening and deepening, and threatening to isolate the town entirely from the main land, and at no very distant day sweep it entirely away. What evil-disposed person perpetrated the act, is unknown, but suspicion is said to attach to a planter residing in the vicinty, whose property would be greatly benefited by the change.—*Memphis paper.*

..... According to Cicero, the debts of A. Milo amounted to above $28,000,000; Julius Cæsar, when setting out for Spain, is reported to have said himself that he was $10,000,000 worse than nothing. When he first entered Rome, after crossing the Rubicon, he took from the public treasury $5,500,000, but at the end of the civil war put over $24,000,000 in it. He purchased the friendship of Curio with a bribe of over $2,500,000, and of the Consul L. Paulus with half that sum. Crassus was worth in real estate, over $8,000,000, and about as much in money, furniture and slaves. Seneca was worth over $20,000,000. Lentulus, the augur, over $16,000,000. Agustus raised by the testaments of his friends nearly $161,000,000. Tiberius left at his death nearly $109,000,000, which Caligula spent in less than one year; and Vespasian, at his succession, said that he required for the support of the State, over $1,614,000,000. Nevertheless, though greatly enriched by her conquests, imperial Rome never came into the full inheritance of the chief wealth of the East, and the larger quantity of the precious metals must have remained excluded from the calculations of ancient historians.

The Yorkville Enquirer

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CONTRIBUTING EDITOR:
JAS. WOOD DAVIDSON....Columbia, S. C.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1860.

Special Notice.—All communications, on matters connected with the paper, should be addressed to "THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER;" and not to the Editors or Proprietor, personally. Persons desiring prompt attention to their favors, must bear this in mind.

☞ Capt. D. D. MOORE, Maj. MYLES SMITH, SAMUEL G. BROWN, J. L. THOMPSON, and SAMUEL J. KUYKENDAL, of York; JOHN R. ALLEN, Post Master at Chester, S. C.; JOSEPH WALKER, 120 Meeting-street, Charleston, S. C.; and WILLIAM D. COOK, of Bennettsville, are authorized agents of the ENQUIRER.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our advertising friends will place us under especial obligation by sending in their favors as early as Monday or Tuesday of each week.

"UNKNOWN"

Has sent us an enigma without a responsible name. Try a *little more.* We have an idea that it is somewhere about All Fools' Day. We did'nt publish the E-nig-Ma! We did'nt!

FIRE.

The dwelling house of Mr. JAMES F. CAROTHERS, on Catawba River, we regret to learn, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week.—Everything in the house, except a couple of beds, and a few hundred dollars of notes, cash &c., was consumed in the flames. The loss is estimated at $1500. We have heard nothing as to the cause of the fire.

"WILLIE LIGHTHEART."

We had the pleasure of meeting our graceful and happy-hearted correspondent and story-writer, WILLIE LIGHTHEART, in our sanctum last Friday evening. 'Willie' is spending a few weeks in Yorkville, until the convening of the Charleston Convention. The first chapters of his entertaining story—"NELLIE, OR THE FATAL GIFT"—will appear *next week* in our columns.

MILITARY MEETING.

We have been requested to notify the Committee heretofore appointed to select a parade ground for the 84th Regiment, to meet at 'Yearwood's Branch,' on the King's Mountain Road, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday next. Inasmuch as matters of very great importance will be brought before the committee, a full attendance is specially desired.

JNO. R. JORDAN.

JNO. R. JORDAN, who was arrested some time ago with J. NEWTON FLOYD for stealing flour, and lodged in the jail at this place, has, we learn from the Spartanburg *Ezpress*, lately made an attempt in that District to steal a horse and perhaps a negro. He persuaded the negro to meet him on a certain night at a certain place with the horse; the negro informed on him; he was waylaid at the rendezvous; at a given signal he was rushed upon and secured, and is now confined in Spartanburg jail.

ELECTION FOR MAJOR.

An election was held on Friday last in the South Battalion of the 34th Regiment, for Major, which resulted in the choice of Capt. E. B. CLINTON, by a Majority of 101 votes. The following is the state of the polls:

	E. B. CLINTON.	G. R. BURRIS.
Burris' Company,	3	165
Carroll's "	44	67
Wylie's "	38	25
Neelands' "	66	4
Clinton's "	104	24
Jenkins' "	164	33
Total,	419	318

ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS!

Our clubs for 1860 have all been sent in, the money therefor secured, and the day for awarding the premiums to the successful competitors passed. The Proprietor takes great pleasure in announcing the result gratifying, as it is, to himself and to the constant, true-hearted friends who have so generously entered the lists in his behalf. The premiums, although equal to our ability, are but meagre in comparison with the energetic and untiring efforts of those who have competed for them; and we would deal falsely, did we not ascribe these kind exertions to the higher motive—a desire to promote our own and the prosperity of the ENQUIRER; and we shall be doubly false, if we ever fail to hold the friends who have so signally aided us in grateful and lasting remembrance.

It will be seen from the appended list that the club subscriptions amount to the unprecedented number of *one thousand and fourteen names!*—This is a success beyond our very highest anticipations, and nerves us to do and to hazard everything to deserve fully such a hearty and overflowing patronage. For the next year—but we will not anticipate. Let it suffice to say, that for 1861 we are preparing a list of premiums and a programme of attractions, which will prove our determination to return four-fold the kind partiality of our public!

The first premium is awarded to Capt. D. D. MOORE; the second, to Col. W. B. ALLISON; the third, to S. G. BROWN, Esq.; the fourth, to Maj. MYLES SMITH; and the minor premiums have been distributed according to the following 'state of the polls,' which we publish with the remark that many of the persons named did not enter into competition for the prizes:—

Capt. D. D. Moore,	129
Col. W. B. Allison,	114
S. G. Brown, Esq.,	100
Maj. M. Smith,	83
Maj. A. A. McKenzie,	68
J. L. Thompson,	68
Rev. W. W. Carothers,	60
Capt. J. J. Wylie,	53
W. D. Cook,	43
W. C. Winn,	36
Jno. White,	35
J. R. S. Meek,	34
Dr. E. H. Edwards,	27
Capt. Sam'l Anderson,	26
J. M. Smarr,	25
M. M. Culp,	14
Henry Pratt,	14
T. D. Fulton,	14
T. M. Baxter,	13
J. N. Hemphill,	12
B. P. Barron,	12
D. N. Mitchel,	12
D. J. Hill,	11
W. B. Barron,	11
Total,	1014

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A considerable effort has been made, but without success, to secure a recess of Congress from the 20th April to the 20th May, in order that Congressional delegates might attend the Charleston Convention.

A Democratic caucus has been held; and an attempt made by the friends of DOUGLAS and HUNTER to coalesce upon one or the other for the Presidency. The attempt did not result in any definite arrangement.

A proposal to change the boundary line of Kansas, effecting the boundary also of Dacotah, retards the organization of this territory and the admission of Kanzas as a State into the Union. The Pike's Peak Territory, a bill for the organization of which is before the Senate, is likely to be called *Mountainia* as suggested by Judge DOUGLAS about a year ago.

The population of Arizona is reputed to be 12,000; there being 8,000 voters. The people of New Mexico are clamorous for the organization of this territory.

The subject of the absorption of Utah by surrounding States and territories is exciting much attention. Mr. SCOTT, of California, asks a portion to be set off to his State.

THE CHARLESTON MERCHANT.

A new monthly advertising sheet, we learn from the Charleston papers, is proposed to be issued soon by Mr. JOSEPH WALKER of that city, designed for gratuitous circulation throughout the Southern States. The object of this sheet will be to furnish the Charleston Jobbers a medium of communication with their customers in all parts of the country. To secure this the more thoroughly, Mr. WALKER proposes to connect with his own issue a system of advertising by which the card of each merchant patronizing him will appear, also, in fifty or more newspapers. This plan would work well for Charleston; and we hope Mr. W. will receive sufficient encouragement to induce him to inaugurate the enterprise.

POST-MORTEM BENEVOLENCE.

He who waits until he has one foot in the grave, before he dispenses his charities, may be said to give away that which belongs to another; for, as he come naked into the world, so he must go out naked and possessionless. Every virtue, properly exercised, has a two-fold influence—on the public and on the individual; but the latter is lost in cases of post-mortem benevolence. We do not condemn such charity—it is nobly well; yet charities *ante* mortem, given before death, are better—better both for the giver and the public.

These charities, given by dead men to living causes, may be of two kinds: they may spring up in the mind, like a mush-room growth, on the death-bed; or they may have been the purpose of a long and laborious life. The former are like the sudden breaking of the setting sun-light through clouds behind which the sun had been struggling all the day—beautiful, gladdening, but not redeeming the dark, perhaps, penurious and sinful past. In the latter case, when a man lives to make with the purpose of giving when he dies, he is not an actual but an intentional benefactor—a living miser, a dead philanthropist. Such an intention is a dangerous temptation, too; for he may excuse himself for wronging his neighbor by thinking that it will benefit posterity.

Here is a man who has lived, and toiled, and amassed a large fortune. His brain has been kept on a stretch; he has half clad his aching and toil-worn body; he has stinted himself; he has been up early and late—all to heap together millions. He dies. His will splendidly endows some college, Orphan House or like institution. In ninety nine of a hundred such cases, the real will of the donor, perhaps, is in some respects violated. How much better to retire from business, and devote the last five or ten years of life to the execution of his own will. The active personal engagement in the scheme of benevolence would quicken all the unselfish feelings of the heart. He would grow in love with it; the execution of his plan would keep both mind and body active; and a new train of joys and desires would spring up around old age.

Another man is constantly on the alert for some object on which he may judiciously expend his charities. This it is that cultivates and ennobles the man. Probably, during the whole of his life, he may not expend a thousand dollars in this way; yet do more good, by the unceasing activity of his benevolence, than he who endows a professorship or even a college after death.

"Power to do good," says Bacon, "is the true and lawful end of aspiring; for good thoughts, though God accept them, yet towards men are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act."

If we examine fully this thing of living solely to oneself and dying to the public, we shall see that the public are often, like children who inherit princely fortunes, idle, improvident and profligate. Great cities will often use donations to erect splendid buildings, &c., and thus do less for real use than for show and ornament. Endowed colleges tend to pervert the law of "diligence making rich;" and are liable to have about them a set of lazy professors who feed upon the endowment, and care not whether the college be in prosperity or adversity. The law of life is such that the money distilled from the brain and musle of one, purchases indolence and luxury for another; so that excess of thrift and money-making propensity is as bad as excess of prodigality.

True wisdom teaches us to be diligent and charitable both; and the two act as checks to each other, and keep us in the 'golden mean' which is the path of safety and virtue. "Certainly it is heaven upon earth," says a wise man, "to have a man's mind *move* in charity, *rest* in Providence and *turn* upon the poles of truth;" either of which three things is a great virtue in unity with the others, but taken alone would run into vicious extremes. A man should court the luxury of doing good while he lives; the pleasure of seeing his charities springing up all around him; the privilege, which is his right, of deciding for himself who shall be the objects of his charity. Surely there is nothing more divine on earth than for a man to see with his own eyes and feel in his own consciousness, while he lives, that the tendency of all his actions is to conform earth to the likeness of heaven.

MERE-MENTION.

We learn through the *Herald*, that W. D. SIMPSON, Esq., of Laurens, has consented to become a candidate for the State Senate.....The Bank of Chester has declared a dividend, payable on and after the 2d April, of $1.25 per share, being the value of 10 per cent. per annum.....The Boston *Journal* says: The first contribution for the new monument at Lexington has been made by Senator HAMMOND of South Carolina, who has sent his check for fifty dollars to the association.....A Canada paper, the *Toronto Globe*, says: The best thing the Yankees can do for the world at large, if not for the United States, is to annex Mexico as speedily as possible.....Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas, is preparing for an immediate and extensive campaign against the Indians, and also threatens an invasion of Mexico, in case the McLane treaty is not ratified by the Senate.....Both Houses of Congress have passed a bill authorizing the publishers to print on their papers the date of the expirations of subscriptions.....A letter from Vera Cruz states that MIRAMON, on his way down from the capital, imposed a forced loan of $100,000 on the people of Puebla, and another of $70,000 on those of Jalapa, and what is more, got the money—$170,000 in all.....The Spartanburg *Express* says: The friends of Dr. WHITEFORD SMITH in our town and our District will be pleased to learn that he will return to Spartanburg on the first of October next, and resume the duties of the position he vacated last July, as Professor of English Literature in Wofford College.....Our treaty with Paraguay, which is now officially made public by the proclamation of the President, concedes to us the free navigation of the Paraguay River as far as the dominions of the empire of Brazil, and of the right side of the Parana River, throughout all its course within the dominions of the republic of Paraguay.....The recently published statements that the Government will call on Spain for explanations as to the fitting out of the Miramon steamers at Havana is not well founded, there being no official data to show that Spain is implicated with Miramon, or which would justify such a course on the part of the Administration, even if there were no other reason why such explanation should not be demanded.....The vote of Central Italy, is overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to Sardinia.....By means of the telegraph, news from Calcutta now reaches England in six days.....Switzerland has sent a protest against the annexation of Savoy to France.

The latest accounts from Ecuador represent that country as being on the eve of civil war.....Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, the distinguished member of the Jewish faith in England, has addressed to a Jewish citizen of Washington, a letter, handsomely acknowledging his deep sense of the liberality of our House of Representatives, in inviting a minister of the ancient faith to offer prayers at the opening of the House on the first of February, on which day the election of a Speaker was effected.....BLONDIN is getting his tight rope ready at Niagara Falls for the summer season, and hopes to have the Prince of Wales among his spectators.....The election for Mayor of Columbia, which occurred on Monday, resulted as follows: Dr. J. H. BOATWRIGHT, 253; Dr. T. J. GOODWIN, 206; JAMES D. TRADEWELL, 194.....We learn from the Fairfield *Register*, that the Court at that place adjourned *sine die* on Monday, having transacted all the pending business, and been in session the unprecedentedly short time of six hours.....Professor G. WILSON, has submitted a paper to the British Association of science, in which he states that out of eleven hundred and fifty-four persons of all occupations, he found one in fifty-five color-blind—that is, unable to distinguish the colors, red, brown, green and blue.....A grand demonstration in favor of the Pope is now coming off in the Vatican, Rome.....Parties suspected of disaffection to the present order of things at Naples are being sent into exile..... The *Patrie* publishes a letter from Turin, stating that the question of the annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled. Also, that the negotiations in regard to Tuscany are in a fair way of reaching a conclusion.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

—— The question of reuniting the Northern and Southern wings of the Methodist Episcopal Church is receiving some attention. A reunion convention is proposed to discuss its feasibility. It will probably result in nothing, as the Southern wing will be apt to oppose a measure which would be injurious both to the church and the South in the end.

—— Mayor WOOD—FERNANDO WOOD of New York city—is, they say, sending a circular letter to the delegates to the Charleston Convention throughout the country, in which he (Mayor WOOD) makes a bid for the nomination either for President or Vice President. He is willing to take the gift of either office, but prefers the presidency. Yet he is willing to be sacrificed for the good of the Democratic party, and though the delegates may feel it to be their duty to vote for him as President to the last, yet he wishes it to be distinctly understood that they are at liberty, whenever the public good requires it, to let him down among the candidates for the Vice Presidency.

—— The Charleston *Mercury* gives an account of a hail-storm passing over that city on Sunday evening. It says:—"The month of April has made its *debut* more like a lion than a lamb. It opened yesterday morning with a mild shower, but towards the afternoon the skies in the north assumed a threatening aspect, which gradually grew darker and thicker, and about five o'clock, with the wind at a high point, we were visited with a hail-storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, which, fortunately, was of short duration in the city. The hail stones were of exceeding large size and irregularly shaped—some round and flat, while others were large and cylindrical. One hail stone, probably larger than the average, measured one inch and a quarter lengthwise and the same in girth. The shower must have been spent before it reached Charleston, and we fear it did much damage to early vegetation in its course."

—— Reports have recently reached our State that Hon. L. M. KEITT had been killed in a duel with a Tennesseean. This rumor has been contradicted. The following paragraph from the *Washington Star* will probably explain its origin:

"The wonder-mongers of the country are just now terribly exercised over a rumored regular set-to, as it were, in a recent Democratic Senatorial Caucus, in the Capitol. Seeing frequent dark allusions to it in the newspapers, many of them implicating parties as the belligerents, who were not the men, and hearing all sorts of improbable verbal stories concerning the affair, we may as well say now as at some future time—for *such* a cat must, of course, sooner or later, get clean out of the bag—that we believe Messrs. Clay and Clingman to have been the parties in collision; and that, until separated, the latter was very roughly handled. So says Madam Rumor, in circles in which she not unfrequently tells the truth. Ten to one, 'squatter sovereignty,' in disguise, was at the bottom of the muss."

An exchange explains the rumor quite differently. It says: "A gentleman of our acquaintance explained the mystery of the report, quite satisfactorily; it seems that the rumor first originated in Wilmington, and he suggested that 'Old Rip' had just awakened to a knowledge of the difficulty between Messrs. KEITT and GROW some two years past, and dreamt that the former was killed in the rencounter."

—— Some days since Mr. COVODE, a member of the House from Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for appointing a committee to investigate whether President BUCHANAN has not used 'money, patronage and other improper means' to corrupt and influence members of Congress. On last Thursday the President sent a message to the House, protesting against this procedure. We give the concluding paragraph of the message:

"I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate Executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before *ex parte* committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or a timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good, which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached."

—— We learn from the Charleston *Mercury*, that W. W. WALKER jr., proprietor of the *Courant* while that paper existed, who left Columbia last Fall ostensibly for the purpose of going to England to recover a large fortune, has turned up in St. Louis as a witness for the plaintiff in the Carstang divorce case, under the assumed name of W. ALSTON. He accounts for his new name in this wise:

"My former name has been associated with that Athenæum affair, and a report has been spread that I had acted dishonestly; and as I came out West, I did not want that report to cling to my name, as that might injure me in what I should undertake for a living. I confess that I have lived somewhat indiscriminately heretofore, but now I mean to do better, and I do not want a former report to injure me in the eyes of those with whom I may have dealing henceforward."

—— The Edinburg (Scotland) *Courant* says that preparations are being made for a grand meeting of scientific men from all parts of the world in one of the autumn months—August or September—of the ensuing year; and we believe that, in addition to many of the continental savans, such as Bolcoblozi, Schœfer, etc., very many of the scientific men of Great Britain and America have enrolled their names. It will be conducted on principles different from the British Association, and it is intended to be held annually in one of the capitals of the world, and thus the advantages ensuing from British and American Associations for the advancement of science, and the meeting of German Physicians and Naturalists, will be combined with the greatest advantages resulting from the meeting together of representatives of science, literature and art from all parts of the universe. By the co-operation of the potentates of the various countries of Europe, Asia and America, the arrangements for traveling, etc., will be of such a nature as not to debar, as is frequently the case, the poorest students of science from mingling in the brilliant throng of the aristocracy of intellect. Fuller information may be got in Edinburg from Dr. Struthers, who is to act as interim Secretary, or from the Chairman *pro tem*, our celebrated townsman, Prof. Simpson.

—— The New Jersey State Democratic Convention met at Trenton on the 11th ultimo.—Delegates were appointed to the Charleston convention. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

'The first denounces the Republican position in Congress as disregarding the provison of the Constitution for the protection of slave property; the second says the Constitution must be sustained, and a ready observance of the laws enforced to preserve the Union; the third asserts that Federal Legislation on slavery should be limited by the Constitution—all that instrument gives should be accorded, and all it withholds should be denied; the fourth says it is the duty of every State to protect itself against invasion by fanatics, and to punish offenders in an exemplary manner; the fifth is in favor of the Fugitive Slave law, and in favor of the suppression of slave-trade; the sixth re-endorses the Cincinnati platform, and says we will consent to no unauthorized interpretations of it; the seventh is for a tariff by wise discrimination in favor of home manufactures, and says the Government should, for public uses, favor home products; the eigth recommends Wm. C. Alexander for Vice President; the ninth recommends the delegation on all questions to cast a united vote; and the tenth says the Administration of President Buchanan has been statesmanlike and conservative.'

—— The committee of Ways and Means reported appropriation bills to the House of Representatives on Wednesday of last week, as follows:

"Pensions, $849,000; Military Academy, $180,000; Indian, $1,000,000; Consular and Diplomatic, $11,000; Fortifications over $600,000; Army, nearly $14,000,000; Legislative, Judicial and Executive, $5,870,000; Civil Expenses, nearly $3,500,000; Navy, $11,180,000; Postal Deficiencies, nearly $6,000,000. Total, about $45,140,000, being about $100.000 less than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury. There are, however, specific appropriations which will swell the amount to over $53,500,000."

—— The Sumter *Tri-weekly Watchman*, a new sheet of very neat appearance, emanating from the office of the *weekly*, paid its first visit to our sanctum on Monday evening. The *Tri-weekly*, speaking of the Gas-light movement in Yorkville, says: "Yorkville is among the most important as well as ornate of our up-country towns, and its intelligent and refined citizens are fast clustering around them the elegancies, and improvements of modern mechanism, art and science."

—— The Governors of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender two or three of the Harper's Ferry marauders, whereupon the Virginia Legislature has tabled and ordered to be printed the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governors of Iowa and Ohio, by refusing to surrender to the Governor of this Commonwealth, Barclay Coppic, Francis Merriam and Owen Brown, charged with, and known to have committed within this State, crimes of the highest grade, wilfully and deliberately violated the Federal compact, disregarded the comity which should exist between sovereign States, and made themselves morally, if not legally, accessories to the offences committed by these criminals and fugitives from justice.

—— An exchange paper gives the appended account of a cannibalistic massacre and feast in one of the islands of Polynesia:

Late advices from Australia bring the account of a recent Polynesian massacre. The schooner Pearl, of Anitocum, formerly a well known yacht in Sydney harbor, was captured and burnt at the Island of Rubiana, one of the solomon group, and his crew, eight in number, besides the Captain, were killed and eaten by the natives. An attempt was also made to capture the Clarence Packet. A similar attempt was made upon the cutter Oberon. Two of her crew were murdered while on shore, and then word sent to the Captain, as if from them desiring to see him. The plan, however, failed

—— The Charleston *Mercury* speaks of the way the Gulf action took at Havana, thus:

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 25th instant contains a leader of two columns, devoted to the outrage committed by American naval officers on the Mexican (Miramon) squadron. It is to be expected that an official organ of the Spanish Government would give vent to its sympathies with Miramon, whose rule in Mexico is recognized by Spain, as well as by England and France. The *Diario* scarcely doubts but that both the representation of the foreign diplomatic agents in Washington, and the good sense of the American Congress, already much opposed to the Juraez-McLane treaty, will cause our Government to disapprove of the act. Still, even should full reparation be tendered, the *Diario* fears that the youthful impetuosity of Miramon will not rest satisfied, particularly should he succeed in taking Vera Cruz. The present pursuit of Cortinas on Mexican territory—which individual also has the *Diario's* sympathy—in addition to the above mentioned outrage, causes this journal to presage a war and the absorption by the United States of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahulia, Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas, to pay for the expenses of that war. In consequence, the *Diario* casts a longing eye towards the East, and earnestly hopes that the European nations will soon be less busy among themselves, hasten to settle the Western question, and thereby enforce international law for the protection of the weak against the strong.

—— Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, the æronaut who is now experimenting in Charleston preparatory to a balloon voyage across the Atlantic in May, writes, to the *Mercury*, of a late ascension, thus:

At a little past 5 o'clock, the *Pioneer* being fully inflated, and having my instruments, ballast, etc., in the car, I bade good afternoon to those who had been watching my movements for hours, and cutting loose the last cord that bound me to earth, I, for the fortieth time, made my way far above the clouds. At the expiration of ten minutes, I had attained an altitude of 5600 feet. As I gradually arose, the view that presented itself was much the same as on my former trip, save that the approach of spring had rendered the foliage more green and beautiful.

I first took a northerly course, but soon reached that never failing current that bore me to the east. * * * As I advanced in that direction, I could but wish I were on board my large balloon, the *City of New York*. How quick I would change the scene from land to water, and when day broke next morning, many hundred miles would separate me from the western shore. But I consoled myself by thinking that the day is not far distant when I shall have the pleasure of demonstrating the feasibility of crossing the Atlantic and circumnavigating the globe in one-eighth part of the time it now takes, without danger, and as comfortable as if we were seated in our parlors at home.

—— The Charleston *Courier*, speaking of All Fool's Day, or the 1st of April, says:

A most reliable writer asserts with emphatic confidence that we are indebted to the French for the pleasantries and practical jokes peculiar to the first day of April. This droll anniversary has been traced back to the misty period of French history and has been preserved unchanged and perfect by successive generations. Those who allow themselves to be gulled by the lovers of fun are called by the French, *April Fish or Silly Mackerel*, the obnoxious nick-name being suggested by that fish, which is so silly as to suffer itself to be caught in the month of April. A nameless writer, designing doubtless to throw ridicule upon the attempts that have been made to find out the origin of All-Fool's Day, tells us that the custom of making fools on this day originated with Noah, when he sent the dove from the ark before the waters were abated. This delicate satirist contends that this mistake was committed on the first day of April, and that one of the favorite tricks of youngsters—the sending people on sleeveless errands—is a pleasant way of stirring up the minds of those who are so careless as to forget the interesting circumstance on the day of its annual return.

—— The following item gives a general view of money matters in our country. Our *Imp* says there is a *pile* of money in the United States, for him to have no more than he has:

"The Treasury Department has made its annual report of the number of banks and branches throughout the United States on the 1st of January. The number of banks was 1,562; amount of capital paid in, $421,880,000; amount of specie in vaults, $83,594,000. The resources, including lonas, notes, securities, and real estate, are stated at nearly $1,000,000,000, and the liabilities at $531,500,000."

—— The Boston *Post* says: "Joseph A. Wood, who had his leg broken in Quebec twenty seven years ago, the same leg broken in South Carolina ten years ago, and in New Hampshire two years ago, was decending the stairs of a hotel in Worcester on the 10th ult., when he slipped and broke it for the fourth time. After this he concluded to have it cut off, and amputation was performed without taking him to a hospital. There is a chance that Mr. Wood will survive his unfortunate limb." If Mr. Wood survives, he will have a *wooden* leg, we suppose.

—— The Macon *Telegraph* gives the following account of a very old African-born negro:

"Dr. Horatio Bowen, of Clinton, Jones county, mentioned to us the death of Sam, a native African negro, at the plantation of his master, Mr. A. J. Billingsly, on the 24th of December, 1859. When captured in Africa, to be brought to this country, he says he was 45 years old. He landed in Charleston, and was bought by the Lowther family, lived with them in that city nearly twelve years, and was in their possession till a few years since. From Charleston Sam was carried to Savannah—stayed there forty years, and moved to this section about the year 1856. At this time he came under the notice of Dr. Bowen, as he had occasion to attend him to cure a bone felon on his finger, and his gratitude never ceased, but exhibited itself whenever the Doctor came near him, in expressions half in African, for he never learned to speak English well. From the evidence of reliable persons, and the negro's own statement, he is supposed to have been over one hundred and forty years old at the time of his death. This is the same negro Sam, to whom, if we are not mistaken, an allusion is made in White's *Statistics of Georgia*, as being a very old negro, and having died a few years previous to the publication of that work; but the record of his death was a mistake.

—— If the actions of men are always a better index to their desires than their words, the following may be regarded as

The Drunkard's Will.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents, the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepid state, can sustain. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I well could bring on them. I leave to my wife, a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death. I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, a low character, and a remembrance that their father was a monster.

—— The Columbia *Carolinian*, speaking to the 'Delegates to the Columbia Convention,' says:

"We have been requested to state that, at a meeting of the Richland Delegates to the Columbia Democratic Convention, it was decided, in consideration of the hours at which the passenger trains on the railroads arrive, that 8 o'clock, P. M., of the 16th of April, be the hour for the Convention of the Delegates from the several Districts. Arrangements have been made to obtain for the occasion, the Hall of Representatives."

—— The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, speaking of the capture of the Spanish vessels near Vera Cruz, says:

"It is now ascertained, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that when Miramon's letter to his agent in Havana was intercepted by Consul-General Helm, and forwarded to the Government here, it was transmitted to the commander of the Gulf Squadron, with instructions to arrest the steamers. This fact may give a different complexion to the whole affair. When news of the capture first reached here, this member of the Cabinet declared to three Senators that it was done in compliance with special instructions to our officers. The Government should then assume the whole responsibility, and acknowledge that it is an act of intervention."

—— We have promised to give our readers an occasional extract from the 1st volume of Dr. LOGAN'S History of Upper Carolina. (Price $1 25; address P. B. GLASS, Columbia, or S. G. COURTENAY & Co., Charleston.) We annex two or three now:

John Duncan:—When John Duncan built his house in a cane-brake, on the creek, which bears his name, he opened a path, some fifteen paces long, through the cane to the stream, for the convenience of getting water. In after years he related to his children, that there was scarcely a minute in the day that he could not see some wild animal moving stealthily up or down the creek across that path. Sitting, one evening at dusk, in his door, with his foot against the frame, a bear slily approached the house, and threw him for a moment into a great fright, by springing suddenly over his leg into the cabin. Recovering himself, he seized his gun, and before the bold intruder could effect his escape, shot him dead upon the hearth.

Bears' Oil:—The Cherokee priests and prophets were inducted into office by the unction of bears' oil. "All the Indian Americans," says Adair, "especially the female sex, reckon their bears' oil or grease very valuable, and use it after the same manner as the Asiatics did their fine essences and sweet perfumes. The young warriors and women are uneasy unless their hair is always shining with it; which is probably the reason that none of their heads are bald."

"Mosely's Oak":—An old pioneer of the Pacolet, near Grindal's Shoals, James Mosely, who was famous as a hunter and woodsman, and at a later day as an intrepid whig scout, was late one evening returning from a hunt in which he had taken a small deer, that he carried on his shoulder. The wolves got a scent of the game, and were soon howling on the trail of the hunter. He heard them, and knew that an effort must be made to save both himself and his deer. Turning a little from the path he hastily sunk the carcass in a creek, and running some distance further, just had time to climb with his rifle into the branches of a post oak tree, as the pack came up in full cry. It was now too dark for him to use his rifle with effect, and he silently watched them as they circled, incessantly yelping and barking around him.

They bayed him in this manner all night. At the approach of day, however, their circle began to grow larger; and as soon as he could see through his sights he singled out the leader of the troop and shot him; the rest instantly ran off to their dens. Mosely was afterwards asked why he did not fire among them sooner? He replied that he was perfectly safe in the tree, but felt a sort of pride in waiting till day-light that he might pick off the leader and the largest of the gang.

The venerable tree connected with this story is still a living witness of the occurrence, and known to all the surrounding country as Mosely's Oak; no sacrilegious hand would dare approach it with an axe. It stands immediately on the road leading to Grindal's Shoals, and a short distance from the house of Garland Meng, Esq.

—— A writer on Woman, in the *Christian Examiner*, has the following which we think suggestive and worthy of consideration. We do not endorse his views; we do not oppose them; we simply quote:

"It is not the man of gallantry or the philanthropist that most justly estimates woman: it is the natural philosopher. He recognizes in her art of pleasing a means of realizing what is not attainable through her limited executive power; in her perspicacity he beholds a compensation for the want of that philosophic method of reaching truth that distinguishes the masculine intellect. Nice observation is indispensable to minds inadequately endowed with causality; where emotion predominates, interest is absorbed in the immediate; delicacy of nerve and muscle imply greater dependence; quick to see but slow to generalize, with more tact than reflection, more taste than philosophy, more receptive than creative intellectuality. In all this, and much more which physiology reveals, we find established laws of nature which can neither be violated with impunity nor ignored without fallacy.—Hence the *protest of both men of science and men of sentiment against* some of the ironically called 'strong-minded' women; hence the physiologist declares that *excessive mental labor in woman, as a general rule, would 'require a development of the head which is often fatal in parturition, and would repress that sensibility which makes them so superior to men in sentiment and affection.'* On the same principle Rousseau declared, *'Bring them up like men, and the more they resemble them the less they will govern them.'* Their need of love, their imperfect friendship, their alleged curiosity and inability to keep a secret, the resentment which follows a wound to their self-love, the restless union of remarkable talent with feminine sentiment, as De Stael, Charlotte Bronte, and others